

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF DEIXIS IN THE CNN  
INTERNATIONAL ONLINE NEWS ARTICLES**

**THESIS**

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Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi yang berjudul:

**An Analysis of The Use of Deixis in The CNN International Online News Articles** adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 05 Juni 2024

A R R Sava yang membuat surat pernyataan,



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## ABSTRACT

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In communication, humans use language as a tool to express various phenomena around them. In this case, the use of deixis plays an important role because it helps to link language to the context in which it is used. Various media are used in communication, one of which is online newspapers. This research aims to analyze deixis in online news articles related to the economic issue of inflation on CNN International News. The focus of this study is related to the use of types of deixis in news articles and the influence of the deixis used on the meaning of the news articles received by readers. This research uses qualitative methods to answer research questions. There were six online news articles analyzed. In classifying these types of deixis, researcher use Levinson's theory (1983), which classifies deixis into five categories: personal, temporal, spatial, social, and discourse. The results showed that there were 806 uses of deixis, consisting of the five types of deixis in each news article. This study also found that there are influences on the meaning of news readers receive because of the deixis used. This use of deixis clarifies the focus, context, social relations, coherent and cohesive news. Without deixis, readers will interpret the news ambiguously, confused, and misunderstood. This deixis helps create clear and focused meaning in online news articles. Lastly, this study is expected to help future researchers in expanding findings related to the use of deixis by using different theories or objects of analysis.

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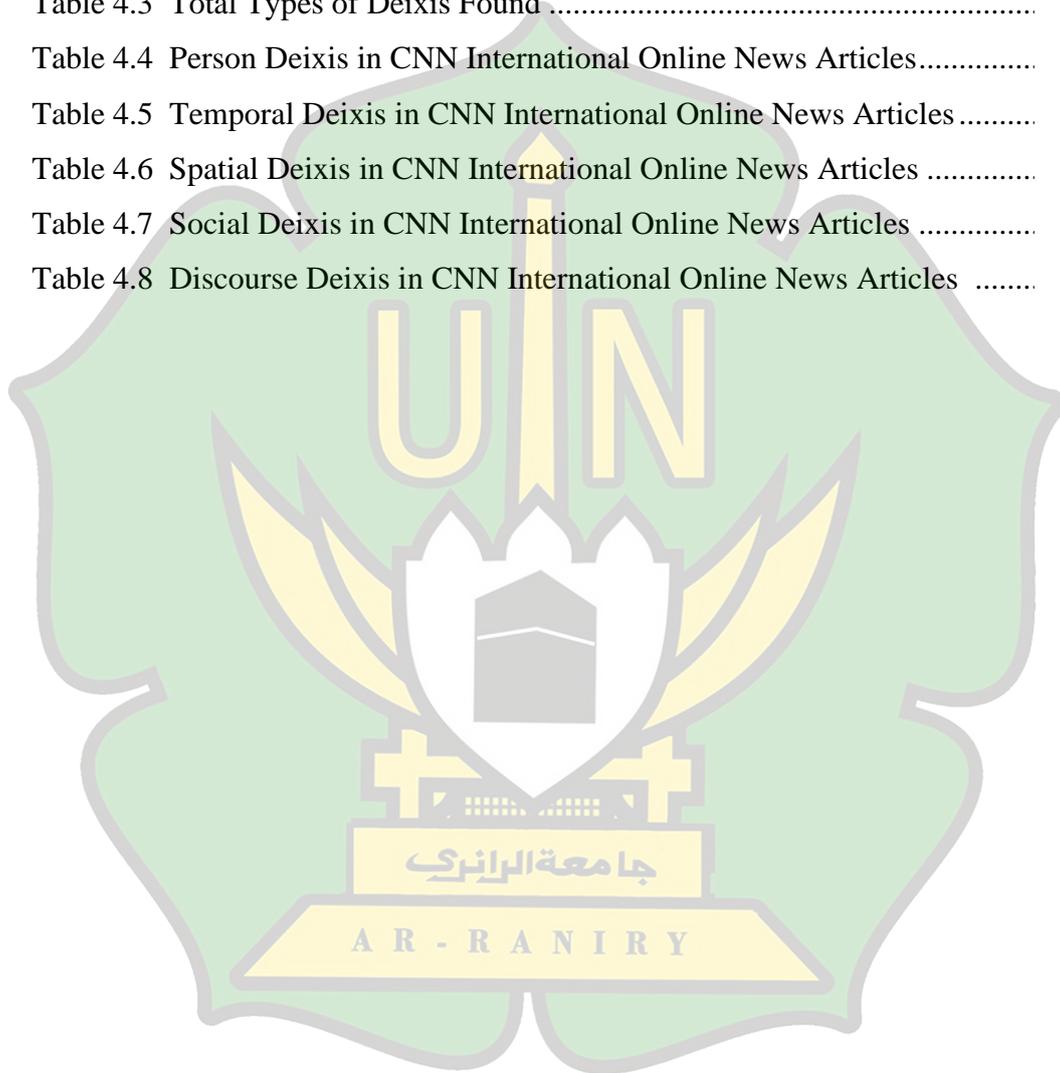
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Humans, as social beings, need other people to communicate and interact to convey feelings, ideas, or thought to others. To communicate and interact, humans develop language, both orally and in writing. Language does not only focus on what people say but also on how the context of the utterance contributes to the meaning of the utterance so that it can be seen what is not stated explicitly and how utterances can be interpreted in social phenomena. (Sinha, 2021). That means that language functions as a communication tool used by humans so that it is possible for each individual to be able to develop various abstract phenomena that arise around them.

In the communication process, there are various grammatical processes used by humans. One of the most fundamental processes is the use of particular pronouns. According to Rossiter (2021), pronouns are words that replace a noun, a phrase, or even a clause to avoid repetition. It is essential to make an effective sentence by not repeating a word in a sentence and indicates the focus of the speaker's attention (Kacewicz, et al., 2014). However, the pronoun does not only refer to one context. Its position can change because the reference can change and move according to the context of other sentences. It also represents social relations between individuals because they refer to people and, at the same time, are a shared

reference between the speaker and the listener (Kacewicz, et al., 2014). In general, the use of pronoun refers to who the speaker, the reader or listener is, and also who or what is being talked. Pronoun is used depending on the speaker's situation and condition. Thus, the communication that takes place runs smoothly. This use of language that leads to one of deixis cases. Words can be said to be deictic if the reference changes depending on the situation and context of the utterance.

Deictic terms or indexical are expressions whose reference is highly context-dependent and shifts from context to context (Senft, 2014). According to Bublitz and Norrick (2011), the study of deixis is the center of pragmatics in linguistics. This system determines the intersection between linguistic structure and the social setting where utterances occur. Deixis has a primary and crucial part in interpreting meaning. Deixis is one of the essential sciences to learn because this science helps someone to interpret the meaning of specific sentences based on what someone says in the natural environment, such as the speaker, the time and place of speaking, the speaker's gestures, or the current location in a discourse (Alsaif, 2011). The use of deixis in communication is simple, but it is essential to pay attention to it. Without considering deixis, each sentence will appear as a disconnected utterance (Cairns, 1991). As a result, the communication process will not occur because the meaning of the information needs to be conveyed. Communication takes place with the speaker not only using suitable language and speaking clearly but also the listener understanding what is being communicated (Ganguly, 2016).

Analysis of deixis can be carried out into various objects in the form of different spoken and written communication media, one of which is in the newspaper. This communication media in the form of a newspaper has undergone a modernization process along with technological developments so that it can now be accessed online. This improvement makes the role even more exciting and efficient. However, high standards must be set and maintained to ensure that information delivery is worded, logically structured, consistent, and attractive (Ganguly, 2016). Printed and accessed online newspapers function as a medium of human communication to obtain news from various events and information. Therefore, the message conveyed in newspapers must be clear, meaningful, and unambiguous so that the recipient can generally understand it. The news presented succeeds in taking on the role of a communication medium where readers can receive the message's meaning.

