

**A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE DEIXIS USED IN
“INDONESIA THIS MORNING” NEWS PROGRAM
OF METRO TV WEBSITE**

THESIS

Presented to

**The State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for The Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

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2008**

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MOTTO

Verily, with every difficulty there is relief.

(Al-Insyirah: 6)

Who hath ordained laws, and granted guidance.

(Al-A'la: 3)

Now await in patience the command of thy Lord: for verily thou art in Our eyes:
and celebrate the praises of thy Lord the while thou standest forth.

(At-Tur: 48)

Whatever misfortune happens to you, is because on the things your hands have
wrought, and for many (of them)

He grants forgiveness.

(Asy-Syura: 30)

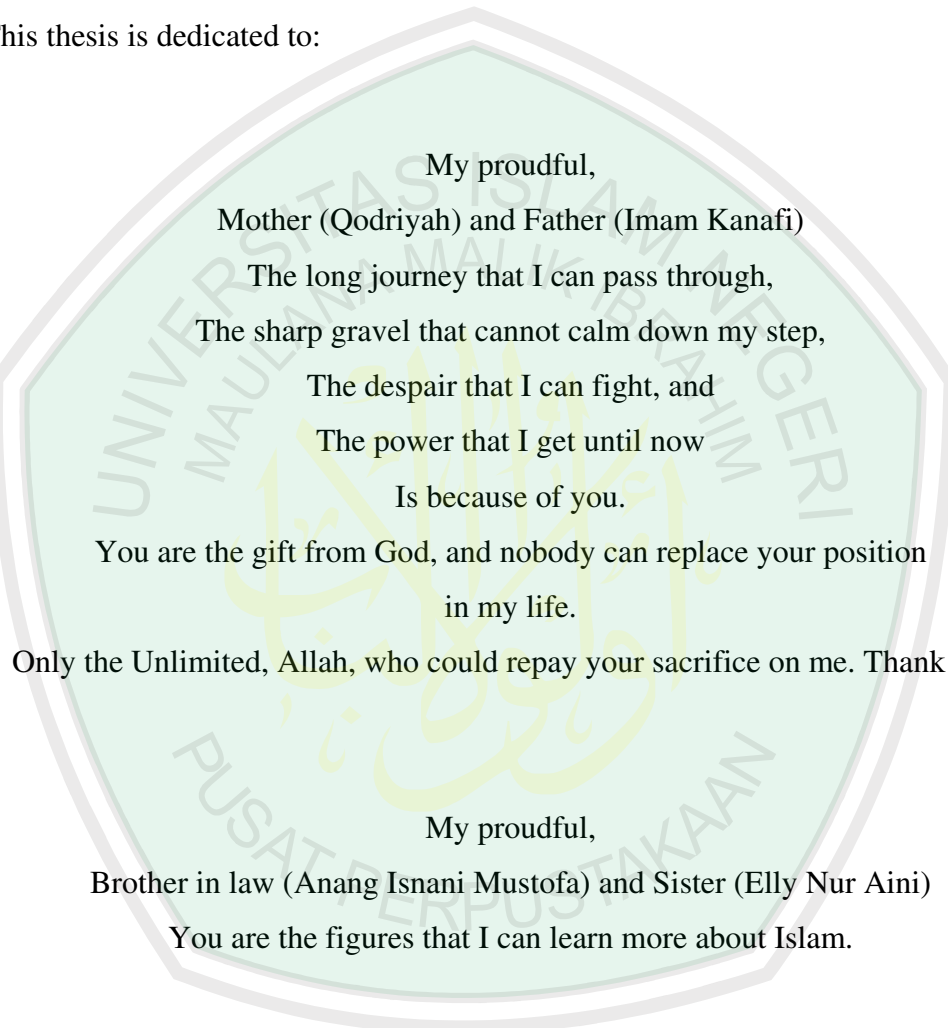
And put thy trust to Allah, and enough is Allah
as a disposer of affairs.

(Al-Ahzab: 3)

DEDICATION

In The Name of Allah, The Beneficent, The Merciful.

This thesis is dedicated to:



My proudful,
Mother (Qodriyah) and Father (Imam Kanafi)
The long journey that I can pass through,
The sharp gravel that cannot calm down my step,
The despair that I can fight, and
The power that I get until now
Is because of you.
You are the gift from God, and nobody can replace your position
in my life.
Only the Unlimited, Allah, who could repay your sacrifice on me. Thank you.

My proudful,
Brother in law (Anang Isnani Mustofa) and Sister (Elly Nur Aini)
You are the figures that I can learn more about Islam.

All of you are my beloved family. Thank you for your love, pray, affection, and
motivation.

Hopefully, Allah always keeps our Ukhuwah.

AMIN

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Malang, September 13rd, 2008

The writer

ABSTRACT

Sholichah, Anies. 2008. "A Discourse Analysis on the Deixis Used in 'Indonesia This Morning' News Program of Metro TV Website", Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture. The State Islamic University of Malang.

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Key words: Discourse Analysis, Deixis, Indonesia This Morning News Program Website.

This study focuses on types of deixis proposed by Anderson and Keenan theory. Deixis is one part of discourse analysis study, which is distinguished into three categories, namely: person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Usually in communication especially in the form of written text people as human being are inseparable from making errors in perception or opinion when they facing into understanding some form of information. So, if this study are used or applied in communication which function to understand the written or the oral text, the communication can go smoothly.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research design in which the data are in the form of sentences taken from "Indonesia This Morning" News Program of Metro TV Website in a hot news column. The reason of choosing this program is because it is one of English language program focusing on the day's top national and international issues. Furthermore, the sentence in this column has much information and it consists of much type of deixis.

Based on the findings of this research, the temporal deixis often appears since the writer wants to express the time when the event occurs. And followed by person deixis that is divided into three types of person deixis in which the third person mainly used, then followed by the first person. The second person deixis not found. Meanwhile, the spatial deixis is rarely used since the writer wants to describe a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event typically the speaker, as well as the ones that have been shown in the context.

Finally, the writer hopes to the next researcher to use the other part such as analyzing in formal report or interview, speech text, conference, and the like. It is also recommended to students or readers to pay more attention on the use of the second person deixis since it is not found in formal report like this.

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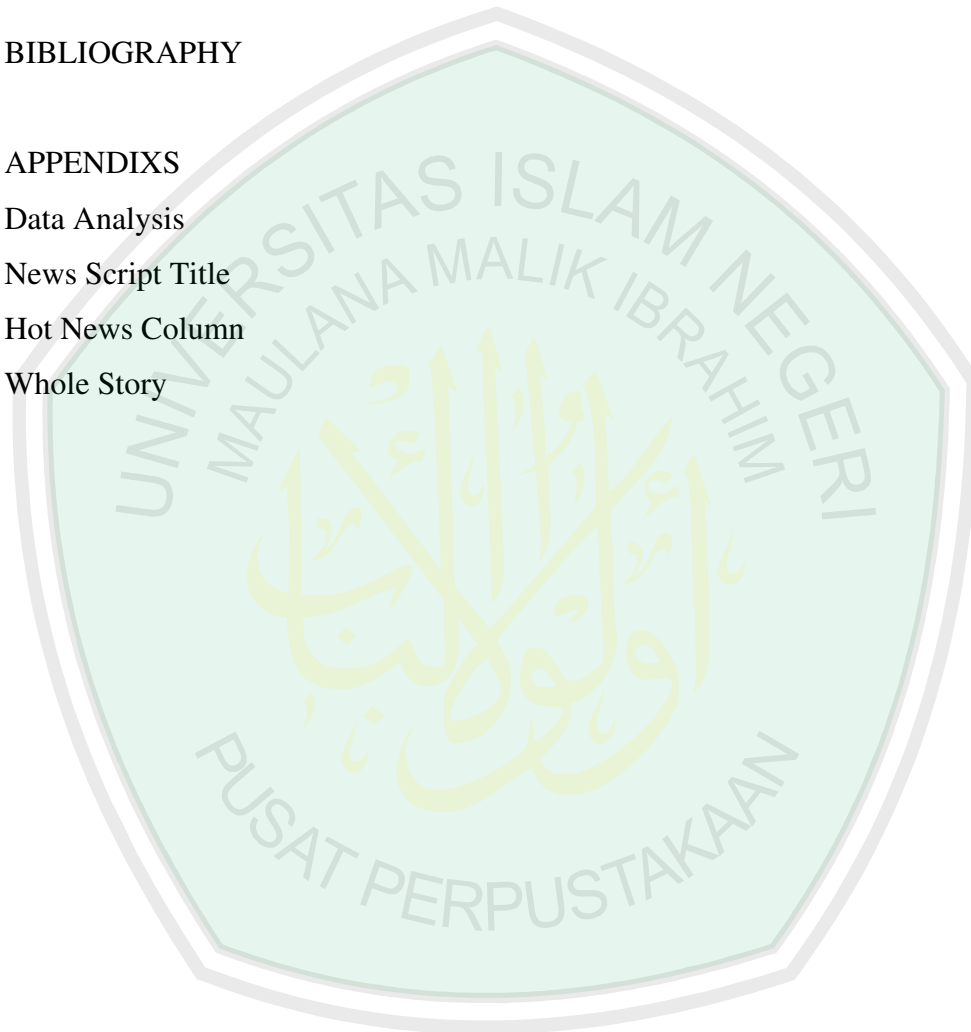
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Data Analysis

News Script Title

Hot News Column

Whole Story



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope limitation of the study, significance of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Abu Al' Fida' Isma'il bin Umar bin Katsir Al Qursyl or we had known as the Scholar of Islam Ibnu Kastir, he states that we need another science or knowledge for understanding the Holy Qur'an as a guiding of Moslem.

When someone ask: "What is the best way in interpreting the word of God?", then her saying is: "Actually the best way in interpreting Al Qur'an is by interpreting Al Qur'an it self", because the general expression in the verse of Al Qur'an sometimes the detail had been found in other verse, and if not, you should find the detail in the sunnah An-Nabawi, because actually Nabawi is the explanation of Al-Qur'an and the clarify of Al-Qur'an (2001: xx)

It is related with the right sanad as the most of scholar of Islam conclude.

It is the word of Rasulullah Shalallahu 'Alaihi wa Salam into Mu'adz bin Jabal when Rasulullah delegate him going to Yemen and, Rasulullah have a conversation like this:

كَيْفَ تَقْضِي إِذَا عَرَضَ لَكَ قَضَاءٌ؟ قَالَ : أَقْضِي بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ. فَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدْ؟
 قَالَ : فَبِسُنَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ. فَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ وَلَا فِي سُنَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ؟
 قَالَ أَجْتَهْدُ رَأْيِي. فَضَرَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ. وَقَالَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي وَفَّقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 كَمَا يَرْضَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

“(Rasul asks), “How you will determine law when given on you something that you need determining of law? Mu’adz answer, “I will determine with the Qur’an of Allah.” Than Rasul asks again, “How if you do not get in the Qur’an of Allah”. Mu’adz answer, “With sunnah of Rasulallah”. Than Rasulallah asks again, “How if you do not get in Qur’an of Allah as well as in sunnah of Rasulallah”. Mu’adz ask again, I will determine with opinion of my self.” Hence Rasulallah clap the shoulder of Mu’adz as great as telling, “All praising to Allah which have harmonized courier a Rasul with something that Rasul wish”.

From those explanation, we can conclude that we need interpreting and seeing through the deepness meaning of the Holy Qur’an to express the secrets and to get the detail lesson which hidden in. To reach at the truth in interpreting verse by verse, we need the basic science that clearly can be used as reference. And using our opinion or logic are the last way in interpreted the meaning of Al Qur’an according the truth basic to support the meaning of the Holy Qur’an.

That case above is same when we look into the text. It forces us to examine details of both the text to be read and what readers do when they read that text. So, it is why this research is important in order to get the clear information as a good communication. We cannot interpret or even guessing to anything before there is a reference of relevant information. Sometimes, text has a hidden meaning that we cannot know what is the writer’s mean from the context is retrieved. To know the writer’s interpretations of the texts and to avoid any wrong guessing, we have to analyze them in the form of discourse analysis, not interpret by our logical only without the clear basic.

Cook (1989: 6-7) states that discourse is the use of language in communication. While language is used in communication, it means that language does not only refer to the grammatical structure but also refers to the

message, which is more complex as the whole unit. In daily life, discourse is always experienced, either in written or spoken form.

Discourse is a discipline to the investigation of the relationship between form and function in verbal communication (Renkema, 1993: 1). The definition of discourse, he says, does not only refer to the text it self, but also to the consumer of discourse, whereas the definition refers to the function of language. The single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves is through the phenomenon of deixis (Levinson, 1983: 54).

Deixis as the one area of discourse analysis that refers to the world outside a text that help in interpreting or knowing what the writer's mean on the text. In consequence deixis is seen to be important in discourse analysis to expose the hidden meaning of the text. Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of an utterance or a speech event. Renkema (1993: 76) defines the term of deixis is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating, is used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the situation.

When we try to find the clear meaning it is change quickly depending on the time or space in which they are uttered or read. Yule (2006: 115) states that we use deixis to point *things (it, this, these, and etcetera), people (him, them, those, and etcetera), location (here, there, near, and etcetera), time (now, then, last week, and etcetera)*. All those deictic expression has to be interpreted in terms of which person, place or time the speaker has in mind.

Deixis refers to the world outside a text. Generally, human use a deictic expression, such as: I, you, now, that, there and etcetera, to indicate something in the immediate context. So, the role of deixis here are some very common words on our language that cannot be interpreted at all if we do not know the context.

Renkema gives an example: *“I am now standing on the roof”*.

The word “I” refers to the person uttering the sentence. The time which “now” denotes is dependent on the moment the statement is uttered. This situation dependency does not occur with words such as “roof”; the meaning of this word remains more or less constant in different situations (1993: 76-77).

Deixis can be found in many kinds of media. It can be from television, newspaper, magazines and even by browsing on the internet. In addition, news is something important in extending our knowledge, the news program of Metro TV website is selected to be analyzed, because it is used as a means of communication or information in the form of written text between the writer and the reader. The station that published on November 25th, 2000, has over 53 transmission sites all over the country. The news program chosen in this research because it is one of English Language program focusing on the day’s top national and international issues, we can get the latest Indonesia news live online with in depth coverage of Indonesia and international politic, economy, business, law, culture, social issues and much more.

When we read a text, many people have different feels or thinks.

Sometimes, it is right or wrong, did not have the same idea as the writer want, and many unpredictable opinion in interpreting the meaning of the text. Therefore, the opinion must be supported by credible data and theory of deixis to make them

more convincing and used to point thing in order to make clear what a writer means and also always communicates much more than what is said and as the basic way to make communication understandable.