Several previous studies have been conducted regarding deixis analysis on various sources or objects. One of the studies conducted by Abdulameer's (2019) examines the use of deixis in religious lectures by Imam John Starling at Queens College. This research focuses on identifying the types of deixis in religious texts and the most dominant types of deixis that appear in these texts. Furthermore, this research also focuses on analyzing the reasons behind the use of deixis and its influence on the audience who hear or read the speech. Other research was also conducted by Nurjanah (2018), which focused on analyzing a film. Her research examines the types of deixis in the film script "Moana" along with the types that are most dominantly used. Her research found that personal deixis is the most

dominant type compared to spatial and temporal deixis. There is also research on a similar topic using online newspapers as the object of analysis by Fani and Retnaningsih (2020). They analyzed the Antara News Online newspaper regarding education news. Researchers studied the types of deixis most dominantly used in the November 2019 edition of education news in the Online Newspaper Antara News and the meaning of deictic references contained in the news. There was also mini research conducted by Sitorus and Fukada (2019), which analyzed the use of the most dominant types of deixis in the lyrics of Calum Scot's song entitled "You Are the Reasons". Their research shows that person deixis is the most dominant type in the song, appearing 46 times among the three types of deixis. Lastly, there is also previous research conducted by Rahmi (2018) that examines the use of deixis in the lyrics of the Deen Squad album. The study focuses on finding the type of deixis, the most dominant type, and the reference meanings of the deixis used in the song's lyrics.

Although several studies have been conducted on related topics, different article objects and media providers will provide different findings. This study analyzes deixis' use and its effect on the meaning of CNN International's online news articles. CNN International is one of the good quality news platforms, proven by many people from different countries and regions who have accessed them. In other words, journalists from CNN can produce actual and quality news so that users or readers can receive, feel, understand, and believe the news presented by CNN International News. That is influenced by the excellent use of deixis, which is marked by the suitability of the reader's interpretation of the context of the speech.

Furthermore, the news articles analyzed are related to the issue of economic inflation. The issue is important because this issue has an impact on the daily lives of people around the world. The news media is the most important source of information and communication channels regarding the economy in a society where people have confidence in the news media to present information under the logic of the media. Falasca (2014) explains that the notion of media logic can be understood as how the media interprets and covers issues, including how news material is organized, presentation style, focus, or emphasis on behavior. Therefore, the media is expected to be able to organize media content based on explicit language, and under the facts of life, one of the fields that regulate this is the use of deixis. Furthermore, that means that journalist of CNN International News use and develop a deictic center pattern centered on the government or society. Because of that, this research is essential to conduct since the focus of the English department is not only in the field of education but also in the field of linguistics, where the study of the proper use of language is based on various aspects of language.

#### **B. The Research Questions**

Based on the background described above, the researcher formulates the problem as follows:

1. What types of deixis are used in the online articles of the CNN International News?
2. How does the use of deixis affect the meaning in the online articles of the CNN International News?

### **C. The Aim of Study**

This study intends to find insight and exploration regarding the following:

1. To find out the types of the deixis used in the online articles of the CNN International News.
2. To find out the effect of deixis used for the meaning in the online articles of the CNN International News.

### **D. Significance of Study**

The findings from this study are expected to provide knowledge to English lecturers, English students, and future researchers. This research benefits English lecturers as an information medium to provide examples of how to analyze the deixis effect that influences meaning in a text, especially news texts. Moreover, for students, this study is expected to be used to enrich English students' knowledge about the types of deixis and to analyze how the use of deixis can affect meaning in news texts. Furthermore, as language users, students are expected to be able to use deixis properly according to the intention of the communication. For future researchers, this research can be used as a reference for those who need to research to study similar studies in linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatics regarding deixis. This study also gives them new experiences related to the object being discussed. However, the researcher hopes that future researchers can further refine research in a similar field.

### **E. Terminology**

In order to avoid misunderstanding, this section provides the definitions of key terms used in this study.

## 1. Deixis

According to Mey (2009), deixis is the encoding of the spatiotemporal context and the subjective experience of the encoder in an utterance. Furthermore, he also explained that deixis is highly context-dependent and represents a kind of cognitive orientation center for the speaker. In this study, the types of deixis that analyzed are the five types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

## 2. CNN

Cable News Network (CNN) was the world's first twenty-four-hour cable television news channel, founded in 1980 (Hughes, 2004). Widholm (2017) states that the CNN.com website is an online journalism organization that operates in national and transnational markets. Specifically, the news articles that analyzed are related to the economic issue of inflation published from 25 to 31 December 2023.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Deixis

##### 1. *Concept of Deixis*

The word “deixis” comes from Greek, a technical term meaning “pointing” through language (Yule, 1996; Mey, 2001; Senft 2014). Deixis is one of the essential thing humans do in communicating. The term deixis is very important for constructing the meaning and assumptions of the listener or recipient. According to Senft (2014), deixis is the name used in the lexicon, and grammatical items and categories are control by the specific details of the interactional situation in which the utterance is produced. That means that deixis (reference deixis) is uses during communication, which there is a situation where language speakers refer to particular objects, people, places, and periods depending on the context of the speech or event in their communication. Furthermore, deixis concerns how language encodes or organizes the characteristics of the context of speech or speech events and thus also concerns how the interpretation of speech depends on the analysis of the context of speech (Senft, 2014). The interpretation of the listener or recipient in an ongoing communication depends on the suitability of the use of deictic expressions (references) with the context used by the speaker. Mey (2001) also explained that understanding this definition can be done by understanding the speaker's point of view. This relates to a certain point, such as a reference point of person, time, place, social relationship, or even the relationship between utterances.

Furthermore, the study of deictic is the core of pragmatics because the deictic system determines the intersection between linguistic structure and context in which the utterance appears (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011). According to Cairns (1991), in deixis, dialogue obtains meaning in a particular context partly from deictic references that connect it to the context of the dialogue. In addition, according to Levinson (1983), deixis creates a certain complexity in the relationship between the meaning of words or sentence meanings (semantics) and what is meant when a sentence is said or thought (cognition). That means that a word is said to be deictic if its reference shifts or changes, depending on the context of the speech, such as who the speaker is, when and where the word is spoken, references to previous conversations, and indicators of social identity or social identity, and social relationships between participants (speaker and recipient). Mey (2001) also explains that deixis is a referential expression that, apart from the semantics of "naming" the meaning, includes a reference to the particular context in which the meaning is part of the utterance. Therefore, understanding deictic words is done by observing what stands out physically (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011).

For example, the deixis section uses simple linguistic elements, namely pronouns, which are essential in constructing the meaning and assumptions of the listener or recipient. That is also in line with Sendén, Lindholm, and Sikström (2014), state that pronouns are function words that reveal the structure and mental state of the sender, gender, indicators of psychological states, and markers of ingroup and outgroup. Furthermore, Sendén, Lindholm, and

Sikström (2014), in another journal, state that pronouns have two dimensions: inclusivity and self-exclusivity. The inclusiveness dimension uses first-person pronouns (I, we), which shows that the reader or listener is part of a group and the writer or speaker is also part of a group; on the other hand, where the reader or listener is an outsider from a group called an exclusive language or dimension using third-person pronouns (he, she, they). Based on the results of research conducted by Sendén, Lindholm, and Sikström (2014), it was revealed that the use of first-person pronouns in the inclusiveness dimension tends to indicate a more positive context compared to third-person pronouns in the self-exclusion dimension. The choice of personal pronouns impacts how differences between social categories are highlighted according to the context of utterance. Therefore, as a part of deixis, pronouns are short reference words, but their use is essential in communication. A more in-depth discussion of various other types of deixis is discussed in the types of deixis section.

## **2. Types of Deixis**

According to Levinson's theory (1983), there are five deixis types: person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. These categories can be used to analyze the language that sometimes needs to be understood by listeners or interlocutors about what the speaker means.

### **a. Person Deixis**

Person deixis is a type of deixis related to coding participants' role in language activities (Alsaif, 2011). This coding is related to grammatical persons involved in an utterance, including those directly involved (speaker

and addressee), those not directly involved (hearing the utterance but not addressed directly), and people mentioned in the utterance (Al Azzawi, 2011). This theory is also in line with Levinson's (1983) theory, which explains that there are various roles that individuals play in speech events, such as speaker (first person), recipient (second person), and other people (third person). In communication, there is a source of information whose role is played by the speaker and is also received by the listener, whether one or more people are in each role (Alsaif, 2011). Yule (1996) explains that the expression of persona deixis can be seen through the continuous exchange of roles from the speaker "I" to the recipient "you". When this role exchange occurs in a speech situation, the source of information also shifts. Moreover, to understand person deixis, it is necessary to look at who is saying the speech, who is hearing, what is being said, and who is being said (Fuchs, 1992). In other words, understanding the meaning of person deixis depends on concrete data on the speech situation at the time of the utterance.

Yule (1996) explains that, in many languages, persona deixis operates in three basic parts, namely the first-person pronoun ("I"), the second person pronoun ("you"), and the third person pronoun ("he", "she" and "it"). The most commonly used words in English are pronouns (Al Azzawi, 2011). Alsaif (2011) states that the three essential parts of personal deictic expression are also classified into singular and plural forms, such as the first-person pronoun "we" and the third person pronoun "they".

Therefore, based on various theories and research results, persona deixis becomes a reference for participants (speakers or objects) in the context of speech by assigning roles according to the context of the speech. Roles here are divided into three types of pronouns: first person, second person, and third person. The first person to refer to the speaker with the pronouns “I” and “we”. The second person is the person who receives the pronoun "you". In addition, the third person does not act as a speaker or interlocutor, such as the pronouns "he", "she", "they", and "it". In addition, interpreting the meaning of person deixis depends on the role of the participants in a speech situation. Here are kinds of pronouns:

**Table 2.1** *Kinds of Pronouns*

	<b>Subject Pronouns</b>	<b>Object Pronouns</b>	<b>Possessive Adjectives</b>	<b>Possessive Pronouns</b>	<b>Reflective Pronouns</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1 <sup>st</sup> person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 <sup>nd</sup> person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

## b. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis is a reference to time to differentiate the moment of pronunciation when an utterance is produced through coding time (CT) and reception time (RT) (Levinson, 1983). In addition, Alsaif (2011) states that temporal deixis refers to speech events that occur at any time relative to time. In short, Senft (2014) states that temporal deixis allows speakers to indicate time. In addition, temporal deixis is influenced by the recipient's interpretation based on knowledge relevant to the time of speech (Yule, 1996). That means that temporal deixis are words that express time in speech to distinguish when the situation can be known through understanding the context of the utterance.

Furthermore, Levinson (1983) explains that this time designation can be seen through the organization of adverbs and clear or absolute time. That is a reference for the primary system for calculating or measuring time in temporal deixis. For example, every utterance or phrase that shows time, such as "yesterday", "tomorrow", "today", "tonight", "next week", "last week", and "this week" is included in temporal deixis (Yule, 1996). In addition, Alsaif (2011) explains that the concept of time in English is classified into three groups, namely grammatical expressions, lexical expressions (today, tomorrow), and combined lexical expressions (ten minutes ago). Lexicalization describes time with a specific time reference and an unlimited number. Words or phrases designate time as a calculation of time in showing the cycle of day and night, months, seasons, and even years (Levinson, 1983).

Another aspect that is a reference in knowing the time in an utterance is tenses (Levinson, 1983). This tense concerns reference points such as present (indicating a condition or event at the moment in a speech situation), past (indicating a condition or event in the past and before time in speech), and future (indicating a condition or event in the future in the future comes after speech).

Therefore, temporal or time deixis refers to words and phrases in a language that indicate the time an event occurs relative to the time of speech. These words and phrases indicate time and can be understood by knowing the temporal context in which the utterance was produced. Thus, temporal deixis is essential because it influences the understanding and interpretation of food in communication.

### c. Spatial Deixis

According to Yule (1996), spatial deixis is a reference that shows the relative position of a person or an object. Spatial deixis or place deixis shows the location of various places between the speaker and the recipient. Senft (2014) explains that the function of spatial deixis is to localize, inform, and identify references in space. He further stated that one of the centers of various deictic expressions of place are demonstrative pronouns and adjectives. For example, some adjectives are only used in contemporary English, namely “here” and “there” (Yule, 1996). Knowing the context of discussion in communication activities is necessary to understand the meaning of words in

a sentence. In other words, the meaning of a sentence can only become apparent in the actual situation and context (Senft, 2014).

In addition, Cairns (1991) explains that spatial deixis is described in terms of two criteria, namely proximal terms (locations close to the speaker) and distal terms (locations far from the speaker). In addition, Alsaif (2011) explains more clearly that the term spatial deixis in English is classified into two, namely demonstrative pronouns in singular ("this", "that") and plural forms ("those", "these") and words traits ("here" and "there"). There is a relationship between the two theories. The use of demonstrative pronouns or adjectives is regulated or interpreted based on the participant's location, situation, or context in the speech. For example, "this" and "here" indicate proximal locations close to the speaker. There are the words "that" and "there" indicate distal locations away from the speaker.

Furthermore, Levinson (1983) also explains that demonstrative words can be combined with non-deictic terms to produce complex deictic descriptions of locations. It shows all the differences between surfaces, spaces, enclosures, and containers, such as the front, back, top, sides of the object, length, and width. Furthermore, there are also motion verbs that indicate location in speech (Levinson, 1983). Like the word "come", which shows something coming to a location, and the word "go", which shows something moving away from a location.

Therefore, spatial deixis is a form of deictic reference that shows location in a speech situation. That aims to point to something in space and

time to draw the interlocutor's attention to the location in the speech act. In short, to find out the meaning and intent of spatial deixis used in a speech, it can be seen by classifying deictic expressions into locations close to the speaker, far from the speaker, or expressions that indicate a specific location in a speech situation.

#### d. Social Deixis

This social deixis has a relationship with person deixis. Person deixis refers to participants (speakers or things) in the context of speech by giving roles. However, in its use in communication activities, the deixis persona does not only have to master the language rules but also has to pay attention to cultural background or social relations, or status in the context of speech (Yule, 1996). This kind of thing is called social reference deixis. Levinson (1983) states that social deixis is related to marking social relations in linguistic expressions, with direct or indirect reference to social status or the role of participants in speech events. Furthermore, according to Yule (1996), social deixis is an expression that shows a higher status (honorifics) or leads to selecting one of the forms of relative social status markers. In various languages, including English, these markers can include pronouns, honorifics, titles, and other linguistic features that convey information about social status, familiarity, or formality between individuals involved in communication (Levinson, 1983). Examples of social deixis include using pronouns such as "you" and "I"; the formality and politeness vary across languages. In addition, the choice of terms of address (titles, honorifics, or informal terms) can indicate

the speaker's attitude towards the person he is speaking to and reflect the social dynamics that occur.

Levinson (1983) explains two basic types of social deixis: relational and absolute. Relational is a deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and the referent (such as the referent's honorifics), the speaker and the recipient (such as the recipient's honorifics), the speaker and the observer (such as the audience's honorifics), and the speaker and the setting (such as the level of formality). Simply put, this is related to the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor, the interlocutor and the person being talked about, the speaker and the person being talked about. Examples include mother, father, sir, teacher, principal. On the other hand, absolute is a deictic reference expressed in a specific address, and there is no comparison between the ranks of the speaker and recipient, such as president, minister, king, Your Majesty, and Your Honour.

Therefore, social deixis can significantly influence the meaning of a text because they reflect the social relationship and hierarchy between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. By paying attention to social deixis, readers or listeners can capture the nuances and social relationships contained in the text. These choices can provide clues about the relationship's attitude, familiarity, or formality and the level of respect between the parties involved in the communication.

#### e. Discourse Deixis

In communicating, whether spoken or written, words or phrases are often used, such as "as mentioned before", "above", "below", "that", "next" and so on, to refer to the utterances that occur before or after the time the utterance is being spoken. That is what is called discourse deixis. That is based on Levinson (1983), who states that discourse deixis, or text deixis, is the use of expressions in several utterances to refer to several parts of the discourse containing utterances (including the utterances themselves). Therefore, the function of this discourse deixis is to facilitate the interpretation or understanding of utterances. Furthermore, these are usually words included in conjunctions, namely connecting words in sentences. Levinson (1983) also states several other phrases in English show the relationship between speech and previous discourse, such as but, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, anyway, well, besides, actually, so, after all. Simply put, the function of this deixis discourse expression is to show how the relationship between utterances is in response to or a continuation of the utterance.

Therefore, discourse deixis is the use of language to refer to elements in discourse or speech as a whole. In this case, deixis focuses on some aspects of a sentence or conversation and the entire communication context. Discourse deixis uses many words and phrases that indicate the relationship between the utterance and the previous discourse. To understand the meaning and purpose of discourse deixis used in a speech, the use of discourse deixis requires knowledge of the broader context, such as the topic of conversation,

communication objectives, and references to certain parts of the text or discourse.

## **B. The Functions of Deixis in Communication**

Researcher found limited sources after searching for several sources related to the function of deixis in communication. Therefore, researcher narrowed it down to several functions based on several sources, as follows.