Moreover, the theory of deixis which is proposed by Anderson and Keenan are used to analyze sentences produce by the writer on the news program website. The deixis types consist of three parts: person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis

(<http://rspas.anu.edu.au/linguistics/eastNusantara/DeixisQuear.html>). Beside that, as the linguist both of them still produce any published work even work in progress until now. Many degrees earned that they get, from their professor degree, editorial service, membership in learned society, and many others. By those types of deixis we can view expressed in words to construct and interpreted the writer's words into ideas to arrive at the writer's intended meaning and to avoid any wrong interpretation. Beside that, this theory is simple but still easy to comprehend any information to interpreting the message behind a text.

Although, there are many researchers who have conducted the research on the same field, yet they have different subjects and theories. Furthermore, this research has relation to the previous researchers on the same field. Hana's study (2006) has observed deixis in Garfield in the Jakarta Post using five kinds of deixis, namely person, time, place, discourse and social deixis. Khoirot (2005) focused on deixis on Romeo and Juliet novel by William Shakespeare. She found that there were three types of deixis namely, person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. Wahyuningtyas (2004) investigated deixis of advertisements published in

Jakarta Post. She analyzed deixis used in the telecommunication tools advertisements of Jakarta Post are in forms of the person deixis, time deixis and place deixis.

Based on the explanation above, this research is significant and becomes important to do it, and investigate **“A Discourse Analysis on the Deixis Used in “Indonesia This Morning” News Program of Metro TV Website”**.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the description on the background of the study above, the problem of the study is *how are the deixis used in “Indonesia This Morning” news program of Metro TV website?*

This main question can be formulated into more specific questions as follows.

- a. What types of deixis are used in “Indonesia This morning” news program on Metro TV website?
- b. Which type of deixis that mainly used in “Indonesia This Morning” news program on Metro TV website?

1.2 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem study above, the objective of this research is to explain descriptively types of the deixis and which type of deixis that mainly used in “Indonesia This Morning” news program on Metro TV website.

1.3 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research is discourse analysis on the area of deixis. This research focuses on analyzing the deixis types which are in the website of “Indonesia This Morning” news program of Metro TV website, in the hot news column. However the same contains of the news will not be taken. It is focuses on the words, phrases, and sentences related with the theory of deixis proposed by Anderson and Keenan (1985) which consists of three types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.

The analysis is not made on other part that might have relations with deixis, such as: implicature, flouting and hedging maxim. Furthermore, the column analyzed is published in April 2008.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The outcome of this research is expected to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is to contribute as the source of deixis.

Practically, the result of the research is expected to be useful.

1. For the English teacher

The result of the study is expected the English teacher can make this research as the source in giving the material especially in deixis area.

2. For the English students

The result of the study is expected the students in comprehending deixis expression in written text.

3. For the future researcher

The result of this study is expected to the future researcher can give significant contribution who are interested on discourse analysis especially in deixis area.

4. For the readers who interested in English

The result of this study is expected to be useful for the readers to enlarge their knowledge about discourse analysis especially in deixis area.

1.5 Definition of the Key Term

To describe further to absorb the content easier, there are certain terms which are establish in this research.

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis is the study of how human use language to communicate and in particular, how addresses work on linguistic messages in order to interpret them. It is minimally requires a sender either writer or speaker, a receiver either reader or listener, and a message that is being communicated.

2. Deixis

Deixis refers to the meaning outside the text in pointing or indicating the thing to make the meaning on the text it self clear.

3. Indonesia This Morning news program website

Indonesia This Morning news program is one of English news program that focusing on the day's top national and international issues by online.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, the researcher presents several theories related to this research. Those are discourse analysis, text (written and spoken text), context, theory of deixis, types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis), and the previous studies.

2.1 Discourse analysis

The term “*Discourse Analysis*” is the popular term, which is used in many disciplines with the various interpretations. Brown and Yule (1983: 1) explain that discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what and how that language is used for. It means that discourse analysis is concern with the language used for communication and how addresses work on linguistic message in order to interpret them to get the goal in communication’s purposes. Brown and Yule (2006: 124) also states that the word ‘discourse’ is usually defined as ‘language beyond the sentence’ and the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in text and conversation.

According to Renkema (1993: 1) this course studies the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and function in verbal communication. It defines that the investigation of the relationship between forms of communication are statement, question and etcetera, and the function of communication such as invitation, refusal, complaint and etcetera.

Cook (1989: 1) explains that discourse analysis examines how stretches of language considered in their full contextual, social and psychological context, become meaningful and unified for their users. It means that how the language user employs texts to convey their intended meaning if related with the social and psychological interaction.

From the explanations mentioned above, the conclusion can be drawn that discourse analysis is used for interpreting and analyzing about language and how the language is used in society either in spoken or written, and it is the framework which deals with the language use and how it is that language user interprets what other language user intend to convey and then has essential role in the study of language. Since, understanding the speaker's intended message is insuperable from understanding the context of situation, which carries it, since both of them are interconnected in communication.

2.1.1 Text

A text is all of language form. We can find text in all of communication such as speech, debate, conversation, daily talking and etcetera.

Text can be said as the representation of discourse. Toward text is simply a convenient term to label the units of written language that we deal with every day from notice to newspaper articles, album or CD sleeves note, texts book or even cookery recipes. Besides, there is also spoken text, but when we analyze them we will be looking at them in written form.

Language users employ text to convey their message to other people, since it is a set of sign which is transmitted from the sender to the receiver through the specific codes, those codes are interpreted by the receiver to arrive at the speaker's or writer's intended message. Brown and Yule (1983: 9) for instance use 'text' as a technical term to refer to the verbal record of a communicative act whether spoken or written.

In addition, sentences are always hang together and interconnected in a text. It means that sentences display some kind of mutual dependence, they are not occurring at random. Besides, a text must be coherent as well as cohesive-that the concept and relationship expressed should be relevant to each other-thus enabling us to make plausible inferences about the underlying meaning, since the meaning of text is conveyed not by single sentences but by more complex exchanges which participant beliefs and expectation, the knowledge they share about each other and about the world and the situation in which they interact of play in a crucial part.

According to Brown and Yule (1983: 6) there are two kinds of text, namely spoken text and written text which are explained below:

2.1.1.1 Spoken text

The simplest view to assume the spoken text according Brown and Yule, (1983: 9) is that a tape-recording of a communicative act will preserve the 'text'. By those, we then can make a written transcription, annotated according to our interests on a particular occasion.

Besides, Crystal (1993: 291) states that in spoken language there is an opportunity to rethink an utterance while it is in progress (starting again, adding a qualification), but error, once spoken cannot be withdrawn. However, in written error and other perceived indecencies can be eliminated in later drafts without the reader ever knowing they were there. Interruptions, if they have occurred while writing, are also invisible in the final product.

2.1.1.2 Written text

Wallce Chafe in Renkema (1993: 86), calls integration in written language as opposed to the fragmentation that supposedly takes place in verbal interaction. This integration is achieved through, among other things, the use of subordinate conjunctions. These coordinate conjunctions occur more often in written language than they do in verbal interaction.

Than, Brown and Yule (1983: 6-7) states that the notion of 'text' reaches beyond the reproduction of printed material in some further printed form. So, in each case the 'text' will be held to have been reproduced if the words, the punctuation and, where relevant, the lineation are reproduced accurately.

2.1.2 Context

Context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an event happens in the use of language. When we use a language, the environments, circumstances and contexts are important aspects,

which must be referred (Brown and Yule, 1983:25). It means that context is on the particular occasion, contexts and that speakers are related each others.

Moreover, in speech, meaning of the word is not made by language alone. The meaning of the sentence is right when we know the speaker is and who hearer is, that is why we should know the context.

In addition, Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 38-39) sets about specifying the features of context, which may be relevant to the identification of a type of speech event. He abstracts the role of: (1) *Addressor* (the speaker or writer who produces the utterances) and *addressee* (the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance). Knowledge of the addressor in a given communicative event makes it possible for the analyst to imagine what that particular person likely to say. (2) *Topic* is what is being talked about. (3) *Setting* is where the event is situated in place and time, and in terms of the physical relations of the interactants with respect to posture and gesture and facial expression. (4) *Channel*, how is contact between the participants in the event being maintained by speech. (5) *Code*, what language or dialect or style of language is being used. (6) *Message-form*, what form is intended-chat, debate, sermon, fairy-tale, sonnet, love-letter, etc. (7) *Event*, the nature of the communicative event within which a genre may be embedded, thus a sermon or prayer may part of the larger event in a church service. (8) *Key*, which involves evaluation-was it good sermon, a pathetic explanation etc. (9) *Purpose*, what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communicative event.

So, context can help us to determine what is conveyed implicitly but not explicitly stated by the speaker. It is very important in determining what someone means by what they say.

2.2 Theory of deixis

Some word in language cannot be interpreted at all unless the physical context of the speaker or writer is known. These are the words like *here, there, this, that, now, yesterday*, and also as well as the most pronoun such as *I, you, them*. On the other hand, some sentences of English are virtually impossible to understand if we do not know the four parts to be utterance such as who is speaking, the time place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker and the current location in the discourse. The fact of the deixis should act as a constant reminder to theoretical linguists of the simple but immensely important fact that natural languages are primarily designed, so to speak, for use in face to face interaction, and thus there are limits to extent to which they can be analyzed without taking into account (Lyons; in Levinson, 1983: 54)

According to Renkema (1993: 76), deixis deals with connection between discourse and the situation in which discourse is used. The words deixis, which is derived from the Greek word meaning “to show” or “to indicate”, is used to denote those elements in a language which refer directly to the situation, while deictic words are words with a reference point which is depend on the speaker or writer and is determined by the speaker’s of writer’s position in space and time.

The single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of languages themselves which through the phenomenon of deixis (Levinson, 1983: 54).

Essentially, deixis concerns with the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of an utterance or a speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of an utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance (Levinson, 1983: 54).

2.3 Types of deixis

All of the utterances or words can be expressed on deixis theory, although its context is near or away from speaker. The focus is on how the speaker establishes various types of linkage between his utterances and elements in a situational context.

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on Anderson and Keenan theory, whose distinguish three major categories of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis

(<http://rspas.anu.edu.au/linguistics/eastNusantara/DeixisQuear.html>). This is the newest theory after Karl Buhler and Stephen Levinson, beside that they used the simple kinds of deixis but still make an easy in understanding a context. Those types of deixis will be explained descriptively below:

2.3.1 Person deixis

According to Anderson and Keenan

(<http://rspas.anu.edu.au/linguistics/eastNusantara/DeixisQuear.html>) person

deixis usually localizes an entity in relation to the position of the speaker and the hearer. It means that pronouns are seemingly simple forms which are sometimes quite tricky in their use. The first and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaking and hearing speech-participants, whereas third person pronouns designate the non-speech or narrated participant.

Renkema (1993: 77) state that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as first person "I", directs the utterance to the listener as second person, "you", and could be talking about a third person, "he" or "she".

While, Anderson and Keenan in Timothy Shopen

(<http://books.google.co.id/books?id=vj2VQ4NhqpwC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Language+Typology+and+Syntactic+Description&sig=ACfU3U0NnUhUMO9hghgfZ066RKfZp2S66Q#PPP9,M1>), give more explanation about the general type except the first person deixis, the second person deixis and the third person deixis, its also divided a person deixis into two the non person and person.

So, person deixis is strongly influenced by the dominance that the speaker (first person) exerts over the discourse. The speaker is the deictic center, the listener is person to that center (second person), and all other entities are outside of that deictic center (third person). And it reference to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker and the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. Here are some kinds of person deixis.

2.3.1.1 First Person Deixis

Renkema (1993: 77) states that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as first person “*I*” directs the utterance to the listener as second person, “*you*”, and could be talking about a third person, “*he*” or “*she*”.

Meanwhile, Levinson (1983: 62) states that first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself. *First person* deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. This can be divided into:

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
Singular Pronoun	Plural Pronoun
I	We
Me	Us
Myself	Ourselves
Mine	Our

An interesting phenomenon according Renkema (1993: 78) in this regard takes place with the deixis of the first person plural, “*we*”. This word can mean the group as a whole: he gives the example and description like these:

Do we have time for that?

The word “*we*” can be used to denote a segment of a group excluding the other members of a group and also to denote precisely that excluded. That utterance has

- possible meanings like these:
- 1) When the utterance is being directed at the group
in general
 - 2) When you are asking someone else for advice
 - 3) Asked by a mother who sees her children taking
out a new toy two minutes before bedtime

2.3.1.2 Second Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) states that the *second person* deixis is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees. It is related with Renkema (1993: 73) that the manner in which the second person is addressed can, in some languages, also provide an insight into the relationship between the first and the second person.

In addition, second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person identified as addressee, in English, such as *you*, *yourself*, *yourselves*, *your* and *yours* ([http://www.sil.org/Linguistic/GlossaryOfLinguistic Terms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.html](http://www.sil.org/Linguistic/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.html)).

2.3.1.3 Third Person Deixis

Based on Levinson (1983: 62), *third person* deixis is the encoding of a reference to persons and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. On the other word, *third person* deixis is a deictic reference to a referent which is not identified as the speaker or addressee

(<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsThirdPersonDeixi>)

[s.htm](#)). Gasser claims that the *third person* pronouns fall into the singular group of three, namely ‘*he, she, and it*’, and the third person plural pronoun ‘*they*’.

Grundy (2000: 78) states that the third person pronouns (*he, she, and they*) are not usually used deictically but rather refer anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse.

2.3.2 Spatial deixis

Spatial deixis is deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event, typically the speaker. For example: *this, that, here* and *there*. Yule (1996: 12) states that in considering spatial deixis, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s.

Renkema (1993: 78) explains that in place deixis a speaker can refer to something that is in the vicinity of further way: “*this*”, “*these*” as opposed to “*that*”, “*those*”. Place deixis can be realized not only by the use of demonstrative pronouns, but also by the use of adverbs of place: “*here*” and “*there*”.

Lyons in Levinson (1983: 79) also states that place or spatial deixis concerns with the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech events. The importance of locational specification in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them, on the one hand, and by locating them on the other.

2.3.3 Temporal deixis

Temporal deixis as it proposed by Anderson and Keenan (<http://rspas.anu.edu.au/linguistics/eastNusantara/DeixisQuear.html>) localize the speech event in time by means of adverbs such as now, then, or nouns 'Tuesday', 'April' and so on. While, Anderson and Keenan in Timothy Shopen (<http://books.google.co.id/books?id=vj2VQ4NhqpwC&printsec=frontcover&dq=Language+Typology+and+Syntactic+Description&sig=ACfU3U0NnUhUMO9hghgfZ066RKfZp2S66Q#PPP9,M1>) also states that temporal deixis is separating into the present, the past, and the future.