### **a. To pointing specific entities within a particular context**

The function of deixis in communication is 'pointing', which tells where a particular item is referred to (Levinson, 1983; Yule, 1996; Mey, 2001; Alsaif, 2011; Senft, 2014;). Deictic expressions are used in many languages to refer to the 'who', 'when', 'where', and 'what' of an utterance. These words do not have a fixed reference and always take different references depending on who says them, when, and where they are said (Yerznkyan, 2009). In other words, the use of deixis depends on the context of the conversation and the participants in the communication. That influences the communication process, where the speaker and listener are simultaneously in a cognitive process, and both must have the same orientation (Yerznkyan, 2009). If the speaker and listener have the same orientation towards a speech, then communication goals can be achieved together.

In other words, deixis directs other people's attention to something (Huang, 2017). Bublitz and Norrick (2011) also stated that deixis directs the message recipient's attention to an object, and the appropriate response is usually a gesture or shift in the focus of attention. As in the use of the words

"this", "that", "here", and "there" are deictic markers in referring to specific entities or locations in a particular context or situation to give meaning to the word. For example, when someone asks, "What book are you reading?" the necessary answer is, "That one." This concentration occurs through joint intentionality between the speaker and recipient by focusing on various aspects of the speech condition. Deictic expressions help clarify what or where something relates to the speaker or listener. Thus, the speaker or writer can provide contextual information to understand and focus attention on several aspects of communication interactions.

b. To build context

Understanding and applying deixis is essential in building verbal and written communication contexts. As is known, deixis is a linguistic concept that refers to the use of words or phrases to refer to people, places, times, or different concepts depending on the context of the conversation. Context is related to the "situation", "circumstances", or "environment" surrounding the speech (Dijk, 2008). Thus, deixis helps listeners or readers understand what the speaker or writer means in a particular communication situation.

When humans use language as a communication tool to express all ideas, knowledge, achievement goals, other influences, and various other conditions, there is also a process of building meaning through understanding the context through deictic expressions. This deictic expression concerns the role of participants in a speech, when and where a speech occurs, social relations between participants, and the designation of the object or context in

a speech. Pekarek (1998) stated that this deictic expression generally indicates the contextual dimensions of a communicative event and its organization. Furthermore, he also explained that this is dynamic by connecting deictic expressions with discourse activity. Findbloom (2018) explains that this deixis expresses a more radical contextual meaning, that are some words have references that change depending on the context which determines an utterance's meaning, understanding, and ability. This deictic expression brings the speaker and recipient into certain context elements (Nunberg, 1993). In short, to understand information as a whole, there needs to be good organization of deictic expressions, which are dynamic in nature and change according to the context. That aims to ensure that, when the recipient receives a speech, he or she can understand the information in it well because it is through deixis that the speech's context is represented or built.

c. To avoid ambiguity

Deixis also prevents double meanings in receiving information by the listener or recipient, where one of the causes of ambiguity is related to using references in a sentence (Pragmatic ambiguity) (Sennet, 2023). De Cock and Kluge (2016) stated that the use of reference words that are not appropriate to the context will create ambiguity. As discussed in the two previous points, the function of deixis is to designate and build context. When an utterance is unclear about the reference and context of a discussion, it will give rise to double meaning. Deixis can create ambiguity if the context is unclear or the listener or reader needs more information to understand the intended reference

(De Cock and Kluge, 2016). Therefore, understanding how deixis can affect ambiguity helps speakers or writers clarify their communications and minimize the potential for ambiguity.

d. To express politeness

Deixis plays an essential role in language politeness strategies. Koike (1989) explains that deictic expressions can soften the impact of a request or statement, making it less direct and potentially more polite through persona deixis. The use of personal deixis in indicating politeness occurs by highlighting the role of the referent in the circumstances described. For example, instead of saying, "Give me that book," someone might say, "Can you give me that book?". Using "could you please" and "that" as deictic references adds politeness by subtly framing the request. That is caused by organizing use by minimizing the speaker's egocentrism in his speech (Koike, 1989). In addition, the effect of minimizing egocentricity is that someone may indirectly use deictic expressions to indicate this. The listener can infer the intended meaning without feeling pressured.

In addition, deixis can reflect the social relationships between interlocutors (Yule, 1996). Choosing the proper deictic expression based on the social distance between individuals can convey respect and politeness. For example, the social deictic expressions "sir" or "madam" can show respect. The choice of deictic expression words to show politeness depends on the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor (Koike, 1989). In essence, deixis in politeness functions to navigate social dynamics, manage

relationships, and convey meaning attentively and respectfully in communication.

## **C. Newspaper**

### ***1. The Concept of Newspaper***

News media is essential in providing society diverse perspectives on political and public issues (Vermeer et al., 2020). One of these media is newspapers. People use newspapers as the primary source of information and news for the public, both local, national, and international (Olabunmi & Ejere, 2023). Guanah (2022) states that newspapers are the most extensive industry among other media because of their popularity. He states that newspapers are widely read worldwide and accessible to people of all ages and levels of society in any city. According to Reah (2002), the term newspaper describes content in the form of news and various comments about it. He states that newspapers also contain advertising, entertainment, activities of celebrities, film and TV stars, activities of the royal family, and TV channels. Newspapers provide essential, current, and exciting information to all categories of readers. In addition, newspapers have an essential role as a source of information in several essential areas, such as politics and security, education, society and rural development and advocacy, crime, science, health, management, language, agriculture, and new media (technology) (Olabunmi & Ejere, 2023). However, in connection with technological developments, communication is also starting to develop so that communication becomes diverse and covers a larger mass of people. The

influence of this development also occurs in newspaper mass media, which can be accessed online via the web or applications on smartphones and computers.

Goswami, Saxena, and Pareek (2023) revealed that electronic newspapers provide a digital alternative by allowing readers to access news and information anytime and anywhere and allowing publishers to reach a wider audience beyond geographic boundaries. Furthermore, this e-newspaper also utilizes technology-based interactive elements, which undoubtedly differ from traditional newspapers, such as photos, graphics, videos, and comments sections (Hassan et al., 2021). That also makes the role of newspapers as a communication medium more unique, exciting, and effective. Othman, Nayan, Tiung, and Hassan (2019) also revealed that e-newspaper provides a new format for delivering news that makes it easier to interact with just the press of a mouse, news that is easily 'updated' with comments, and new information from readers who leave comments. Therefore, developing newspapers into online newspapers or e-newspapers does not replace their role. These developments have made its role more effective and efficient as mass media. Newspaper publishers can also integrate the web and combine print and online newspapers to provide credible information and expand the audience reach of the information conveyed (Hassan et al., 2021).

## ***2. Language in Newspaper***

Newspapers act as a means of disseminating information to the general public, which is believed to provide factual and reliable information. Therefore, the message conveyed through newspapers must be clear so that the recipient

can generally understand it. Matheson (2000) states that one of the supporting factors is the extent to which the news text can state facts about something that happened, thereby producing a newspaper report that makes sense, even an event that occurred hundreds of kilometers away and several days before. Furthermore, these things relate to how language is used in newspapers. Conboy (2007) reveals that language plays a vital role in constructing news by creating a series of public discourses with language choices in the narrative used to project news. He also explains that language continues to experience changes in its content and structure to adapt and adjust to various social and cultural demands or intentions, just like the language in newspapers. Richardson (2017) also explains that the use of language is based on social expectations or expectations of an institution, which are conveyed in a certain way, which also influences assumptions and the presuppositions of information recipients so that the information received seems reasonable.

### **3. *Deixis in Newspaper***

The various functions of deictic expressions in newspapers are explained from several findings and theories, as Ewata (2017) in his research which found that the use of deixis performs specific functions in discourse, such as showing empathy and bridging the social gap between the speaker and the interlocutor, such as in the use of personal pronouns "we" which shows closeness, love, and care. In addition, when reporting news, writers often use the word "We" when they are unsure who their audience is. However, it should be noted that choosing to use the word "We" has the same effect as presenting national news in

newspapers (Petersoo, 2007). These pronouns superficially and unclearly mean that readers need to understand interpretative knowledge to recognize the true meaning of national "we" in national news articles. Another function of deixis in reporting is like personal deixis as an anaphoric reference to refer back to an ongoing discussion, showing inclusiveness and indicating the discourse's time, place, and character (Ewata, 2017). In addition, the use of deixis, such as temporal deixis, in news shows a linguistic interpretation of the news narrative's time and point of view (Sanders & van Krieken, 2019). That is in line with what Chovanec (2014) states that deixis in reporting is one of the essential choices for coding text related to the expression of temporality. That then becomes the background for the formation of systems such as the use of tenses, shifts in tenses, and the heteroglossia effect.

Therefore, deixis is present in newspapers as in any form of communication, contributing to language's contextual and referential aspects. Newspapers use deixis to inform readers about a news event's who, what, when, where, and how. In newspapers, deixis direct the reader's attention, establish relationships between various parts of the news, and provide the context necessary to understand the reported events. Paying attention to deixis in news articles is very important so that readers can fully understand the meaning and implications of the information presented.

#### **D. CNN International News**

CNN International News is a 24-hour news network founded by Ted Turner and Reese Schonfeld on June 1, 1980, and is also a subsidiary of WarnerMedia

(Erickson, 2023). Although CNN International news can now be accessed easily through multimedia technology, initially, news was broadcast around the clock and worldwide via satellite and cable television channels (Gilboa, 2005). CNN International broadcasts on various TV platforms around the world. It broadcasts from studios in and outside America, in Atlanta, New York City, London, Mumbai, Hong Kong, and Abu Dhabi. Erickson (2023) revealed that at the beginning of its formation, CNN experienced a complicated struggle to gain respect and appreciation in the broadcasting world. CNN continues to present programs that cannot be found on other television broadcasts, namely live news broadcasts for 24 hours, both big and small news, and covering all events worldwide. CNN International News divides its programming into five feeds: CNN International Europe/Middle East/Africa, CNN International Asia Pacific, CNN International South Asia, CNN International America Latin America, and CNN International North America. Finally, CNN International News became the most successful television broadcast in the world in the 1980s. The success of CNN International News in broadcasting news gave rise to other competitions inspired by CNN International News (Gilboa, 2005).

CNN International News is now expanding its reach in the technological era through an online platform on its website, namely [edition.cnn.com](http://edition.cnn.com), or via a direct smartphone application. CNN International News provides users with the richest, direct interaction with news anywhere through this online platform, seamlessly combining articles, videos, images, and interactive features. Through this online platform, CNN International offers a variety of programming in the areas of news,

sports, business, politics, style, entertainment, climate, race and equality, weather, law, science and technology, travel, space, health, food, nature, and various in-depth special sections. This network has played an essential role in developing the global news industry and has been an important news source for audiences worldwide since its inception (Gilboa, 2005). CNN International has influenced many aspects of global communication and international relations, such as technology, economics, culture, law, public opinion, politics, diplomacy, war, terrorism, human rights, environmental degradation, refugees, and health (Gilboa, 2005). That resulted in a new communication approach in international relations known as the CNN effect theory. According to Gilboa (2005), the CNN effect is a theory in political science and media studies that states that global television networks play an essential role in determining the actions and outcomes of events taken by policymakers.

In reporting various events worldwide, one of the supporting factors comes from how CNN organizes the use of language, which is the primary tool in mass media communication, to achieve the communicative intent of the reporting. This language also has various linguistic characteristics, for example, in research conducted by Al-Hindawi and Ali (2018) regarding the linguistic aspects of the pragmatic branch organized in CNN news in reporting on the conflict in Syria. The use of speech acts, one part of the linguistic aspect of this pragmatic branch, is used to understand the writer's intended meaning adequately. Speech acts have various types, one of which is assertive speech acts. According to the results of this research, in reporting on the conflict in Syria, CNN International uses more

assertive speech acts than other types of speech acts. It is oriented towards the purpose of the speech in the news, namely, to report and describe the current situation. The word assertive is used to discuss various topics in the main news, using words such as report, complaint, and conclusion. The use of speech acts and other linguistic features is also regulated according to the intention of the news by various news platforms, including CNN International, and for the sake of conveying the news well to the recipient.

#### **E. Previous Studies**

Several previous studies have been conducted regarding deictic analysis on various sources or objects, but different objects and media providers show different findings. Among the studies conducted were those conducted by Abdulameer (2019), who examined the use of deixis in Imam John Starling's religious lectures at Queens College. Another research was conducted by Nurjanah (2018), who focused on analyzing the use of deixis in a film script entitled "Moana". There is also research with similar sources using online newspapers as the object of analysis by Fani (2020). They analyzed the deixis of the November 2019 edition of education news in the Online Newspaper Antara News. In a mini-research, Sitorus and Fukada (2019) analyzed the use of deixis in Calum Scott's song entitled "You Are The Resons". Rahmi (2018), a student at the English Language Department of UIN Ar-Raniry, also conducted research related to the use of deixis. The focus of the research was to analyze the use of deixis in the song lyrics of the Deen Squad album.

There is a similarity in these studies, namely that the first focus is to find types of deixis in each source. It aims to reveal the most dominant type among the other types. However, there is a study with a different focus here, namely research conducted by Fani (2020), which focuses on finding types of deixis based on Cruse's theory, which reveals that there are five deixis. The five types of deixis include person deixis, spatial (place) deixis, temporal (time) deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Meanwhile, in other studies, only three general types (person, spatial, and temporal) were analyzed in these sources. In addition, Rahmi (2018) analyzed four types of deixis, including the three basic types and social deixis. The results of these studies show the same findings, namely that the type of person deixis appears to be the most dominant type.

There are also differences in the research focuses of several studies. Abdulameer's (2019) research examined the reasons behind the use of deixis and its influence on the audience who heard or read the religious lecture. The analysis of three types of deixis shows that the reason for the frequent use of personal deixis could be due to the specificity of religious texts centered on God so that the speaker/writer always makes mention of God using the third person pronoun 'He'. Moreover, this kind of text usually contains guidance and advice. Therefore, the pronoun 'You' also often addresses the audience directly and attracts their attention. Moreover, because the advisor (priest) wants to make his audience feel that he is part of them and shares the same fate, he uses the pronouns 'we' and 'us'.

On the other hand, research conducted by Fani (2020) also focused on the meaning of deictic references in educational news in the online newspaper Antara

News. The research results show several conclusions; first, persona deixis shows someone who is featured in the news and someone who is not featured in the news, which also refers to something. Second, social deixis at the receiving institution refers to the scale of social status and intimacy experienced by the speaker. Third, discourse deixis explains the discourse in the next and previous parts regarding the content of the speaker's speech in the news. Fourth, time deixis refers to a specific time. Lastly, place deixis refers to a location that is near or far. Finally, a study by Rahmi (2018) focuses on finding reference meanings from deixis used in the lyrics of the Deen Squad album. The results of the study show that the use of deixis is useful for capturing reference meanings that include who, where, and when the utterance is said. This is seen through the description through the use of of which is connected to space and time.

Similar to several previous studies, this research also aims to find the five types of deixis based on Levinson's (1983) theory. The five types are person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. There is another difference in research focus from the previous research that has been explained, namely that this research focuses on the use of deixis and its effect on meaning in the news. Furthermore, the sources of the data in this research are also different. They analyze films, songs, speeches, and online articles in Antara News. This research analyzes news about inflationary economics in CNN International News online articles.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the research method used to determine answers to the research questions and achieve the goals. Furthermore, this chapter will discuss the research design, material of analysis, and data analysis procedures.

#### **A. Research Design**

The research design used in this study is a qualitative method. Taylor, Bogdan, and Devault (2016) state that qualitative research is inductive. It indicates that it is more about developing concepts, insights, and understanding of patterns in data than collecting data to assess preconceived models, hypotheses, or theories. Moreover, according to Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009), qualitative research produces narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under study. Creswell (2009) states that the method of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data in this qualitative research relies on data in the form of text and images. In line with these theories, this research conducted using qualitative research methods because it attempts to present data through word analysis, which is presented descriptively. Furthermore, this study aims to find the types of deixis used in CNN International's online news based on existing concepts and to analyze and interpret the effect of the use of deixis found on meaning in CNN International online news articles.

Furthermore, Apers and Corte (2019) explain that qualitative research centers on distinctions, processes, closeness, and improving understanding. Distinctions mean that a qualitative research design is carried out by profoundly

examining an object of research to gain deeper insights and new knowledge by making a difference. For this reason, a qualitative research design carried out in this study to gain deeper insight into the use of deixis in CNN International's online news and new knowledge about different research objects. Process means that this research emphasizes process rather than results, is also descriptive, and tends to use analysis. The more in-depth and detailed the data obtained, the better the quality of the research. This research also carried out by deeply analyzing and understanding the use of deixis in CNN International's online news text by referring to the theory of deixis, and the research results are descriptive. Closeness means that the researcher is in direct contact with what is being studied or material, such as the text being analyzed in this study, in the form of CNN International online news text. Moreover, improved understanding refers to the results of qualitative research in the form of understanding to a certain degree based on explanations with an interpretive process that produces meaning which in this study is an interpretation process which produces meaning related to the effect of using deixis on meaning in CNN International online news.