Temporal deixis is reference to time, this point is the moment of utterance. "Now" indicates both the times coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the addressee hearing these words. Then it may either refer to past and future actions relative to the moment where it is uttered (deictic center). Showing similarities to the spatial deixis and the temporal deixis can be used to communicate not only distance from current time, but also distance from current reality of facts.

2.4 Previous Study

This research consists of previous study that has been done by the university students. The researcher found some thesis that relevant with this research. Firstly, Hana (2006) researched a descriptive study a deixis in Garfield Comic Strips in the Jakarta Post. She found that there were five kinds of deixis namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

The data showed that the person deixis mostly appears in Garfield. That the person deixis itself divided into the first person, the second person, and the third person deixis. The first person deixis is used when the cartoonist wants to show the speakers who produce the utterances, while the second person deixis is used to show the referents identified as the addressees, and the third person deixis is used to point to the referents not identified as the speakers or addressees. The time deixis is used when it is showed the time in which the utterances occurred. In addition, the place deixis are used to describe the place to the location of the participants in the speech event based on the discourse context. And the last, the social deixis is used when it is showed the social status between the speakers and addressees.

Meanwhile, Khoirot (2005) focused on deixis on Romeo and Juliet novel by William Shakespeare. She found that there were three types of deixis namely, person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis in the conversations between Romeo and Juliet in the novel based on Karl Buhler's theory. Person deixis could be found as subject, object, possessive determiner, possessive pronoun, reflexive or emphatic pronoun, name of person, nickname or deixis. Furthermore, time deixis could be in the form of minute, hour, day, week, month, season, or even year. The level of frequency in using deixis was person deixis, and then was followed by place deixis, and the last was time deixis. It was caused both the speaker and the addressee often talked about themselves and their conditions. They rarely used the time and made appointment in certain time.

In addition, Wahyuningtyas (2004) investigated deixis of advertisements published in Jakarta Post. She analyzed deixis used in the telecommunication tools advertisements of Jakarta Post are in forms of the person deixis, time deixis and place deixis. The three kinds of person deixis (first, second, and third person deixis) were used to identify the speaker, the addressee and the referents, which were neither speaker nor addressee. In addition, time deixis was used to indicate certain periods of time when the advertisers began to give their service to the users. Meanwhile, the place deixis was used to refer the specification of location as well as what have been shown in the context.

In accordance with the previous discussion, there are many researchers who have conducted the research on the same field, yet they have different subjects and theories. Most of the previous researchers use Bühler and Levinson's theory. Whereas, in this research, the researcher uses Anderson and Keenan theory to analyze "Indonesia This Morning" news program of Metro TV website, which takes the "hot news" column as the theory that rarely used as referent.

Moreover, the previous researchers studied some types of deixis. Therefore, the researcher wants to comprehend it more detailed covering all types of deixis by using the simple theory but still easy to understand the message outside the text.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method in conducting the research namely: research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection and data analysis. The research method is important to make up our frame of thinking. It also describes the device used in exploring the data.

3.1 Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative approach. It is called qualitative as stated by Seliger and Shohamy because it means that at some stage the focus of observation will have to be narrowed down (1993: 121). Qualitative research seeks to understand phenomena by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. In this case it is called as descriptive because it is to describe in detail what types of deixis that used in “Indonesia This Morning” news program of Metro TV website. This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research since the data are taken from words, phrases, and sentences based on deixis theory.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this research is investigated the words, phrases, and sentences that appear in each topic. The data source of this research is taken from www.metrotvnews.com. The data of this research taken from “Indonesia This

Morning” news program of metro TV website that takes the hot news column, which consist of four topics. The same content of the topic will not be analyzed again.

3.3 Research Instrument

In research instrument, this research collects the data in the form of scripts of the hot news column of “Indonesia This Morning” news program taken from www.metrotvnews.com. To make sure of the data of this research, it is cross check with the ‘Indonesia This Morning’ news program on television. Then, look up the words, phrases and sentences of the language classified as deixis.

3.4 Data Collection

To collect the data in this research, the following steps are done. The first step is, survey the whole topic on the hot news columns of “Indonesia This Morning” news program website by reading in detail to get rough sense of any information that spread throughout the text. The second step is, identify the words, phrases and sentences which possible to be analyzed by using deixis theory.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected from the data source, the data will be analyzed in the following steps. First, determining the context related with the deixis theory. Second, analyzing according types of deixis proposed by Anderson

and Keenan and then classified into some categories such as person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Third, finding the difficult words that being analyze in dictionary. And finally, making conclusion after discussion.

3.6 Triangulation

To check the validity of the data, this research uses the triangulation of the data source because there are some differences understanding in finding the clear descriptions of types of deixis, even it is to check and compare it. First, to cross check the validity of the news program website this research also compare by watching news program in television to make sure that the data is similar. Second, it is need investigator which involve the data and try to cross check our surface theory by interviewing another researcher who have similar field. And the last, it is need to be discussed with the experts by interviewing the English lecturer, that is P. Nur Salam who has capability in Discourse Analysis especially in analyzing the type of deixis to obtain the validity of the data.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the analysis of the data is done in line with the formulated research question. It consists of two parts; research findings and discussion.

4.1 Research Findings

This section presents the analysis of 56 data with 32 titles on Indonesia This Morning in Hot news column published in April 2008. The data are words, phrases and sentences that indicated a deixis. The data were analyzed descriptively based on deixis theory proposed by Anderson and Keenan theory (1985). For more details of complete data this research presents the appendix of data analysis in the form of table.

4.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is found in the Indonesia This Morning in Hot news column. Person deixis is strongly influenced by the dominance that the speaker or the first person that uses over the discourse. The speaker is the deictic center, the listener is person to that center or the second person, and all other entities are outside of that deictic center that called as the third person. And the person deixis refers to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker and the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. Here are the analyses of kinds of person deixis that have found.

4.1.1.1 First Person Deixis

First person deixis is a deictic reference which refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. It is found in the following data as below:

Datum 2

We have proposed that under the current circumstances, we find an interim agreement between the United Nations Mission in Kosovo and the citizens of Serbia, who are refusing to acknowledge, or are refusing to recognize this illegal act of unilaterally declaring independence.

The word *we* is the subject and the deictic reference which shows to the speaker and to the person. As the sentence before *we* here refers to Vuk Jeremic as the Serbian Foreign Minister and Hassan Wirajuda as Indonesian counterpart, when they discuss how to find a way to ensure peace and stability in Kosovo.

Datum 22

I don't know if he did anything wrong, but the fact that three of his colleagues were jailed for a year and a half during the Yudhoyono administration really bothered me because it seemed like there was some favoritism.

The word *I* in the context is point out the speaker and it is first person deixis. The word *I* as a subject of the statement refers to the commission member Drajad Wibowo who grilled the former Gajah Mada University professor, which shows in the preceding sentence. The word *me* also classified into the first person deixis, because *me* as the object of singular pronoun that can identified into the speaker. The sentence shows the context that Boediono received a nearly unanimous vote to be the next Central Bank Governor. Boediono has been questioned by attorney general's office as a witness on the 1998 liquidation case.

From that it force commission member Drajad Wibowo, said the one notable exception was over of Boediono's involvement in the bank's liquidation funds scandal.

Datum 34

I expressed how important I believe it is that there's a free and transparent sharing of viruses.

The word *I* is the subject of singular pronoun and it refers to the Michael Leavitt as the US Health and Human Services Secretary that have explained in the sentence before, in the effort to ensure vaccines will be affordable to developing countries like Indonesia, withhold nearly all bird flu virus samples from the WHO. With Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono also talks on the material transfer agreement have reportedly made some progress.

4.1.1.2 Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis is the listener who functions to that center. In this research the second person deixis is not found.

4.1.1.3 Third Person Deixis

All other entities are outside of that deictic center is called as the third person deixis. And it refers to the participant role of a referent, such as the speaker and the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee.

It is found in the following data as below:

Datum 1

*Serbian Foreign Minister Vuk Jeremic assured Indonesia that **his** country will seek to calm the situation on Kosovo.*

The phrase shows the context that Serbia wants to find a way to endure peace and stability in Kosovo. *Serbian Foreign Minister* here is a deictic expression which refers to *Vuk Jeremic*. *Serbian Foreign Minister* means a person at the head of a government department in Serbia which refers to the name Vuk Jeremic. The next word that indicates third person deixis is *his*, it is as possessive pronoun and also refers to Vuk Jeremic. So, both words are classified into third person deixis.

Datum 2

*We have proposed that under the current circumstances, we find an interim agreement between the United Nations Mission in Kosovo and **the citizens** of Serbia, who are refusing to acknowledge, or are refusing to recognize this illegal act of unilaterally declaring independence.*

The phrase *the citizens* as noun means the people who has full rights as a member of a country, which function of the word *the* is an article.

Datum 3

*The decision effectively assured **Soeharto's children** are not responsible for the charity funds allegedly misused for business linked to **Soeharto's family and cronies**.*

The phrase *Soeharto's children* and *Soeharto's family and cronies*, are the third person singular by using suffix-s.

Datum 4

*But **the Supersemar Foundation** is found liable and asked to pay \$ 105 million.*

The phrase *the Supersemar Foundation* is non person and it is categorized into third person deixis. It is the action of founding an institution or organization that called with the name Supersemar, it such organization by a company or an individual to provide money for a particular purpose. Then, the word *the* is an article to the phrase Supersemar Foundation that function as a noun.

Datum 5

*On **his** first visit to Indonesia after taking office last month, **Sundaravej** met with **President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono** to also discuss other areas of cooperation, including investment and trade.*

The word *his* as possessive pronoun refers to Samak Sundaravej.

Sundaravej is the new Thai Prime Minister, which the writer wants to give the explanation to the addressee that Sundaravej met with *President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono* that is classified into third person deixis too.

Datum 6

*In a subsequent address in front of **prominent Indonesia and Thai business leaders**, **he** said ties in food and energy security between the two countries only make sense.*

The phrase *Prominent Indonesia and Thai business leaders* is concluded into third person deixis, the *prominent* is an adjective that followed by noun *Indonesia*, which the word *and* is the conjunction to the word *Thai business leaders* as noun that refers to the people. While, the word *he* refers to the

Sundaravej that can categorize into third person deixis, which is explain in the preceding sentence.

Datum 7

*Indonesia is the sixth country in the ASEAN region that **Sundaravej** has visited since **his** election.*

The word *Sundaravej* is categorized into third person deixis since refers to the person specifically he is the new Thai Prime Minister. While the word *his* is possessive pronoun that refers to the name Sundaravej about his visitation in Indonesia.

Datum 8

*Executives from **the International Air Transport Association (IATA)** met with **Vice President Jusuf Kalla** on plans to improve Indonesia's airline safety standard.*

The phrase *the International Air Transport Association (IATA)* as a noun and non person refers to an institution which a group or people is joined together in International Air Transport with the word *the* as an article. The word *Vice President Jusuf Kalla* also classified into third person deixis since Jusuf Kalla is a person that has position as Vice President.

Datum 9

***An IATA** report card says the number of plane crashes by Indonesian air carriers is three times the international average of three-quarter incidents per million flight hour.*

The word *an* is article that followed by noun of the word *IATA* or International Air Transport Association as non person which means a group of people in an institution called IATA. So, it is classified into third person deixis.

Datum 10

The students stormed the consulate after they set the gate on fire, and threw rocks and rotten eggs at the building.

The word *the* is an article followed by noun of the word *students* that indicates plural. Then, the word *they* refers to the word the students which can be categorized into third person deixis.

Datum 11

The Dutch government has distanced itself from the film, while a Dutch court is considering filing an injunction against it.

The word *the* is article followed by the word *Dutch government* as noun that indicates as third person deixis since it is a group of people governing a Dutch country. Next, the word *itself* is reflexive pronoun that refers to noun.

Datum 12

The legislator favored Boediono's nomination for the post because of his solid economic background, and his implementation of strong economic policies.

The word *the* is article followed by noun *legislator* which means a member of a body that makes laws. While, the word *his* is possessive pronoun that refers to Boediono in the case of his central bank Liquidation Fund scandal.

Datum 13

*But **some lawmakers** raised concerns about **his** incrimination with the Central Bank Liquidation Fund scandal, while others, including Eleventh Commission head **Max Moein**, questioned his ties to the current administration.*

The phrase *some lawmakers* are categorized into third person deixis since it refers to persons who decide the laws of a country, the word *some* is an expression of quantity that precede a noun lawmakers. Next, the word *his* refers to Boediono that is categorized into third person deixis.

Datum 14

***His** statement dispelled rumors that **Mulyani** will replace Boediono if **he** leaves office.*

The word *his* refers to the name Yudhoyono which explained in the sentence before. The word *Mulyani* as the name of person is also classified into third person deixis, while the word *he* refers to the name Mulyani.

Datum 15

***Boediono** will undergo the Fit and Proper Test before Parliament's Eleventh Commission on the economy next week.*

Likewise, the word *Boediono* is the name of person that classified into third person deixis.

Datum 16

*The judges found **Yoyo** guilty of sneaking in a group of two dozenancers during a Family Day celebration to wave the South Maluku Republic flag in front of the President in Ambon last year.*

The word *Yoyo* also indicates the name of person which refers to Johanis Teterisa that is known as Yoyo.

Datum 17

The leader of a group seen by many as a misleading religious sect was shot dead by police, as he was resisting arrest Saturday.

The article *the* that followed by the word *leader of a group* means to a person that leads a number of people. While, the word *police* refers to an official organization whose job is to keep public order. And the word *he* refers to the leader of a group which categorized into third person deixis.

Datum 18

He was buried in Muslim tradition, despite his teachings that deviate from the mainstream Islamic beliefs.

Madi as the name of person had explained in the preceding sentence which almost talking about. And in this sentence the word *he* refers to the Madi, the most wanted person in Palu. While the word *his* is possessive pronoun that also refers to Madi.

Datum 19

Madi became the most wanted person in Palu after being convicted along with several members of his group, for killing three police officers and two civilians during an arrest in 2005.

The word *Madi* is the name of person which can be classified into third person deixis. The word *several* is post determiner that indicates the quantity to the word *members* that the function is as a noun and the plural pronoun.

The word *his* is possessive pronoun referring to the name of person Horta, that is explained in the preceding sentence. Next, the word *three* is also the post determiner that functions as the cardinal number to explain the quantity of the next word *police officers*, which refers to plural pronoun as a member of police force. Additionally, the word *and* in that sentence have a function as coordinating of the word *two* which is followed by *civilians* which means to persons that are not serving in the armed force or the police force.

Datum 20

Madi's group teaches Muslims not to pray five times a day, and Christians not to go to church.

The phrase *Madi's group* indicates into third person deixis with suffix-s as possessive, and means a number of people. Both the word *Muslims* and *Christians* are noun that are defined as persons whose religion are Islam and Christian, the form is in singular person.

Datum 21

Outside the parliament building, thousands of Pelindo union workers protested against the legislation.

Based on the phrase, *workers as union* are a noun which explains people who works in *Pelindo*, that it can be categorized as third person deixis.

Datum 22

*I don't know if **he** did anything wrong, but the fact that **three of his colleagues** were jailed for a year and a half during the Yudhoyono administration really bothered me because it seemed like there was some favoritism.*

The word *he* points out the third person and it can be classified into third person deixis. The statement *three of his colleagues* indicates singular person that's points out the third person deixis. The word *three* is cardinal number that includes post determiner. *Of* here is a preposition as well as modifier to the next word *his* as possessive pronoun that refers to the Boediono, which is mentioned in the preceding sentence. After the possessive pronoun here it is followed by the word *colleagues* as people with whom one works to the Boediono.

Datum 24

*A number of schools presented **their** challenges in providing education to **their santris, or students**, who come mainly from low-income **families**, and can't afford to go to school.*

First, *A* here is an article to the next word *number* that means a quantity. The word *of* is proposition to the next word *schools* that indicates singular an non person. Second, the word *their* refers to the phrase before *A number of schools*. Third, the phrase *their santris or students* are indicated into third person deixis since the word *their* refers to a number of school while the word *santris* and *students* are indicated into third singular pronoun which conjunct by the word *or* that function as conjunction.

Datum 25

*A member of the parliament's fourth commission, **Al Amin Nasution**, was put in jail early Wednesday morning, after undergoing nearly 20 hours of questioning at the corruption eradication commission (KPK).*

A member indicates to the person, which the word *A* as article and the word *member* as noun. Next, the word *Al Amin Nasution* refers to the name of person, which clearly makes this context is categorized into third person deixis.

Datum 26

*Indonesian internet providers have blocked access to popular sites "YouTube" and "MySpace" after **the government** bans the sites to prevent public access to an anti-Islam film made by a **Dutch lawmaker**.*

The phrase *Indonesia internet providers* means the people or group whose provides internet. *The government* is categorized into third person deixis, which the word *the* as article to the word *government* which means to the group of people governing a country. While, *Dutch lawmaker* is a person who decides the laws of a country in Dutch, so it is included into third person deixis.

Datum 27

***She** says **the government** allowed rice exports because of a national surplus and high global rice prices.*

She is included into third person deixis because the word *she* indicates to the explanation of the sentence before which refers to the name of persons Mari Elka Pangestu as the Trade Minister. *The government* is also classified into third person deixis, which the word *the* as article to the word *government* that refers to a group of people governing a country.

Datum 28

He adds that the step is a compromise with respect to Indonesian laws and national security.

Similar to the explanation above, the word he refers to the Muhammad Nuh as the Communication Minister which shows in the preceding sentence, and can be included into third person deixis.

Datum 29

President Yudhoyono has banned the movie and its creator, far right Dutch filmmaker Geert Wilders from Indonesia following the outcry.

The word *President Yudhoyono* is categorized into third person deixis, the word *President* is noun that means the position of head of the state, which refers to the name Yudhoyono. The word *its* from the statement above is formed of the possessive form of it that is followed by the word *creator* that refers to a person who creates, so that it is classified into third person deixis. The next word *Dutch filmmaker* is a noun that refers to a person who makes films. *Geert wilders* is the name of person who makes the sort movie "Fitna".

Datum 30

Mount Egon in the Sikka Regency in East Nusa Tenggara spewed out ashes and smoke Tuesday night, causing panic but no one was hurt.

Mount Egon is a noun and non person refers to the name of mountain, it indicates the name of thing.

Datum 31

*The volcano last erupted in 2004, forcing **hundreds of residents** to evacuate.*

Hundreds of residents are classified into third person deixis, the word *hundreds* is post determiner that indicates the cardinal number. It is followed by the preposition *of* and the word *residents* that refers to a person whose home in a place.

Datum 32

*But many countries have laws that require **them** to hold vaccines supply for domestic use in the case of a pandemic.*

The word *them* is personal pronoun as object that refers to European and U.S. companies that explained in the sentence before.

Datum 33

*After the meeting **he** said **he** acknowledged that improvements to the system need to be made.*

The word *he* refers to the Michael Leavitt as U.S. Health and Human Services which the explanation is in the preceding sentence. It is included into third person deixis.

Datum 35

***Three people** threw a petrol bomb into the office of the Justice Welfare Party (PKS) in Bandung, West Java, Monday.*

Three is the post determiner of cardinal number explaining the next word *people*. Clearly it can be classified into third person deixis.

Datum 36

KPK officials said Anthony Zeidra Abidin and Hamka Yandu were active lawmakers at the time of the scandal between 1999 to 2004.

KPK officials are person who work in an office and refers to the singular name of persons. The phrase has a function as the conjunction to the first name Anthony Zeidra Abidin and Hamka Yandu as the lawmakers. So, *lawmakers* is also classified into third person deixis since it refers to persons who decide the laws of a country.

Datum 37

But *he* maintained that neither *the Indonesian government* nor *the armed forces* are implicated in the coup attempt.

The word *he* refers to the Michael Leavitt as U.S. Health and Human Services that is included into third person deixis. Next, Indonesian government refers to a group of people governing Indonesia country. Last, the Phrase *the armed forces* is a noun that refers to a country's army. While the word *the* in both phrase have a function as article.

Datum 38

President Yudhoyono has promised *his* full cooperation in the East Timorese probe.

The word *President Yudhoyono* is categorized into third person deixis, the word *President* is noun that means the position of head of the state, which refers to the name Yudhoyono. The word *his* is possessive pronoun that refers to the name of person Horta that mentioned in the preceding sentence.

Datum 39

*But **he** called on the Council supporters to enforce the decree in an orderly way.*

The word *he* refers to the Ma'ruf Amin which shows forward as the Head of the council that can be categorized as the third person deixis.

Datum 40

***They** say that the panel between the Home Affairs and **Religious Ministries**.*

The word *they* is the third singular pronoun that refers to the president and Cholil Ridwan; the MUI chairman which shows in the preceding sentence. Next, the phrase *religious ministries* is showed in the singular pronoun that means to people at the head of religious government department

Datum 41

***The protesters** urged **Ahmadiyah's followers** to return to mainstream Islam.*

The here is the article to the word *protesters* as the third plural person and refers to people who protest which function as noun. The phrase, *Ahmadiyah's followers* indicates into third person deixis with the word *followers* here is suffix-s showing possessive and people who follow *Ahmadiyah*.

Datum 42

***They** also vowed to hold more demonstrations until **their** demand are met.*

Similar to the statement in data 40 above the word they also refers to the president and Cholil Ridwan, the MUI chairman. While the word their is personal pronoun as object which similarly refers to the name president and Cholil Ridwan.

Datum 43

*In its report, **the military** say **the squatters** founded “Transmigration” type villages on over five thousand hectares of forest land for the past decade.*

The phrase *the military* is categorized into third person deixis, it means the soldiers or the army forces. Next, the word *squatters* refers to people who occupy a building or land without permission, so that this word is classified into third person deixis. While, the word *the* in both phrase have a function as article.

Datum 44

***He** was also fined 150 thousand dollars for being JI member.*

The word *he* is the third singular pronoun that refers to Abu Djuana, the JI military commander explained in the preceding sentence.

Datum 45

*But **his** sentence was reduced by two months because **he** was found to be the JI’s caretaker leader instead of its Emir, as was alleged earlier.*

The word *his* is possessive pronoun. And the word *he* is personal pronoun as subject. Both of those words refer to Abu Djuana explained first in the sentence before.

Datum 47

*The court ruled that the extradition of 64 year old Charles Barnett is legal, even though **he** committed no crimes in Indonesia.*

Charles Barnett here is the name of person and it is classified into third person deixis. While the word *he* as personal pronoun also refers to Charles Barnett.

Datum 48

*They disregarded **his** appeal to **the judges** to remain in Indonesia.*

The word *they* is the third singular pronoun which refers to the court. While the word *his* is possessive pronoun which refers to Charles Barnett. Both of these referring to the words found in the previous sentence, in data 47. And the phrase *the judges* here, functioned the word *the* as article and the word *judges* as noun which means people with authority to decide cases in a law court, so it is can be categorized as the third person deixis

Datum 49

***Barnet's lawyers** have yet to appeal the verdict.*

The phrase *Barnett's lawyers* is third person deixis with suffix-s as possessive that refers to persons trained and qualified in the law who does legal work for Barnett as the other people.

Datum 50

*They say that any KPK search should be overseen by **two lawmakers**.*

They here indicate in the plural form which refers to a member of parliament that can be found in the preceding sentence. Next, the word *two* is post determiner to the word *lawmakers* in the plural form that refers to the person trained and qualified in the law who does legal work for other people.

Datum 51

*Rajasa hoped the allegations would be dispelled, as **they are** of no use to all parties involved.*

The word *they* that followed by *to be* are here explained to the previous statement in the sentence which refers to the parliamentarians.

The word *she* refers to the Supari that categorized into third person deixis. While the word *he* refers to Hatta Rajasa as the summons of State Secretary that indicates the name of person.

Datum 52

*The judges handed down the sentence **Moshadeq** after **he** was found guilty of claiming to be a prophet.*

The article in the word *the* is followed by the word *judges* which is in the plural noun that means to the officers with authority to decide cases in a lawcourt. Next, the word *Moshadeq* is the third person deixis since it is the name of person. While, the word *he* refers to the name of person, *Moshadeq*.

Datum 53

*The trial was chaotic, after **members** of the hardline Islamic group FPI beat **one of his followers** for bringing a weapon to the courtroom.*

Members here is the plural form referring to people of a group, so that this word can be classified into third person deixis. The next phrase is *one of his followers*, the word *one* is post determiner that indicates cardinal number followed by preposition *of* to the next word *his followers*, in which the word *his* refers to people who follow Moshadeq.

Datum 54

He had previously said that he will run if asked by a political party.

Both of the words *he* here refers to Abdurrahman Wahid also known as Gus Dur so that these are classified into third person deixis.

Datum 55

Three people were killed and one suffers serious burns, after a pipe explosion at the state-owned oil and gas company's refinery in Cilacap, Central Java.

Three people is the plural form which the word *three* is the post determiner of the word *people*. Nearly same to the previous phrase, the word *one* is also post determiner that refers to the person and followed by the word *suffers* as a verb which in the form of plural noun.

Datum 56

One worker died instantly, another one on the way to the hospital, while two others were treated in a nearby hospital for serious burns.

The phrase one worker is singular pronoun that means a person who works. Then, another one here is refers to singular pronoun of worker, while the phrase two others also refers to the worker which is a plural pronoun.

4.1.2 Spatial Deixis

Place deixis is deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. It can be found in these following data:

Datum 1

*Serbian Foreign Minister Vuk Jeremic assured Indonesia that his **country** will seek to calm the situation **on Kosovo**.*

The word *country* means an area of land that forms a nation or state, so this word can be classified into spatial deixis. Next, the word *on* is preposition that followed by the word *Kosovo* which shows name of the place or included into spatial deixis.

Datum 2

*We have proposed that under the current circumstances, we find an interim agreement between the United Nations Mission **in Kosovo** and the citizens of **Serbia**, who are refusing to acknowledge or are refusing to recognize this illegal act of unilaterally declaring independence.*

Those words are classified into spatial deixis since it means a certain location, which in the first phrase *in* is preposition to the word *Kosovo*.

Datum 6

*In a subsequent address **in front of** prominent Indonesia and Thai business leaders, he said ties in food and energy security between the two countries only make sense.*

The word *in front of* here indicating the position. Based on the context the word *in front* followed by the preposition *of* that catch to the next word prominent Indonesia and Thai business leaders.

Datum 7

*Indonesia is the sixth country **in the ASEAN region** that Sundaravej has visited since his election.*

The word *Indonesia* can be categorized into spatial deixis since it refers to the name of country which it is an area of land that forms a politically independent unit. It is related with the next statement *in the ASEAN region*, the word *in* is preposition, and the word *the* is article to the noun *ASEAN region*, that refers to an area in ASEAN.

Datum 10

*The students stormed **the consulate** after they set the gate on fire, and threw rocks and rotten eggs **at the building**.*

The consulate means the officers of a consult, while the word *the* have a function as article to the word *consulate*. The next phrase, the word *at* and *the* is the preposition which attaches to the word *build* as a noun followed by verb ing.

Datum 16

*The judges found Yoyo guilty of sneaking in a group of two dozenancers during a Family Day celebration to wave the South Maluku Republic flag **in front of** the President **in Ambon** last year.*

In front of here is preposition showing a position. And the next word *in* is preposition to the word *Ambon* which shows the name of place.

Datum 19

*Madi became the most wanted person **in Palu** after being convicted along with several members of his group, for killing three police officers and two civilians during an arrest in 2005.*

In is preposition to the word *Palu* which shows the name of place. So, it can be classified into spatial deixis.

Datum 20

*Madi's group teaches Muslims not to pray five times a day, and Christians not to go to **church**.*

The word *Church* means a building used for public Christian worship, so it is classified into spatial deixis.

Datum 21

***Outside the parliament building**, thousands of Pelindo union workers protested against the legislation.*

The word *outside* here means to the outer side of the statement *the parliament building*, which *the* is the article to the word *parliament building* that means to the building where a parliament meets.

Datum 23

*Result from the fit and proper test will be presented today **at the parliaments** consultative body, and will come to a plenary vote tomorrow.*

At here is preposition indicating a point in space to the next word *the parliaments* that refers to the building where a parliament meets which the word *the* as the article.

Datum 24

*A number of schools presented their challenges in providing education to their santris, or students, who come mainly from low-income families, and can't afford to go to **school**.*

The word *school* can be categorized into spatial deixis since it shows a place or an institution for educating children.

Datum 25

*A member of the parliament's fourth commission, Al Amin Nasution, was put **in jail** early Wednesday morning, after undergoing nearly 20 hours of questioning **at the corruption eradication commission (KPK)**.*

In here is a preposition showing position *jail* which means the place to put the criminal. Next, the word *at* also the preposition showing position, which *the* is article to the place of the word *corruption eradication commission (KPK)*.