#### **B. Material of Analysis**

Because this research focuses on analyzing the language used in newspapers, the material for this research analysis was in the form of online articles, specifically CNN online articles, which were accessed from [www.edition.cnn.com](http://www.edition.cnn.com). CNN was chosen as the research analysis material because Cable News Network (CNN) International News is one of the popular news sites. In 2009, reported by the CNN Press Room, according to NetRatings, CNN was ranked third with the most visitors

among other global online news sites. CNN's long history has brought it many awards on news sites. At the 2021 Emmys, CNN won multiple awards in its News and Documentary nominations covering breaking news coverage, investigative reporting, and news discussion and analysis. Therefore, they have good quality in presenting the news. Moreover, the news articles analyzed are related to the issue of economic inflation, which were published from 25 to 31 December 2023. The issue was selected due to the fact that it was widely discussed when this research was conducted.

### **C. Data Analysis Procedure**

The stages of qualitative data analysis in this study adapted those proposed by Creswell (2017). The steps include managing and preparing data for analysis, reading all data, coding the data, describing, representing, and interpreting (Creswell, 2017). Therefore, some detailed procedures used to answer the formulation of the problem in this study are provided below.

- a. Managing and preparing data for analysis. This stage was done by downloading and compiling the data into a script.
- b. Reading all data. All data in the form of CNN International online news articles related to the economic issue of inflation that have been downloaded were read thoroughly.
- c. Coding types of deixis. Coding was conducted to answer the first research question regarding the types of deixis appearing in the news. After the data has been read thoroughly, a coding process is carried out to assist researcher in selecting, focusing, and discarding irrelevant data, as well as organizing the

data that has been collected based on Levinson's theory. Coding is done by providing labels or codes to the data that has been obtained. Next, the data is presented in table form. The following data table format is used:

**Table 3.2** *The Data Sheet Example of the Deixis Classification*

No.	Data	Code	Classification of Deixis				
			PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD
1.		N1/01/PD	you				

Note:

N1 : First News

01 : Number of Data

PD : Person Deixis

TD : Temporal Deixis

SD : Spatial Deixis

SCD : Social Deixis

DD : Discourse Deixis

- d. Describing and interpreting the types of deixis regarding the effect of the use on the meaning of online news articles related to inflationary economics published by CNN International. That was done to answer the second research question. After the data is classified, a description is carried out through meaning analysis of the relationship between the deictic expressions found, the context, and the function of the deictic expressions by referring to Chapter II.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter aims to answer the research questions written in Chapter I. It is divided into three parts, including findings, data analysis, and discussion. The findings section presents the types of deixis found in CNN International online news articles related to the topic of inflationary economics. In the data analysis section, analysis is presented regarding the types of deixis found and their influence on the meaning of CNN International online news articles. Lastly, the discussion presents the correlation between findings and analysis with existing literature sources and other research findings.

#### **A. Findings**

There are six online news articles related to inflation economics, which were analyzed in CNN International and were published from 25 to 31 December 2023. The first problem formulation aims to find the use of deixis from CNN International online news articles. The process of classifying deixis types refers to Levinson's (1983) theory, which explains that there are five types of deixis, including person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Of the six articles, five types of deixis were found in each article. The total deixis found was 806 times. These findings are shown in detail in Table 4.3 below.

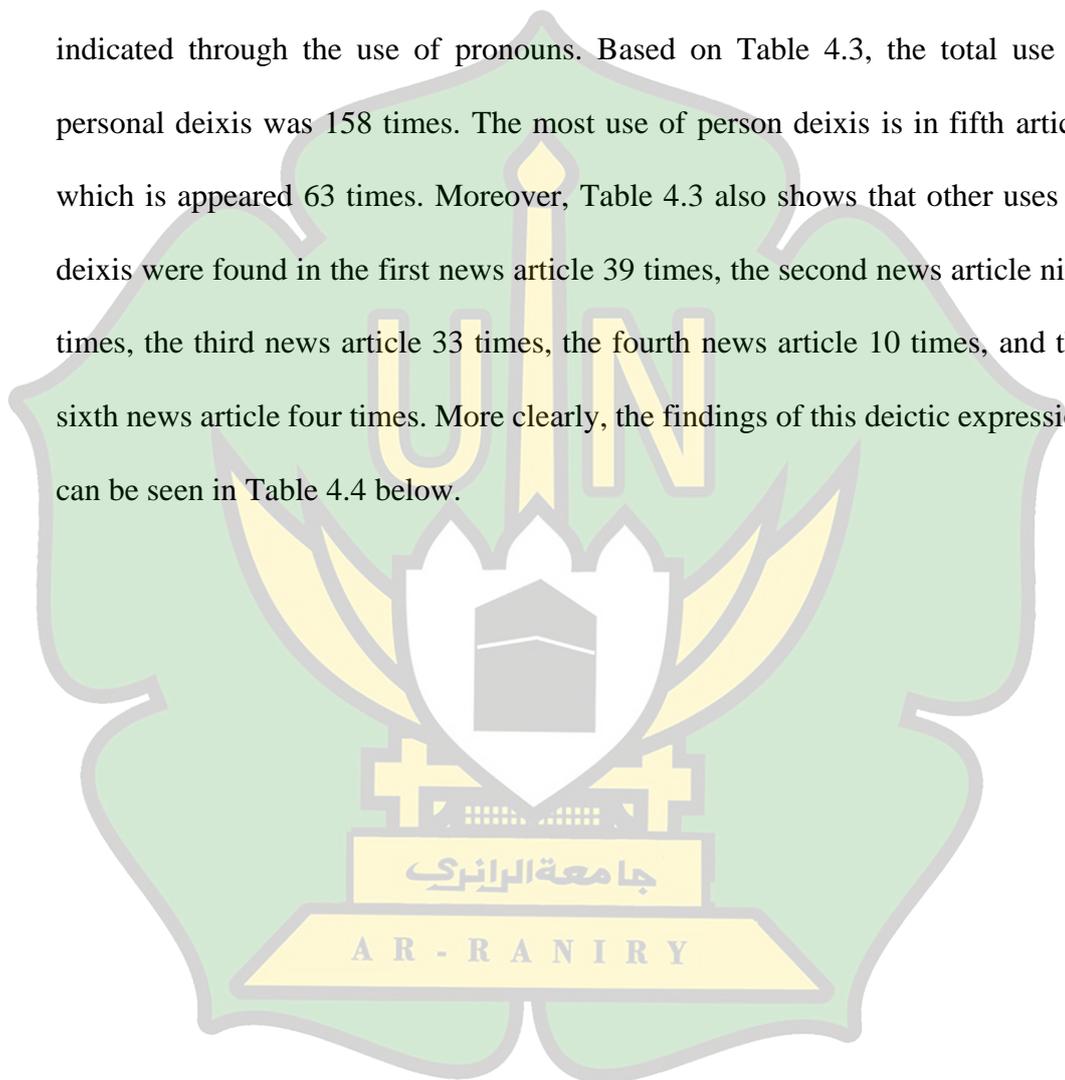
**Table 4.3** *Total Types of Deixis Found*

News Articles	Types of Deixis					Total types of deixis in every article
	PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD	
First article	39	53	42	7	24	165
Second article	9	30	49	1	6	95
Third article	33	62	59	5	11	170
Fourth article	10	29	39	2	8	88
Fifth article	63	56	48	7	20	194
Sixth article	4	45	38	3	5	95
Total deixis words in every type	158	275	275	25	74	806

From Table 4.3, it can be seen that the first article, which is entitled "The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be", found the use of deixis 165 times. In the second article, entitled "Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year", it was found that deixis was used 95 times. The third article, entitled "China's economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse", found the use of deixis 170 times. In the fourth article with the title "Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts", deixis was used 88 times. The fifth article, entitled "Inflation is almost back to normal. But high prices have changed Americans' lives", found the use of deixis 194 times. Lastly, in the sixth news item entitled "US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month", 95 uses of deixis were found. In more detail, each type found in this article is described as follows.

a. Person deixis

Persona deixis, which is the determination of the role of participants in language activities, is divided into three roles, namely speaker (first person), recipient (second person), and other people (third person), which in English is indicated through the use of pronouns. Based on Table 4.3, the total use of personal deixis was 158 times. The most use of person deixis is in fifth article which is appeared 63 times. Moreover, Table 4.3 also shows that other uses of deixis were found in the first news article 39 times, the second news article nine times, the third news article 33 times, the fourth news article 10 times, and the sixth news article four times. More clearly, the findings of this deictic expression can be seen in Table 4.4 below.