Datum 30

*Mount Egon **in the Sikka Regency in East Nusa Tenggara** spewed out ashes and smoke Tuesday night, causing panic but no one was hurt.*

The word *in* is a preposition showing position, which *the* is article to the name of the place, Sikka Regency, which clearly shows detail of the name of place East Nusa Tenggara.

Datum 35

*Three people threw a petrol bomb **into the office** of the Justice Welfare Party (PKS) **in Bandung**, West Java, Monday.*

The phrase *into the office* here showing the place since the word *into* is preposition showing position or point within to the word *the office*, which explains that the place is in Bandung, West Java.

Datum 38

*President Yudhoyono has promised his full cooperation **in the East Timorese probe**.*

The word *in* is a preposition showing position, while *the* is article to the word *East Timorese probe*. So, it can be categorized into spatial deixis.

Datum 39

*But he called **on the Council supporters** to enforce the decree in an orderly way.*

The statement *on the council supporters* here classified into spatial deixis, since *on* here is a preposition showing the position to the next word *the council supporters*.

Datum 46

*The torch arrived in the early morning hours **at the Halim Perdana Kusuma Air Base**, hours after it made its way through **Kuala Lumpur**.*

At is a preposition showing the position of the place named Halim Perdana Kusuma air base, which *the* is function as article. Next, the word Kuala Lumpur is indicating the name of place, so it is also classified into spatial deixis.

Datum 47

*The court ruled that the extradition of 64 year old Charles Barnett is legal, even though he committed **no crimes in Indonesia**.*

In is a preposition showing the position to the name of country, *Indonesia*.

Datum 48

*They disregarded his appeal to the judges to remain **in Indonesia**.*

In is a preposition showing the position to the name of country, *Indonesia*.

Datum 53

*The trial was chaotic, after members of the hardline Islamic group FPI beat one of his followers for bringing a weapon **to the courtroom**.*

The word *court room* is a noun which means to the place where trials or other law cases are held, so it classified into spatial deixis.

Datum 55

*Three people were killed and one suffers serious burns, after a pipe explosion **at the state-owned oil and gas company's refinery in Cilacap**, Central Java.*

At is a preposition showing the position to *the state owned oil and gas company's refinery*, that also shows the certain name of the place *in Cilacap*.

Datum 56

*One worker died instantly, another one on the way to **the hospital**, while two others were treated **in a nearby hospital** for serious burns.*

The is an article to the word *hospital* that refers to an institution providing medical treatment and care for ill or injured people. Next, the phrase *in a nearby* means a near in position to the word *hospital*.

4.1.3 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is reference the time, this point is the moment of utterance. It shows similarities to the notion of spatial deixis, the remote form and temporal deixis that can be used to communicate not only distance from current time, but also distance from current reality of facts.

Here are the words of utterance that indicates into temporal deixis:

Datum 1

*Serbian Foreign Minister Vuk Jeremic **assured** Indonesia that his country **will seek** to calm the situation on Kosovo.*

The word *assured* means to the situation that began and ended at the past.

While the phrase *will seek* refers to the action in the future when the speaker is expressing a plan. *Will* is also modal auxiliary verb to the verb *seek*.

Datum 2

*We **have proposed** that under the current circumstances, we find an interim agreement between the United Nations Mission in Kosovo and the citizens of Serbia, who are refusing to acknowledge, or are refusing to recognize this illegal act of unilaterally declaring independence.*

The word *have proposed* means the expresses situation that began in the past. So, it can be classified into temporal deixis.

Datum 3

*The decision effectively **assured** Soeharto's children are not responsible for the charity funds allegedly misused for business linked to Soeharto's family and cronies.*

The word *assured* means the situation that began and ended at the past.

Datum 4

*But the Supersemar Foundation **is found** liable and **asked** to pay \$ 105 million.*

Is here is to be, in addition, the word *found* as a verb of the statement is a past form from the word find. The word *asked* is a verb which is in the past form, so it indicates as temporal deixis.

Datum 5

***On his first visit** to Indonesia **after** taking office **last month**, Sundaravej **met** with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to also discuss other areas of cooperation, including investment and trade.*

The phrase *on his first visit* is classified into temporal deixis since it explains the time in which *his* which refers to the new Thai prime minister Samak Sundaravej on the *first visit* which functions as a verb. Next, the word *after* is an adverb showing the time which refers to later (in time). In addition the word *last*

month is also classified into temporal deixis, since the word last is an adverb refers to after all others followed by the next word month as a noun. In addition, the word *met* as a verb of the statement is a past form from the word meet.

Datum 6

*In a subsequent address in front of prominent Indonesia and Thai business leaders, he **said** ties in food and energy security between the two countries only make sense.*

The word *said* is past form from the word say, that function as a verb.

Datum 7

*Indonesia is the sixth country in the ASEAN region that Sundaravej **has visited since** his election.*

The word *has* is to be of the word Sundaravej which followed by the word *visited* as verb showing a past form from the word visit. The word *since* as adverb refers to a specified time in the past until a later past time or until now, the specified time here is explained since his election.

Datum 8

*Executives from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) **met** with Vice President Jusuf Kalla **on plans** to improve Indonesia's airline safety standard.*

The word *met* as a verb of the statement is a past form from the word meet.

The word *plans* as a verb which refers to make plan for or to make preparations for, so it is classified into temporal deixis.

Datum 9

*An IATA report card **says** the number of plane crashes by Indonesian air carriers is **three times** the international average of three-quarter incidents per million **flight hour**.*

The word *says* as a verb indicates a personal singular present tense, so it is classified into temporal deixis. The statement *three times* here is classified into temporal deixis since it refers to a period of time. *Flight hour* is also classified into temporal deixis, since it refers to the action or process of flying through the air during a period of time.

Datum 10

*The students **stormed** the consulate **after** they set the gate on fire, and **threw** rocks and rotten eggs at the building.*

The word *stormed* as a verb is a past form from the word storm, it is an action to express violent anger. The word *after* is an adverb showing the time which refers to later (in time). The word *said* is past form from the word say, which functions as a verb. The word *threw* refers to send something from one's hand through the air with some force by moving the arm, this word is verb and the past form from the word throw.

Datum 11

*The Dutch government **has distanced** itself from the film, while a Dutch court is considering filing an injunction against it.*

The word *has* is to be of the Dutch government which followed by the word *distanced* as noun showing a past form from the word distance. So, it is classified into temporal deixis.

Datum 13

*But some lawmakers **raised** concerns about his incrimination with the Central Bank Liquidation Fund scandal, while others, including Eleventh Commission head Max Moein, **questioned** his ties to the current administration.*

The word raised as a verb is the past form from the word raise. Similarly with the word questioned which means asks for information as noun also a past form from the word question.

Datum 14

*His statement **dispelled** rumors that Mulyani **will replace** Boediono if he **leaves** office.*

Dispelled as a verb means to make something go away, this word is the past form from the word dispel. The word *will* is modal auxiliary verb to the verb *replace*. And it shows the action in the future. The word *leaves* as a verb to explain the action of the subject from the word before.

Datum 15

*Boediono **will undergo** the Fit and Proper Test **before** Parliament's Eleventh Commission on the economy **next week**.*

The word *will* is modal auxiliary verb to the verb *undergo*, it also refers to the action in the future when the speaker is expressing a plan. The word *before* as

adverb refers to at an earlier time, so it can be classified into temporal deixis.

While the phrase *next week* is clearly showing a time in later week.

Datum 16

*The judges **found** Yoyo guilty of sneaking in a group of two dozen cancers **during** a Family Day celebration to wave the South Maluku Republic flag in front of the President in Ambon **last year**.*

The word *found* as a verb of the statement is a past form from the word find. The statement *during* a family day celebration also can be classified into temporal deixis. Which the word *during* refers to within a specified period of time and the explanation is on the next word a family day celebration. In addition the word *last year* is also classified into temporal deixis, since the word last is an adverb refers to after all others that followed by the next word year as a noun.

Datum 17

*The leader of a group **seen** by many as a misleading religious sect **was shot dead** by police, as he **was resisting** arrest **Saturday**.*

The word *seen* is shows the activity that has done in the past and can be categorized into temporal deixis. The word *was* is to be of the statement which is in the past form, it can be classified into temporal deixis followed by noun *shot* which indicates into past participle. Then, the word *was* is to be of the word *resisting* which indicates the past progressive, this action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred. The next word is *Saturday* as noun, and it indicates into adverb of time.

Datum 18

*He **was buried** in Muslim tradition, despite his teachings that deviate from the mainstream Islamic beliefs.*

The word *was* is to be in the past form from the word *he*, then followed by past participle of the word *buried* as verb.

Datum 19

*Madi **became** the most **wanted** person in Palu **after being convicted** along with several members of his group, for killing three police officers and two civilians **during** an arrest **in 2005**.*

The word *became* as a verb is the past form from the word *become*. The word *after* is an adverb showing the time that refers to later (in time). The word *during* refers to within a specified period of time. The word *in 2005* is adverb of time, which the word *in* as the preposition during a period of time in 2005.

Datum 20

*Madi's group teaches Muslims not to pray **five times a day**, and Christians not to go to church.*

The word *five times a day* here shows a quantity that doing regularly in a day or in a particular time, so this can be classified into temporal deixis.

Datum 21

*Outside the parliament building, thousands of Pelindo union workers **protested** against the legislation.*

The word *protested* as verb is the past form from the word *protest*.

Datum 22

*I don't know if he **did** anything wrong, but the fact that three of his colleagues **were jailed for a year and a half during** the Yudhoyono administration really bothered me because it **seemed** like there was some favoritism.*

The word *did* is the past form from the word *do* that indicated as verb.

The word *were* is to be of the statement which is in the past form that also followed by the word *jailed* as verb. The word *for a year and a half* is classified into temporal deixis the word *for* here indicating a length of time that is a year and the word *and* as conjunction of the next word *a half*. The word *during* refers to within a specified period of time. And the word *seemed* as a verb is the past form from the word *seems*.

Datum 23

*Result from the fit and proper test **will be presented today** at the parliaments consultative body, and **will come** to a plenary vote **tomorrow**.*

The word *today* is the present period or time, so it can be classified as temporal deixis. The word *will* is modal auxiliary verb that also indicated at the particular time in the future to the verb *come*. The word *tomorrow* is as adverb and the particular time in the future also classified this word into temporal deixis.

Datum 24

*A number of schools **presented** their challenges in providing education to their santris, or students, who come mainly from low-income families, and can't afford to go to school.*

The word *presented* is the past form from the word *present* that indicated as verb.

Datum 25

*A member of the parliament's fourth commission, Al Amin Nasution, **was put** in jail **early Wednesday morning**, **after** undergoing **nearly 20 hours** of questioning at the corruption eradication commission (KPK).*

The word *was* is to be to the past form from the word Al Amin Nasution as a member of the parliament's fourth commission. Still related with the word before, the phrase *early Wednesday morning* is the explanation if this word is indicated in the past form or as a particular time in the past. The word *after* is an adverb showing the time that refers to later (in time). Next, is the word *nearly 20 hours*, the word *nearly* as adverb followed by noun *20 hours* that also classified into temporal deixis.

Datum 26

*Indonesian internet providers **have blocked** access to popular sites "YouTube" and "MySpace" **after** the government bans the sites to prevent public access to an anti-Islam film made by a Dutch lawmaker.*

The word *have* is a verb refers to Indonesian internet provider which is followed by the word *blocked* as noun showing a past form from the word block. The word *after* is an adverb showing the time that refers to later (in time).

Datum 27

*She **says** the government **allowed** rice exports because of a national surplus and high global rice prices.*

The word *says* is a simple present tense that expresses events or situations that exist always, the word *says* here refers to the pronoun *she* that is Mari Eka

Pangestu as the Trade Minister that shows in the preceding sentence. Then, the word *allowed* here is the past form from the word allow.

Datum 29

*President Yudhoyono **has banned** the movie and its creator, far right Dutch filmmaker Geert Wilders from Indonesia following the outcry.*

The word *has* is a verb refers to President Yudhoyono which is followed by the word *banned* as noun shows a past form from the word ban.

Datum 30

*Mount Egon in the Sikka Regency in East Nusa Tenggara **spewed out** ashes and smoke **Tuesday night**, causing panic but no one was hurt.*

The word *spewed out* as verb is the past form from the word spew out, also related with the clear time on the next word *Tuesday night* that clearly explain the name of the day, so it can be classified as temporal deixis.

Datum 31

*The volcano **last erupted in 2004**, forcing hundreds of residents to evacuate.*

The word *last* is an adverb followed by the next word *erupted* as a noun and showing the past tense from the word erupt. The word *in 2004* is adverb of time, in which the word *in* is as the preposition during a period of time in 2004.

Datum 33

***After the meeting he said** he acknowledged that improvements to the system need to be made.*

The word *after* is an adverb showing the time that refers to later (in time) followed by the phrase *the meeting*. The word *said* is past form from the word say, that functions as a verb.

Datum 34

I expressed how important I believe it is that there's a free and transparent sharing of viruses.

The word *expressed* as a noun shows the past form from the word express.

Datum 35

Three people threw a petrol bomb into the office of the Justice Welfare Party (PKS) in Bandung, West Java, Monday.

The word *threw* as a verb shows the past form from the word throw. Since the word *Monday* here shows the time or the name of the day it is classified into temporal deixis.

Datum 36

KPK officials said Anthony Zeidra Abidin and Hamka Yandu were active lawmakers at the time of the scandal between 1999 to 2004.

The word *said* is past form from the word say, that functions as a verb.

Next, the word *were* here is to be from the singular pronoun that are KPK officials, Anthony Zeidra and Hamka Yandu. Then, the word *at the time* as preposition is classified into temporal deixis since if we look into the statement it means when the scandal happened. And more detail also showing in the time that

is *between 1999 to 2005*, while the word *to* is the preposition that indicating the end of range.

Datum 37

*But he **maintained** that neither the Indonesian government nor the armed forces are implicated in the coup attempt.*

The word *maintained* as a verb is the past form from the word *maintain*.

So, it can be classified into temporal deixis.

Datum 38

*President Yudhoyono **has promised** his full cooperation in the East Timorese probe.*

The word *has* is a verb referring to President Yudhoyono which followed by the word *Promised* as noun showing a past form from the word *promise*.

Datum 39

*But he **called** on the Council supporters to enforce the decree in an orderly way.*

The word *called* as a verb is the past form from the word *call*.

Datum 41

*The protesters **urged** Ahmadiyah's followers to return to mainstream islam.*

The word *argued* as a verb is the past forms from the word *argue*. So, it can be classified as temporal deixis.

Datum 42

*They also **vowed** to hold more demonstrations until their demand are **met**.*

The word *vowed* as a verb is the past form from the word *vow*. Similar with the next word *met*, it is also as a verb and the past form from the word *meet*.

Datum 43

*In its report, the military say the squatters **founded** “Transmigration” type villages on over five thousand hectares of forest land **for the past decade**.*

The word *founded* is the past perfect form from the word *find*. Next, the phrase *for the past decade* also classified into temporal deixis since it is showing an explanation from the ended of a period of ten years, while the word *for* and *the* here have functions as article.

Datum 44

*He **was also fined** 150 thousand dollars for being JI member.*

The word *was* is to be to the word *fined* as the past form from the word *fine*, where the word *also* here as adverb to stress that context. While, the word *fined* is the past form of the word *fine*.

Datum 45

*But his sentence **was reduced** by two months because he **was found** to be the JI’s caretaker leader instead of its Emir, as **was alleged earlier**.*

First is the phrase *was reduced*, *was* here is to be from the word *reduced* as verb and the past form from the word *reduce*. Second, still similar with the first

word, the word *was* is a to be from the word *found* as verb and the past form from the word find. Third, the word *was* is to be from the word *alleged* as verb and the past form from the word *allege* that also add with the word *earlier* that shows a particular time.

Datum 46

*The torch **arrived in the early morning hours** at the Halim Perdana Kusuma Air Base, **hours after** it made its way through Kuala Lumpur.*

The word *arrived* here is the past form from the word *arrive*. And the phrase *in the early morning* shows a particular time where the word *in* has a function as the preposition, and *the* as article. Next, the word *hours* as a period time of about an hour also classified this word into temporal deixis. The last is the word *after* as adverb that showing a later in time.

Datum 47

*The court **ruled** that the extradition of 64 year old Charles Barnett is legal, even though he **committed** no crimes in Indonesia.*

The word *ruled* is the past form of the word *rule*. Similar to the next word, the word *committed* as verb is the past form from the word *commit*. So, both of those words are categorized into temporal deixis.

Datum 48

*They **disregarded** his appeal to the judges to remain in Indonesia.*

The word *disregarded* as verb is the past form from the word *regard*.

Datum 51

*Rajasa **hoped** the allegations **would be dispelled**, as they are of no use to all parties involved.*

The word *hoped* here shows the even in the past when it indicates into hope as the based form. While in the phrase *would be dispelled* shows the time in past future tense. For more details, the word *would* is the auxiliary showing the past future followed by verb I in the form of *be*, and the word *dispelled* is verb III expressed in *dispelled* come after.

Datum 52

*The judges **handed** down the sentence Moshadeq **after** he **was found** guilty of claiming to be a prophet.*

The word *handed* as verb is the past form from the word hand. And the word *after* as adverb is showing a later in time. While the word *was* is to be which followed the past form *found*.

Datum 54

*He had previously **said** that he **will fun** if **asked** by a political party.*

The word *said* is the past form from the word say. Next, the word phrase *will fun* is showing a future tense, which the word *will* is auxiliary. And the word *asked* indicates the past form from the word ask.

Datum 55

*Three people **were killed** and one suffers serious burns, **after** a pipe explosion at the state-owned oil and gas company's refinery in Cilacap, Central Java.*

The word *were* is to be from the phrase three people and followed by the word *killed* in the past form from the word kill. And the word *after* as adverb is showing a later in time.

Data 56

*One worker **died** instantly, another one **on the way** to the hospital, while two others **were treated** in a nearby hospital for serious burns.*

The word *died* is the past form from the word die. The word on the way is showing in timing of situation. Next, the word *were* is to be followed by the word *treated* as the past form from the word treat.

4.2 Discussion

After presenting and analyzing 56 data of sentences in “Indonesia This Morning” news program in hot column based on the Anderson and Keenan theory (1985), the next part is discussion of the whole data gathered to answer the problem of the study proposed in the previous chapter.

4.2.1 The Type of Deixis Used in “Indonesia This Morning” News Program of Metro TV Website

In line with the Anderson and Keenan (1985) theory, the information obtained from the data shows that deixis in “Indonesia This Morning” news

program of Metro TV website text can be divided into three types including the person and non person on it, namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Person deixis is typically interpreted in some terms; they are the first person deixis which is 1) Singular pronoun as subject, that can be found in datum 1, datum 2 and datum 34. 2) Singular pronoun as object, that can be found in datum 2 only. The speaker here as the first person '*I*' and '*we*' which the directs sentence is to the listener as the second person.

The second person such as '*you*', '*yourselves*', '*your*' and '*yours*', which points to the addressee is not found in this data.

While the third person deixis which is encoding of a reference to persons and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the sentence such as '*he*', '*she*', '*it*' and '*they*' are mostly used in this data. It can be found with the classified as 1) Possessive pronoun, such as '*his*' and '*their*' that shows in datum 1, datum 5, datum 7, datum 12, datum 13, datum 14, datum 18, datum 19, datum 22, datum 24, datum 32, datum 38, datum 42, datum 45, datum 48 and datum 53. 2) Reflexive pronoun such as '*it self*' can be found in datum 11. 3) Singular verb suffix-s, is shows in datum 20 and datum 49. 4) Third plural pronoun '*they*' that shows in datum 10, datum 40, datum 42, datum 48 and datum 51. 5) Third singular pronoun '*he*', '*she*', shows in datum 14, datum 17, datum 18, datum 22, datum 27, datum 28, datum 29, datum 33, datum 37, datum 39, datum 44, datum 45, datum 47, datum 52 and datum 54.

The spatial deixis which points to the object form the speaker location at the point of sentence that indicates the name of place such as 1) As adverb of

place, can be found in datum 12, datum 7, datum 10, datum 16, datum 19, datum 20, datum 23, datum 24, datum 46, datum 53 and datum 56. 2) As a certain place, can be found in datum 6, datum 16, datum 21, datum 25, datum 30, datum 35, datum 38, datum 39, datum 46, datum 47 and datum 48.

The temporal deixis as since it localizes the speech event in time such as

1) Adverb, which can be found in datum 57, datum 10, datum 16, datum 17, datum 19, datum 23, datum 25, datum 31, datum 33, datum 46, datum 52 and datum 55. 2) Period of day, which can be found in datum 17, datum 20, datum 23, datum 25, datum 30, datum 46 and datum 54. 3) Period of month, which can be found in datum 5. 4) Period of year, which can be found in datum 36, datum 43 and datum 54. 5) Period of time, which can be found in datum 46 and datum 56. 6) Tense, which can be found in datum 1, datum 2, datum 3, datum 4, datum 5, datum 6, datum 7, datum 8, datum 9, datum 10, datum 13, datum 14, datum 16, datum 17, datum 18, datum 19, datum 21, datum 22, datum 23, datum 24, datum 25, datum 26, datum 27, datum 29, datum 30, datum 31, datum 33, datum 34, datum 35, datum 36, datum 37, datum 38, datum 39, datum 41, datum 42, datum 43, datum 44, datum 45, datum 46, datum 47, datum 48, datum 51, datum 52, datum 54, datum 55 and datum 56.

4.2.2 The Type of Deixis Mainly Used in “Indonesia This Morning” News

Program of Metro TV Website

From those findings, the three types of the person deixis, namely the first person deixis, the second person deixis, and the third person deixis are mainly

used in “Indonesia This Morning” news program on Metro TV website since the writer wants to show the participants in the speech even. With the rank, the third person deixis is the first with 101 amount of words or phrases. Then the first person deixis with 4 total of data, and the last the second person deixis that not found in the data or the total is 0 data.

The spatial deixis appears which the writer wants to explain the location at the points of sentence, the total of this words or phrases is 32. The temporal deixis also appears because the writer wants to express the time when the events occurs, the total of the words or phrases that indicates into this type is 116.

So, from the explanation above the mainly type of deixis used is the temporal deixis which found 116 words and phrases. Which followed the person deixis, that found 43 data of words and phrases. And the last is spatial deixis that is 23 words and pharses.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous chapter, this chapter presents two section, conclusion and suggestion, as the final result and the conclusion and suggestion as the last part of this thesis entitled “The Discourse Analysis on the Deixis Used in ‘Indonesia This Morning’ News Program on Metro TV Website”. The conclusion in this research is as the answer based on the formulated research question, and suggestion are intended to given information to the researchers who are interested in doing similar research.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing and interpreting the obtained data in the previous study, it is found that there are many contexts classified into deixis based on Anderson and Keenan (1985) theory. The temporal deixis is mainly used in this “Indonesia This Morning” news program. It appears when the writer want to shows in localize the speech event in time. It can be in the form of adverb, the period of days, the period of month, the period of year, the period of time and tenses which are present, past future, and perfect tense to shows the time code and the certain period of time when the utterances are produced by the speaker. Then, it is followed by the person deixis. The mainly used type of person deixis is third person deixis in which the writer wants to show the referents that are not

identified as the speaker as addressee appears in the discourse. It can be in the form of third person pronoun both singular and plural, possessive determiner and third person singular suffix-s. Then, the first person deixis is also used since the writer wants to show the speaker as first person directs the utterance to the listener as second person. Last, the second person deixis is not found in this data.

Generally, the second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person identified as addressee and it is not found that the manner in which the second person is addressed. Based on the findings, it is concluded that the function of analyzing the deixis type in this data source is used to point thing in order to make clear what the writer means.

Meanwhile, the spatial deixis also appears in the context when it is describing a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event typically the speaker, as well as the ones that have been shown in the context. It can be in the form of adverb of place, and the words associated with a certain place.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings of the research, it is recommended for the next researchers who are interested in doing further researchers in this area to use these findings as a starting point in conducting researches. It is suggested to analysis another elements such as the use of different data source, which focuses on second person deixis or discourse analysis, because it rarely appears in some formal report as the news program like this. Moreover, they can use Anderson and

Keenan theory that is rarely used as referent but with different object such as an informal interview or speech text, conference, and the like.

In addition, because the mainly found types of deixis is temporal deixis, it is recommended to students or readers to pay more attention in second person deixis that is not found in order they can get the point of difference between formal and non formal report.



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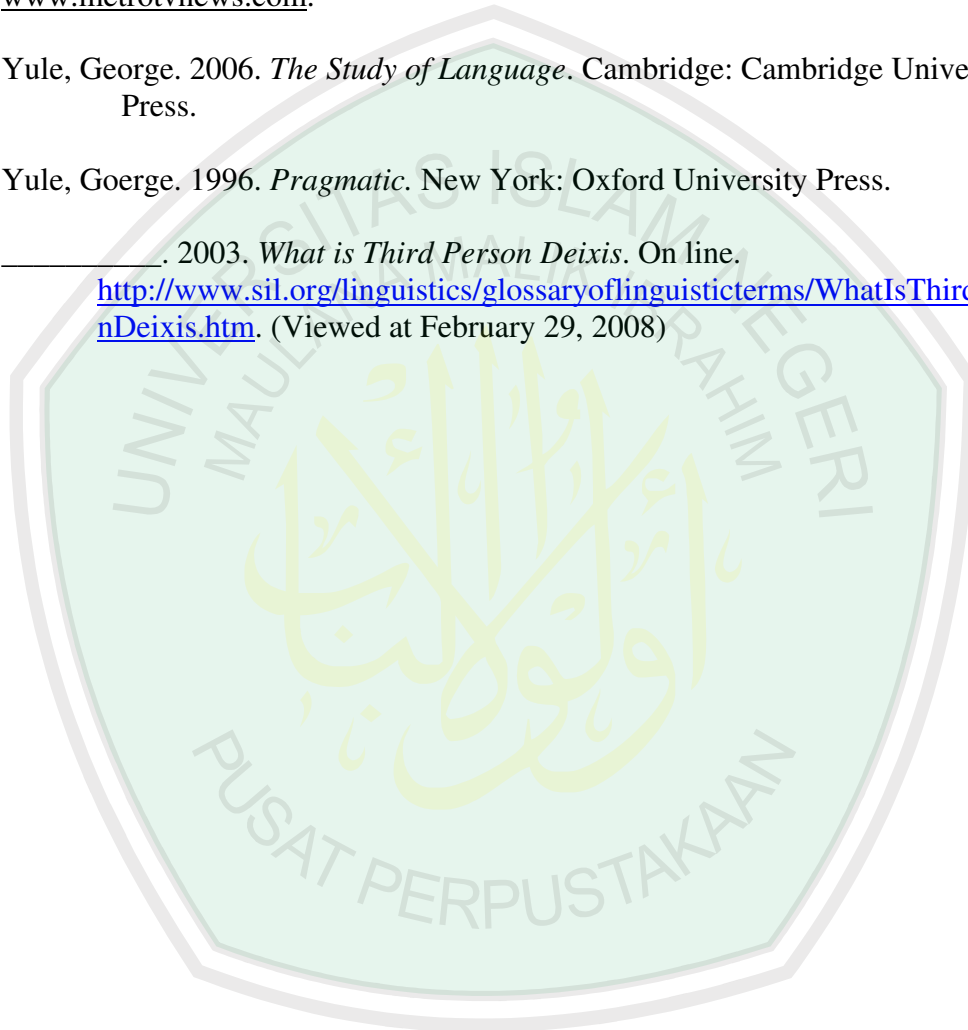
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APPENDIXES





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 Judul Skripsi : *“A Study on the Deixis Used in ‘Indonesia This Morning’ News Program of Metro TV Website”*

BUKTI KONSULTASI

NO	TANGGAL	MATERI KONSULTASI	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING
1	05 Maret 2008	Pengajuan Judul dan ACC Judul Skripsi	1.
2	02 April 2008	ACC Proposal	2.
3	16 April 2008	Seminar Proposal	3.
4	21 April 2008	Konsultasi BAB I dan BAB III	4.
5	05 Mei 2008	Konsultasi BAB II	5.
6	12 Mei 2008	Revisi dan ACC BAB I, III	6.
7	09 Juli 2008	Konsultasi Summary of Analysis	7.
8	23 Juli 2008	Konsultasi BAB IV dan BAB V	8.
9	29 Agustus 2008	Revisi BAB IV dan ACC BAB V	9.
10	10 September 2008	ACC BAB IV dan Revisi BAB V	10.
11	11 September 2008	ACC BAB V dan Konsultasi Abstrak	11.
12	12 September 2008	Revisi Keseluruhan	12.
13	13 September 2008	ACC Keseluruhan	13.