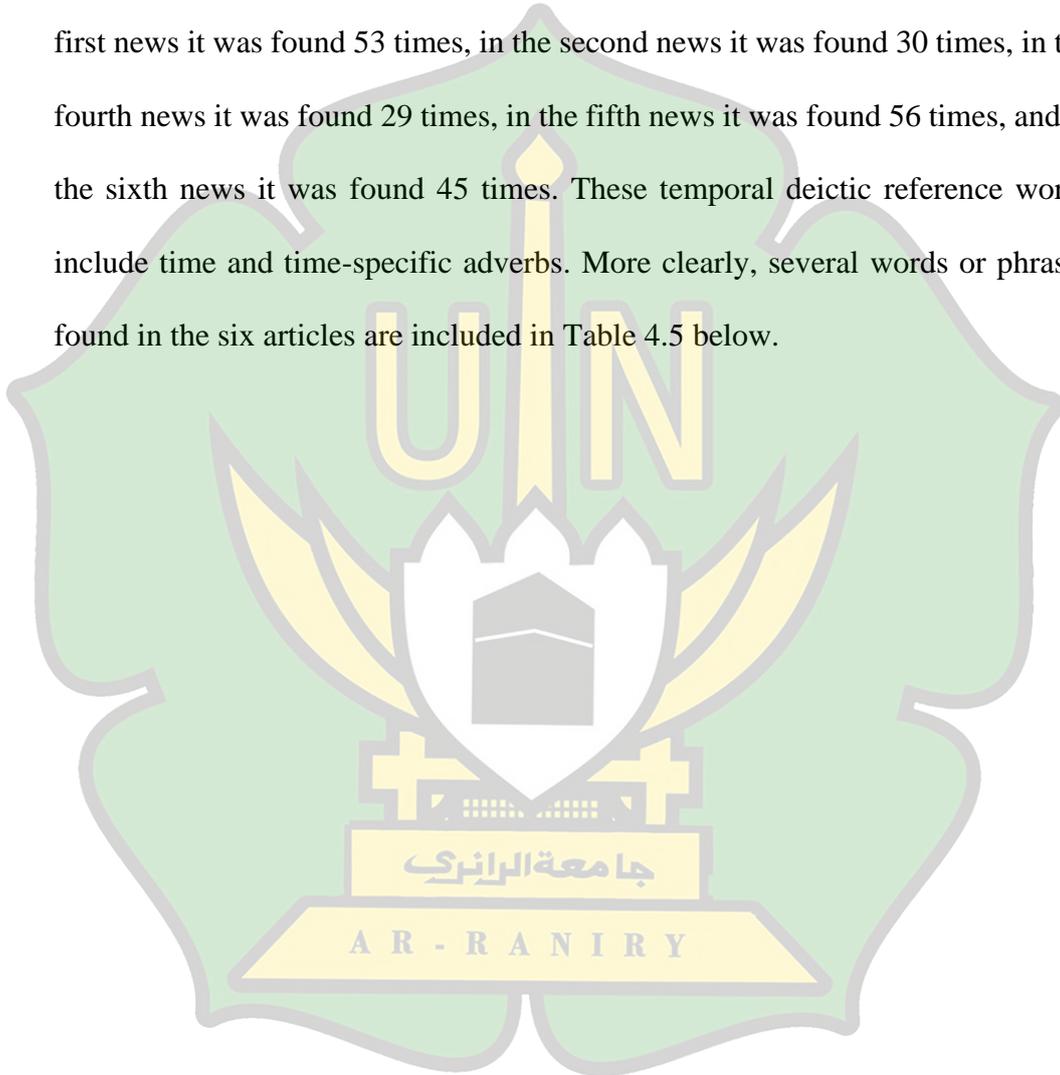
**Table 4.4** *Person Deixis in CNN International Online News Articles*

No.	News Headline	Person Deictic Words		
		First person	Second person	Third person
1.	The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be	Us, We		It, Its, He, They, Her, She, Itself, Their
2.	Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year			Its, It, They
3.	China's economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse	We		Its, It, They, He, Their, Her
4.	Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts		You	It, Its, Him,
5.	Inflation is nearly back to normal. But high prices have charged Americans' lives	We, I, My, Me	You, Your	Their, They, It, Its, He, She, Them, Itself, His
6.	US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month	We		Their, They

From Table 4.4, it can be seen that only the fifth news item contains all three roles to designate for the person deixis. Overall, it is also concluded that the use of person deixis in CNN International online news articles includes all three roles. The role of the first person is shown through first-person pronouns, such as the use of the words "I", "my", "me", "we", and "us". In addition, the role of the recipient is indicated through second-person pronouns, such as the use of the words "you" and "your". Lastly, the role of other people is shown through the use of third-person pronouns, such as the use of the words "it", "its", "itself", "she", "her", "he", "his", "him", "they", "their", and "them".

b. Temporal deixis

Based on Table 4.3, the six online news articles show that widespread temporal deixis was found 275 times. The table also shows that the article that uses temporal deixis the most is in the third article, 62 times. Furthermore, in the first news it was found 53 times, in the second news it was found 30 times, in the fourth news it was found 29 times, in the fifth news it was found 56 times, and in the sixth news it was found 45 times. These temporal deictic reference words include time and time-specific adverbs. More clearly, several words or phrases found in the six articles are included in Table 4.5 below.



**Table 4.5** *Temporal Deixis in CNN International Online News Articles*

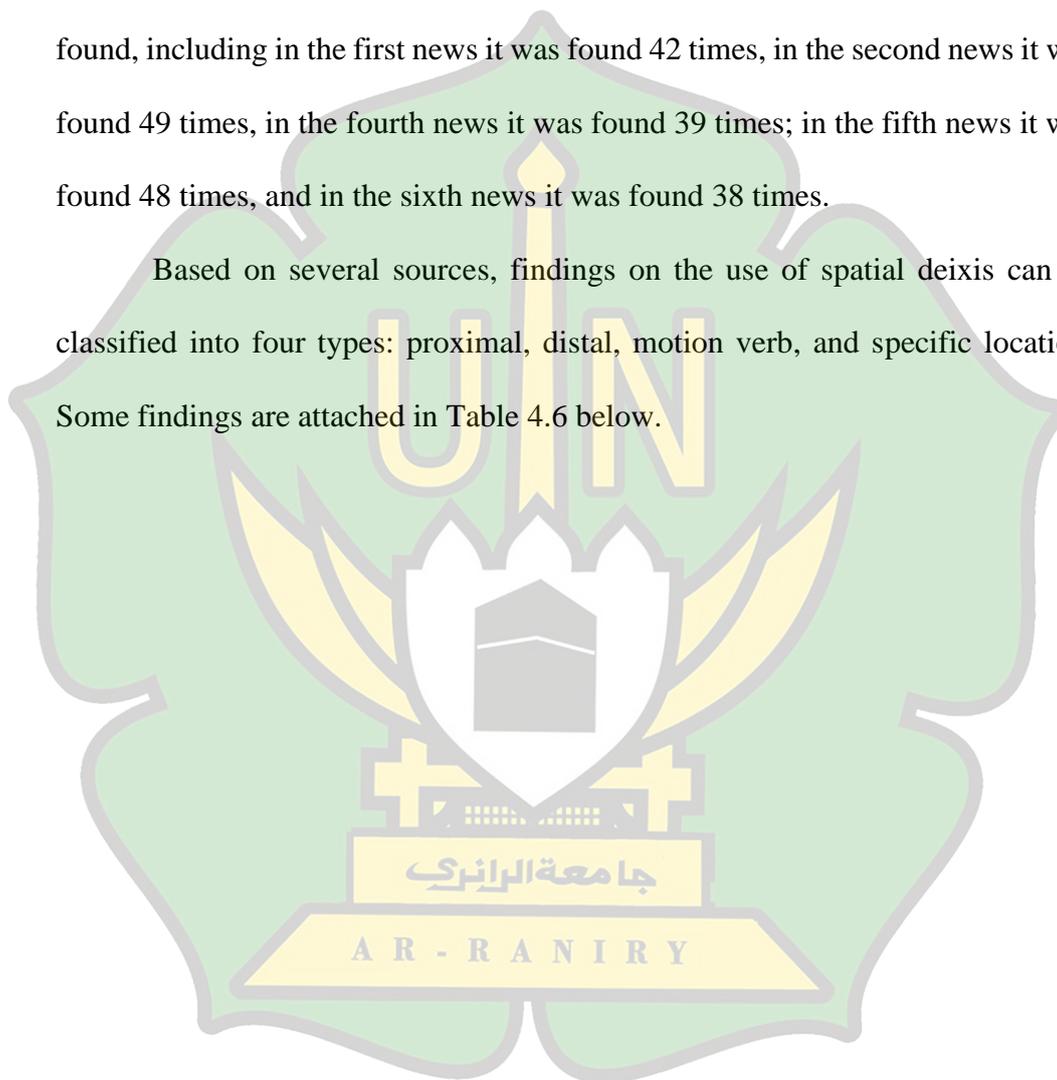
No.	News Headline	Temporal Deixis	
		Time Adverb	Specific Time
1.	The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be	last year, past, future, now, in the next year	in 2023, in 2024, in March, in December
2.	Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year	this year, to finish the year, through the first quarter of next year	since before pandemic, since 2019, in 2028, in November
3.	China's economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse	before, in previous years, two years before	in the decade before pandemic, between 1991 and 2011, in the third quarter
4.	Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts	for the second year in a row, monthly, in any single month next year	in 2024, in May, by December 2024, in 2023, in the key election of 2024
5.	Inflation is nearly back to normal. But high prices have charged Americans' lives	ongoing, currently, few years, annually, monthly, latest	the winter holidays, on the Monday before Christmas
6.	US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month	the month before, now, for the second month, one month ago	in October, Tuesday, all-time, in 2022, at the end of October