Malang, 15 September 2008

Mengetahui,
 Dekan Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya

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 NIDP 150 035 072

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 Religion : Islam
 Nationality : Indonesia
 Occupation : Student

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Name of School	Year	Town
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SLTPN 15	2001	Malang
MAN 3	2004	Malang
The State Islamic University	(at present)	Malang

Malang, 15 September 2008

Anies Sholichah

News script



HOT NEWS...

Tuesday, 01 April 2008

SERBIA SEEKS SUPPORT ON KOSOVO CONFLICT

Serbian Foreign Minister Vuk Jeremic assured Indonesia that his country will seek to calm the situation on Kosovo.

(Click for whole story)

SUPERSEMAR FOUND GUILTY, SOEHARTO NOT LIABLE

A South Jakarta court decided former President Soeharto is not liable for the misuse of funds by his Supersemar Foundation.

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THAI PM SEEKS CLOSER TIES IN FOOD SECURITY

The new Thai Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej arrived in Jakarta for a two-day visit Wednesday, aiming for enhanced ties to secure food and energy.

(Click for whole story)

INDONESIAN AIRLINES CRASH RECORD WARRANTS MAJOR OVERHAUL

Executives from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) met with Vice President Jusuf Kalla on plans to improve Indonesia's airline safety standard. It's part of efforts to lift the European Union's ban on Indonesian air carriers.

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HOT NEWS...

Wednesday, 02 April 2008

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e-mail: indonesiathismorning@metrotvnews.com

HOT NEWS...**Thursday, 03 April 2008****DUTCH CONSULATE IN MEDAN ATTACKED, 23 ARRESTED**

Police in Medan, North Sumatra arrested 23 students who vandalized the Dutch Consulate during a demonstration protesting the release of the anti Koran film "Fitna" by a Dutch far right lawmaker. No Dutch officials were hurt in the incident.

(Click for whole story)

LEGISLATORS FAVOR BOEDIONO'S NOMINATION FOR CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR

Parliament's Eleventh Commission on Economic Affairs greeted Coordinating Minister for the Economy Boediono's nomination for the governorship of the Central Bank.

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HOT NEWS...**Friday, 04 April 2008**

MULYANI TO STAY AT FINANCE MINISTRY

President Yudhoyono announced that Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati will not replace Boediono as the Coordinating Minister for the Economy even if he's appointed as governor of the Central Bank.

(Click for whole story)

RMS FLAG WAVER GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

A court in Ambon, Maluku has sentenced the mastermind of a plot to wave a separatist flag in front of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to life in prison.

(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Saturday, 05 April 2008

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HOT NEWS...**Sunday, 06 April 2008****MULYANI TO STAY AT FINANCE MINISTRY**

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HOT NEWS...**Monday, 07 April 2008****ALTERNATIVE SECT LEADER SHOT DEAD**

The leader of a group seen by many as a misleading religious sect was shot dead by police, as he was resisting arrest Saturday.

(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Tuesday, 08 April 2008

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(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Wednesday, 09 April 2008

MARITIME BILL PASSAGE MAY LEAD TO STRIKE

A bill to open Indonesia's ports to foreign investors was passed in the parliament Tuesday. It was met with widespread protests by dockers' unions.

(Click for whole story)

BOEDIONO TO TAKE HELM OF CENTRAL BANK

Coordinating Minister for the Economy Boediono received a nearly unanimous vote to be the next Central Bank governor. The votes were taken in the parliament's 11th commission at the end of the commission's fit and proper test Monday.

(Click for whole story)

ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS TO GO ONLINE

Islamic boarding schools or pesantren are often misunderstood by those outside the Islamic world. A large U.S. foundation and a local partner are trying to change that with the help of the internet.

(Click for whole story)

ALTERNATIVE SECT LEADER SHOT DEAD

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HOT NEWS...

Thursday, 10 April 2008

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HOT NEWS...

Friday, 11 April 2008

PARLIAMENT MEMBER ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES

A member of the parliament's fourth commission, Al Amin Nasution, was put in jail early Wednesday morning, after undergoing nearly 20 hours of questioning at the corruption eradication commission (KPK).

(Click for whole story)

"YOUTUBE" AND "MYSPACE" BANS TEMPORARY

Indonesian internet providers have blocked access to popular sites "YouTube" and "MySpace" after the government bans the sites to prevent public access to an anti-Islam film made by a Dutch lawmaker.

(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Saturday, 12 April 2008

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(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

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(Click for whole story)

MARITIME BILL PASSAGE MAY LEAD TO STRIKE

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(Click for whole story)

BOEDIONO TO TAKE HELM OF CENTRAL BANK

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(Click for whole story)

e-mail: indonesiathismorning@metrotvnews.com

HOT NEWS...**Monday, 14 April 2008****INDONESIA TO RESUME RICE EXPORTS**

The Government has decided to resume rice exports, after it ensured that domestic demands has been met.

(Click for whole story)

INDONESIA RESTORES ACCESS TO YOU TUBE

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(Click for whole story)

PARLIAMENT MEMBER ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES

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(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Thursday, 17 April 2008

MOUHT EGON ERUPTED

Mount Egon in the Sikka Regency in East Nusa Tenggara spewed out ashes and smoke Tuesday night, causing panic but no one was hurt.

(Click for whole story)

INDONESIA CRITICIZED FOR REFUSAL TO SHARE VIRUS SAMPLES

Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari continues to back Indonesia's decision to withhold nearly all bird flu virus samples from the WHO in an effort to ensure vaccines will be affordable to developing countries like Indonesia.

(Click for whole story)

MOLOTOV COCKTAIL THROWN AT PKS OFFICE

Three people threw a petrol bomb into the office of the Justice Welfare Party (PKS) in Bandung, West Java, Monday. No one was hurt in the attack but a motorcycle owned by a party supporter was badly damaged.

(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Friday, 18 April 2008

KPK MAKES MORE ARRESTS IN CENTRAL BANK LIQUIDATION SCANDAL

The Anti Corruption Commission or KPK arrested the deputy governor of Jambi Province and a lawmaker in connection with the graft of Central Bank liquidation funds.

(Click for whole story)

INDONESIA SEEKS CLARIFICATION ON HORTA ALLEGATIONS

Indonesia will seek clarification about charges made by East Timorese President Jose Ramos that Indonesian elements are involved in an attempt on his life during a failed coup last February.

(Click for whole story)

MUI CALLS FOR BAN ON AHMADIYAH

The standoff between mainstream Muslims and the Ahmadiyah sect continues, as the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) released a decree urging the government to disband the sect for what most Muslims call "deviant teachings."

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HOT NEWS...

Monday, 21 April 2008

MUI AND OTHER MUSLIM GROUPS DEMAND AHMADIYAH'S DISBAIDMENT

Thousands of people from the Indonesian Ulema Council or MUI and other Muslim groups converged on the State Palace to urge President Yudhoyono to disband the Ahmadiyah sect.

(Click for whole story)

MILITARY FINDS WIDESPREAD MISUSE OF FOREST LAND

The Indonesian military disclosed that thousands of people settled in forest reserves in the East Java districts of Jember and Banyuwangi.

(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Tuesday, 22 April 2008

COURT SENTENCES TERROR SUSPECTS

Indonesia continues its crackdown on the Jemaah Islamiyah militant organization. Judges in Jakarta sentenced two convicted operatives to 15 years in jail each for complicity in terrorist attacks.

(Click for whole story)

JAKARTA GEARS FOR OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY

Jakarta will host the Olympic torch relay on the last leg of its tour before it arrives in Beijing this May.

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HOT NEWS...

Thursday, 24 April 2008

INDONESIA AGREES TO DEPORT AUSTRALIAN PEDOPHILE

A state court in South Jakarta approved the deportation of a former Australian Roman Catholic priest for pedophile charges in his country on Thursday.

(Click for whole story)

PARLIAMENT REJECT KPK SEARCH

Lawmakers backed Parliament head Agung Laksono when he rejected the Corruption Eradication Commission or KPK's decision to search the offices of legislator Al Amin Nasution, who was recently arrested on graft charges.

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HOT NEWS...

Friday, 25 April 2008

GOVERNMENT DOWNPLAYS SUPARI AND DJALAL CONTROVERSY

The controversy over Indonesia's unwillingness to submit bird flu samples to foreign parties intensified, following reports of a dispute between Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari and Presidential spokesman Dino Patti Djalal.

(Click for whole story)

SECT LEADER GIVEN PRISON SENTENCE

A court in South Jakarta has sentenced suspected Al Qiyadah Al Islamiyah sect Abdussalam A.K.A. Ahmad Moshadeq to four years in jail.

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PUSAT PERPUSTAKAAN

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HOT NEWS...**Monday, 28 April 2008****GUS DUR ANNOUNCES BID FOR PRESIDENCY**

Former President Abdurahman Wahid, also known as Gus Dur, confirmed speculations Sunday, announcing he's running in 2009.

(Click for whole story)

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HOT NEWS...

Wednesday, 30 April 2008

PERTAMINA REFINERY FIRE KILLS THREE

Three people were killed and one suffers serious burns, after a pipe explosion at the state-owned oil and gas company's refinery in Cilacap, Central Java.

(Click for whole story)

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WHOLE STORY

Tuesday, 1 April 2008

Text number 1

SERBIA SEEKS SUPPORT ON KOSOVO CONFLICT

International

Serbian Foreign Minister Vuk Jeremic assured Indonesia that his country will seek to calm the situation on Kosovo.

Speaking with his Indonesian counterpart Hassan Wirajuda, Jeremic said Serbia wants to find a way to ensure peace and stability in Kosovo.

"We have proposed that under the current circumstances, we find an interim agreement between the United Nations Mission in Kosovo and the citizens of Serbia, who are refusing to acknowledge, or are refusing to recognize this illegal act of unilaterally declaring independence," Jeremic said.

Jeremic asked Indonesia to maintain its position of not recognizing Kosovo's independence.

Around 30 countries have recognized Kosovo as a new nation, including the United Nations and major European Union countries, except Spain. Indonesia joined some members of the UN Security Council like Russia and China in refusing to do so.

Text number 2

SUPERSEMAR FOUND GUILTY, SOEHARTO NOT LIABLE

Law

A South Jakarta court decided former President Soeharto is not liable for the misuse of funds by his Supersemar Foundation.

The decision effectively assured Soeharto's children are not responsible for the charity funds allegedly misused for business linked to Soeharto's family and cronies.

But the Supersemar Foundation is found liable and asked to pay \$105 million. The amount is equal to 25 percent of what prosecutors originally demanded.

The foundation is set to appeal.

Text number 3

THAI PM SEEKS CLOSER TIES IN FOOD SECURITY

Economy

The new Thai Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej arrived in Jakarta for a two-day visit Wednesday, aiming for enhanced ties to secure food and energy.

On his first visit to Indonesia after taking office last month, Sundaravej met with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to also discuss other areas of cooperation, including investment and trade.

In a subsequent address in front of prominent Indonesia and Thai business leaders, he said ties in food and energy security between the two countries only make sense.

"Security of energy is Indonesia's (strength), security of food is (Thailand's)", Sundaravej said. "When both countries have two things to secure why not cooperate."

Indonesia is the sixth country in the ASEAN region that Sundaravej has visited since his election.

Text number 4

INDONESIAN AIRLINES CRASH RECORD WARRANTS MAJOR OVERHAUL

National

Executives from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) met with Vice President Jusuf Kalla on plans to improve Indonesia's airline safety standard. It's part of efforts to lift the European Union's ban on Indonesian air carriers.

The IATA offers an audit system called the international operation safety audit to raise airline safety standards. Its leaders also promised to give Indonesia support in lifting the EU ban.

An IATA report card says the number of plane crashes by Indonesian air carriers is three times the international average of three-quarter incidents per million flight hour. Indonesia's average is 2.1 per million flight hour.

Wednesday, 2 April 2008

Thursday, 3 April 2008

Text number 5

DUTCH CONSULATE IN MEDAN ATTACKED, 23 ARRESTED

Politics

The students stormed the consulate after they set the gate on fire, and threw rocks and rotten eggs at the building. They also tore down the Dutch flag and replaced it with the Indonesian flag. They were angry over far right the film, which shows images of Muslim extremists along with prayers from the Koran. The Dutch government has distanced itself from the film, while a Dutch court is considering filing an injunction against it.

Text number 6

LEGISLATORS FAVOR BOEDIONO'S NOMINATION FOR CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR

Politics

The legislators favored Boediono's nomination for the post because of his solid economic background, and his implementation of strong economic policies. But some lawmakers raised concerns about his incrimination with the Central Bank Liquidation Fund scandal, while others, including Eleventh Commission head Max Moein, questioned his ties to the current administration.

Friday, 4 April 2008

Text number 7

MULYANI TO STAY AT FINANCE MINISTRY

Politics

Yudhoyono said that Mulyani is needed to keep the budget intact at the Finance Ministry. His statement dispelled rumors that Mulyani will replace Boediono if he leaves office. Boediono will undergo the Fit and Proper Test before Parliament's Eleventh Commission on the economy next week. Boediono will take charge of the Central Bank on May 17, if Parliament confirmed his appointment.

Text number 8**RMS FLAG WAVER GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE****Politics**

The court convicted Johanis Teterisa, also known as Yoyo, of sedition against the government. The life sentence was tougher than the 15 years demanded by prosecutors. The judges found Yoyo guilty of sneaking in a group of two dozen dancers during a Family Day celebration to wave the South Maluku Republic flag in front of the President in Ambon last year. The incident led to the firing of the Maluku district military commander.

Saturday, 5 April 2008

Sunday, 6 April 2008

Monday, 7 April 2008

Text number 9**ALTERNATIVE SECT LEADER SHOT DEAD****National**

The leader of a group seen by many as a misleading religious sect was shot dead by police, as he was resisting arrest Saturday.

Madi's funeral took place Sunday in Palu, Central Sulawesi. He was buried in Muslim tradition, despite his teachings that deviate from the mainstream Islamic beliefs.

Madi became the most wanted person in Palu after being convicted along with several members of his group, for killing three police officers and two civilians during an arrest in 2005.

Madi's group teaches Muslims not to pray five times a day, and Christians not to go to church.

Tuesday, 8 April 2008

Wednesday, 9 April 2008

Text number 10

MARITIME BILL PASSAGE MAY LEAD TO STRIKE

Politics

A bill to open Indonesia's ports to foreign investors was passed in the parliament Tuesday. It was met with widespread protests by dockers' unions.

The bill received a widespread support across party lines. Lawmakers say it would boost exports and cut transport costs between the nation's 17,000 islands. It would also end the monopoly on port ownership by state owned port operator Pelindo.

Outside the parliament building, thousands of Pelindo union workers protested against the legislation. They're concerned that Pelindo's reduced role will eventually lead to layoffs.

The workers threatened to hold a strike, but didn't specify on the timing. A labor dispute could affect more than one hundred ports across Indonesia and disrupt export shipments.

Transport Minister Jusman Syafei Jamal brushed off the threat, because he said job cuts will not be necessary.

Text number 11**BOEDIONO TO TAKE HELM OF CENTRAL BANK****Politics**

Coordinating Minister for the Economy Boediono received a nearly unanimous vote to be the next Central Bank governor. The votes were taken in the parliament's 11th commission at the end of the commission's fit and proper test Monday.

The test was a smooth sailing for Boediono from the start. Lawmakers in the finance commission didn't even ask a lot of tough questions.

One notable exception was commission member Dradjad Wibowo, who grilled the former Gajah Mada University professor over his involvement in the bank's liquidation funds scandal.

"I don't know if he did anything wrong, but the fact that three of his colleagues were jailed for a year and a half during the Yudhoyono administration really bothered me because it seemed like there was some favoritism," Wibowo said after the session.

Boediono has been questioned by the attorney general's office as a witness on the 1998 liquidation case. But on Monday, that didn't matter. A total of 45 out of 46 present members voted in Boediono's favor. Wibowo's was the only vote against him.

Results from the fit and proper test will be presented today at the parliament's consultative body, and will come to a plenary vote tomorrow.

Text number 12**ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS TO GO ONLINE****National**

Islamic boarding schools or pesantren are often misunderstood by those outside the Islamic world. A large U.S. foundation and a local partner are trying to change that with the help of the internet.

U.S.-based Ford Foundation launched an e-learning program for pesantren Monday. A number of schools presented their challenges in providing education to their santri, or students, who come mainly from low-income families, and can't afford to go to school

The program aims to introduce the pesantren community to the internet and the concept of distance learning.

So far, eight pesantren throughout Java have been equipped with basic computers to accommodate the program.

Syafii Anwar, executive director for the International Center for Islam and Pluralism, which co-sponsors the program said it wants to promote Islam's inclusivism, in addition to "make pesantren more global-minded."

The program is widely received by the students.

"Pesantren has always been viewed unfairly," Zaenal Muhyidin, a student at Al-Mizan pesantren in West Java, said. "But with this program, people will start to see that our school is not a traditional institution that's resistant to change."

The latest estimate puts the number of pesantren throughout Indonesia at more than 14,000.

Thursday, 10 April 2008

Friday, 11 April 2008

Text number 13

PARLIAMENT MEMBER ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES

Politics

A member of the parliament's fourth commission, Al Amin Nasution, was put in jail early Wednesday morning, after undergoing nearly 20 hours of questioning at the corruption eradication commission (KPK).

Al Amin left the KPK building with his wife, dangdut singer Kristina. He had been questioned with Azirwan, an official from the Bintan regency in Sumatra's Riau province. Azirwan is accused of bribing the lawmaker.

The two men were arrested in a five-star hotel in Jakarta with Al Amin's secretary and a female friend. Police also found a total of 70 million rupiah (nearly \$10,000) in the hotel room and Al-Amin's car.

The money is a fraction of 1.8 billion rupiah Azirwan allegedly promised Al Amin, in exchange for a license to convert a protected Riau forest land into an industrial forest.

The woman who was arrested along with Al Amin was released Wednesday night after authorities said they did not find her involvement in the bribery case.

Al Amin's future looks even bleaker as the United Development Party (PPP), the Islamic party he served as the head of its Regional Leadership Council (DPW) in Jambi province, removed him from the post immediately following KPK's decision to name him as suspect.

Text number 14

"YOUTUBE" AND "MYSPACE" BANS TEMPORARY

Culture

Indonesian internet providers have blocked access to popular sites "YouTube" and "MySpace" after the government bans the sites to prevent public access to an anti-Islam film made by a Dutch lawmaker.

But the sites will only be completely blocked for ten days, until Saturday. After that, Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association chief Sylvia Sumarlin says "only the link to the film 'Fitna' will be blocked, not the entire sites."

The online release of "Fitna" sparked widespread protests in Indonesia and other countries. Last week, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono decided to ban the film and its creator from entering Indonesia.

Saturday, 12 April 2008

Sunday, 13 April 2008

Monday, 14 April 2008

Text number 15

INDONESIA TO RESUME RICE EXPORTS

Politics

Trade Minister Mari Elka Pangestu says the government will officially announce its decision today. She says the government allowed rice exports because of a national surplus and high global rice prices. But Pangestu that the government will still control rice exports to make sure that domestic demand is met.

Text number 16

INDONESIA RESTORES ACCESS TO YOU TUBE

Politics

But Information and Communication Minister Muhammad Nuh says the block to the short movie "Fitna" is only effective in Indonesia, as You Tube couldn't pull it out of circulation elsewhere. He adds that the step is a compromise with respect to Indonesian laws and national security. President Yudhoyono has banned the movie and its creator, far right Dutch filmmaker Geert Wilders from Indonesia following the outcry.

Tuesday, 15 April 2008

Wednesday, 16 April 2008

Thursday, 17 April 2008

Text number 17

MOUNT EGON ERUPTED

National

Mount Egon in the Sikka Regency in East Nusa Tenggara spewed out ashes and smoke Tuesday night, causing panic but no one was hurt.

None of the nearby residents have evacuated the area because there's been no evacuation order from the local government. But clean water is now hard to find because running water has been mixed with ashes.

The volcano last erupted in 2004, forcing hundreds of residents to evacuate.

Text number 18

INDONESIA CRITICIZED FOR REFUSAL TO SHARE VIRUS SAMPLES

General

Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari continues to back Indonesia's decision to withhold nearly all bird flu virus samples from the WHO in an effort to ensure vaccines will be affordable to developing countries like Indonesia.

A visiting top U.S. health official criticized the decision, saying Indonesia is undermining nearly 60 years of global cooperation that led to the production of lifesaving vaccines.

Indonesia stopped sending bird flu virus samples in January 2007, and despite a number of promises made to visiting high-level WHO officials, has not fully resumed sending the samples.

Developing countries are required to send samples to the WHO for research, and the samples will then be turned over to pharmaceutical companies, mainly European and U.S. companies, to be made vaccines. But many countries have laws that require them to hold vaccines supply for domestic use in the case of a pandemic.

Supari thinks the system puts developing countries like Indonesia at a disadvantage.

"We have the good will to send samples," Supari said. "But there needs to be a material transfer agreement, otherwise it will be very difficult for us to do so because of our law."

U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Michael Leavitt met with Supari and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the presidential palace Monday. After the meeting he said he acknowledged that improvements to the system need to be made.

"(But) I expressed how important I believe it is that there's a free and transparent sharing of viruses," Leavitt added.

Talks on the material transfer agreement have reportedly made some progress.

With the highest bird flu death toll in the world at 107, a pandemic is most feared in Indonesia. All infections in the country have been from poultry to human, but the virus is feared to mutate into a form that can be transmitted among humans.

Text number 19**MOLOTOV COCKTAIL THROWN AT PKS OFFICE****Politics**

Three people threw a petrol bomb into the office of the Justice Welfare Party (PKS) in Bandung, West Java, Monday. No one was hurt in the attack but a motorcycle owned by a party supporter was badly damaged.

The bomb also sent panic throughout the building and the area. Police arrested one suspect who's now detained for intensive questioning.

The attack is believed to be tied to Sunday's West Java Governor's election. The candidate supported by PKS, Ahmad Heryawan and Dede Yusuf, made a surprise lead in all polls. Final result is expected on April 22.

Friday, 18 April 2008

Text number 20**KPK MAKES MORE ARRESTS IN CENTRAL BANK LIQUIDATION SCANDAL****Politics**

KPK officials said Anthony Zeidra Abidin and Hamka Yandu were active lawmakers at the time of the scandal between 1999 to 2004. Abidin and Yandu are the latest suspects to be arrested in connection with the scandal. The KPK also arrested three Central Bank officials for their complicity with the scandal, including Central Bank Governor Burhanuddin Abdullah.

Text number 21**INDONESIA SEEKS CLARIFICATION ON HORTA ALLEGATIONS****Politics**

Indonesian foreign ministry spokesman Kristiarto Legowo said the government is checking the validity of Horta's reports.

Horta said his investigations revealed that late rebel commander Alfredo Reinado had many contacts with Indonesian groups. But he maintained that neither the Indonesian government nor the armed forces are implicated in the coup attempt. President Yudhoyono has promised his full cooperation in the East Timorese probe.

Text number 22**MUI CALLS FOR BAN ON AHMADIYAH****General**

The standoff between mainstream Muslims and the Ahmadiyah sect continues, as the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) released a decree urging the government to disband the sect for what most Muslims call "deviant teachings."

The Council calls for the outlawing of the Ahmadiyah theology and prosecution of its leaders. Head of the Council, Ma'ruf Amin says the Ahmadiyah teachings distort Islamic teachings. But he called on the Council supporters to enforce the decree in an orderly way.

"Please refrain from any anarchist acts because it will play into the hands of the people who want to discredit the country and the MUI," Amin said.

Public prosecutor Wisnu Subroto agrees with the council, and calls on Ahmadiyah to stop its operation because its teachings could stir up conflicts.

Saturday, 19 April 2008

Sunday, 20 April 2008

Monday, 21 April 2008

Text number 23**MUI AND OTHER MUSLIM GROUPS DEMAND AHMADIYAH'S DISBANDMENT****Politics**

MUI chairman Cholil Ridwan says the president has the final say in disbanding Ahmadiyah. They say that the panel between the Home Affairs and Religious Ministries as well as the Attorney General's Office can stop Ahmadiyah's activities, but it can't disband the group or seize its assets. The protesters urged Ahmadiyah's followers to return to mainstream Islam. They also vowed to hold more demonstrations until their demands are met.

Text number 24**MILITARY FINDS WIDESPREAD MISUSE OF FOREST LAND****Politics**

In its report, the military say the squatters founded "Transmigration" type villages on over five thousand hectares of forest land for the past decade. But military say that they will have difficulties dislodging the squatters, because ownership of the land is already disputed between the government and local elites.

Tuesday, 22 April 2008

Text number 25

COURT SENTENCES TERROR SUSPECTS

Politics

Judges at the trial of JI military commander Abu Dujana found him guilty of committing terrorist attacks, harboring fugitives and stockpiling arms caches during sectarian strife in Sulawesi. He was also fined 150 thousand dollars for being a JI member.

Dujana's fellow defendant Zarkasih was also sentenced to 15 years behind bars on similar charges courts. But his sentence was reduced by two months because he was found to be the JI's caretaker leader instead of its Emir, as was alleged earlier.

Text number 26

JAKARTA GEARS FOR OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY

Politics

The torch arrived in the early morning hours at the Halim Perdana Kusuma Air Base, hours after it made its way through Kuala Lumpur. Beijing Olympic Games Vice President Jiang Xiaoyu handed the torch to Indonesian officials. Relay organizers scrapped the original plan for a run from City Hall to the Gelora Bung Karno Sports Complex in Senayan, South Jakarta, to a relay restricted to the Complex. The police will deploy over 2500 men to seal Senayan from the public and potential demonstrations. 80 celebrities including actress Dian Sastrowardoyo and badminton star Taufik Hidayat will take part in the invitation only torch relay. The relay has been dogged by demonstrations over the crisis in Tibet and China's human rights record, during its stops in London, Paris and other cities.

Wednesday, 23 April 2008

Thursday, 24 April 2008

Text number 27

INDONESIA AGREES TO DEPORT AUSTRALIAN PEDOPHILE

Politics

The court ruled that the extradition of 64 year old Charles Barnett is legal, even though he committed no crimes in Indonesia. They disregarded his appeal to the judges to remain in Indonesia. Barnett's lawyers have yet to appeal the verdict. Australian authorities accused Barnett of abusing six boys between 1979 to 1994.

Text number 28**PARLIAMENT REJECT KPK SEARCH****Politics**

The parliamentarians argue that they are untouchable, because parliament is a respected institution which holds state secrets. They say that any KPK search should be overseen by two lawmakers. The KPK's jurisdiction in investigating graft is unlimited under Indonesia's current laws.

Friday, 25 April 2008

Text number 29**GOVERNMENT DOWNPLAYS SUPARI AND DJALAL CONTROVERSY****Politics**

Supari answered the summons of State Secretary Hatta Rajasa to answer reports that she accused Djalar of being a foreign agent, because he advocated sending the samples to the U.S. Navy research ship NAMRU. Rajasa hoped the allegations would be dispelled, as they are of no use to all parties involved. Supari opposed sending the bird flu samples to NAMRU and the World Health Organization because the material transfer agreement with either parties lack a transparent benefit sharing clause. U.S. Health Secretary Michael Leavitt denied Supari's charges. Indonesia has the world's highest bird flu death toll with 107 fatalities.

Text number 30**SECT LEADER GIVEN PRISON SENTENCE****Politics**

The judges handed down the sentence Moshadeq after he was found guilty of claiming to be a prophet. Moshadeq plans to appeal the sentence. The trial was chaotic, after members of the hardline Islamic group FPI beat one of his followers for bringing a weapon to the courtroom.

Saturday, 26 April 2008

Sunday, 27 April 2008

Monday, 28 April 2008

Text number 31

GUS DUR ANNOUNCES BID FOR PRESIDENCY

Politics

Former President Abdurahman Wahid, also known as Gus Dur, confirmed speculations Sunday, announcing he's running in 2009.

The National Awakening Party, representing the country's second largest Muslim organization Nahdatul Ulama, announced its endorsement for its most popular leader in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

Gus Dur and his daughter asserted that the former president's health allows him to serve. He had previously said that he will run if asked by a political party.

Gus Dur was elected president in 1999, but was impeached in 2001. He was generally regarded as having the right quality to be the country's leader, but his health seriously hindered his performance. During his two years in power, he was regularly seen falling asleep during meetings.

Tuesday, 29 April 2008

Wednesday, 30 April 2008

Text number 32

PERTAMINA REFINERY FIRE KILLS THREE

General

Three people were killed and one suffers serious burns, after a pipe explosion at the state-owned oil and gas company's refinery in Cilacap, Central Java.

A Pertamina spokesman said the explosion took place when workers were performing a routine repair work. A burst of fire and gas came out as a worker opened a cooling pipe.

One worker died instantly, another one on the way to the hospital, while two others were treated in a nearby hospital for serious burns. One of them eventually died on the way to Jakarta's Pertamina hospital for intensive care.

The Cilacap and Central Java police are still investigating the cause of the fire. Authorities are questioning Pertamina officers.