Based on Table 4.5 above, all online news articles contain temporal deixis reference words, both time adverbs and various time-specific forms. The words or phrases found in the six news stories help ensure that readers or listeners have a clear picture of the chronology of the events reported. That provides an important temporal context, allowing the audience to follow the development of events in the news article. Based on Table 4.5, the use of time adverbs was found, such as "this year", "now", "last month", and "last week". Furthermore, there are other time specifics, such as "in October", "in 2023", "on the Monday before Christmas", and "at the end of October".

### c. Spatial deixis

Based on Table 4.3, the six news articles found spatial deixis 275 times. The most frequent use of spatial deixis was found in the third news article, 59 times. Moreover, in other online news articles, the use of spatial deixis was also found, including in the first news it was found 42 times, in the second news it was found 49 times, in the fourth news it was found 39 times; in the fifth news it was found 48 times, and in the sixth news it was found 38 times.

Based on several sources, findings on the use of spatial deixis can be classified into four types: proximal, distal, motion verb, and specific location. Some findings are attached in Table 4.6 below.



**Table 4.6** *Spatial Deixis in CNN International Online News Articles*

No.	News Headline	Spatial Deixis			Non-deictic words and Specific location
		Proximal	Distal	Motion verb	
1.	The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be		there	hiking, come, drop, rise, recede, growing, down	into, at Nationwide Mutual, in the private services sector, bellow
2.	Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year		there	fell, jump, down, leaving, decline	China, on the back foot, Hong Kong, among, at the American Enterprise Institute
3.	China's economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse		there	grew, rising, go, fell, dropped, fall	on Earth, in the troubled real estate sector, amid, China, on private enterprise, across the country
4.	Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts		there, that	elevated, go down, up, down, jumped, drop down	Russia, Ukraine, at the gas pump, from Yemen, nearly, on the West Coast, towards
5.	Inflation is nearly back to normal. But high prices have charged Americans' lives	here, this, these	there, those	rising, back down, hikes, came, go up, go down, jumps	at The Open Door Pantry food, in the back warehouse, on top, across the North Star State, around the Twin Cities,
6.	US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month			rise, rising, climbed, increase, fell, come down	above, eight of 20 cities, across the country, behind other regions

Based on Table 4.6 above, it can be seen that the four spatial deixis groups are found only in the fifth online news article. In addition, only the fifth news item contained the proximal group. Proximal reference words are found, such as the words "here", "this, and "these". These words indicate a location that is relatively close to the speaker's location. All of this also helps news readers understand that the object or event being discussed is close to the speaker.

There is also the use of distal spatial deixis reference words, which indicate something that is relatively far from the speaker. Based on Table 4.6, these words include "there", "that", and "those", which are found in all news articles except the sixth article. These words help news readers understand that the object or event being discussed is far from the speaker.

Furthermore, motion verbs were also found to indicate movement relative to a certain location. Based on Table 4.6, these words are found in every news, some of which are "come", "fell", "jump", "down", "up", "go", and "decline". These words help clarify the direction and purpose of movement in the context of the news so that readers can understand the meaning of the news.

Finally, other spatial deictic reference words were also found in the form of non-deictic terms (using adverbs and prepositions), which refer to specific locations relative to the speaker. Based on Table 4.6, each news story uses reference words to indicate a specific location, such as "at NationWide Mutual", "around the twin cities", "from Yemen", "above", and "below". These words or phrases help to establish a spatial context in speech and provide information about the specific place where an object or event occurs. Additionally, it helps direct

the reader's attention to a specific location, providing clear and specific context in conversation or writing.

d. Social deixis

From Table 4.3, it can be seen that a total of 25 of the six CNN International online news articles were found, with the highest use of social deixis found in the fifth article, seven times. Moreover, this social deixis reference is found in the first news seven times, in the second news once, in the third news five times, in the fourth news twice, and in the sixth news three times. These findings are completely attached in Table 4.7 below.

**Table 4.7 Social Deixis in CNN International Online News Articles**

No.	News Headline	Social Deixis	
		Relational	Absolute
1.	The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be		Fed Chair, economist, chief economist, senior fellow, policy director, chief US economist
2.	Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year		Senior fellow
3.	China's economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse		Senior fellow, Chinese leader, President, director, head of China economics
4.	Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts		GasBuddy's head of petroleum analysis, President
5.	Inflation is nearly back to normal. But high prices have charged Americans' lives		The Open Door's executive director, senior vice president and chief economist, senior economist, economist with Wells Fargo, senior policy analyst, executive director
6.	US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month		Head of commodities, real and digital assets, chief of economist, CoreLogic's chief

There are two types of relationships in social deixis: relational and absolute. In the six articles, it can be seen that there are only absolute relationships (Table 4.7). This absolute type of reference deictic refers to the use of language that is used consistently and refers to a position or status that remains regardless of the relationship between the speaker, recipient, or the person being talked. It helps in marking and maintaining social differences that are widely recognized and not influenced by other contexts. That is because the title given to participants is absolute and does not need to take into account the relationship between the speaker and listener or the writer and the individual concerned. For example, it was found that the word "President" (Table 4.7) was referred to without regard to the author's relationship with the individual being discussed.

e. Discourse deixis

Table 4.3 shows that there are a total of 74 uses of discourse deixis in the six CNN International online news articles. In the fifth article, the discourse deixis appears the most, 20 times. Furthermore, other articles also show its use, including the first news 24 times, the second news six times, the third news 11 times, the fourth news eight times and the sixth news five times. This discourse word usually uses demonstration words, connecting words or transition words, and other expressions that connect the speech in progress with the speech before or after it. In more detail, the findings of these words are presented in Table 4.8 below.

**Table 4.8** *Discourse Deixis in CNN International Online News Articles*

No.	News Headline	Discourse Deixis		
		Demonstrative pronouns	Conjunction or transition words	Another phrase
1.	The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be	that	but, still, barring, so, however, and, while	and to top it all off, on the other hand
2.	Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year	That, those	while, meanwhile, yet, as	
3.	China's economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse	that, this, these	but, while	
4.	Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts	that, this	even though, although	
5.	Inflation is nearly back to normal. But high prices have charged Americans' lives	those, that, these	but, while, however, although, as such,	to that point, to the end
6.	US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month	this	even, while, still	

Table 4.8 above shows that the first and fifth news stories use three types of discourse deixis references. The words and phrases found refer to certain parts of the ongoing discourse or text. That is shown through the use of demonstratives, such as the words "this", "that", "these", and "those" (Table 4.8). Furthermore, there is the use of conjunctions or transition words, some of which were the words "but", "however", "still", "even", and "meanwhile" (Table 4.8). Finally, other expressions connect the speech in progress with the speech before or after it, such

as "and to top it all off", "on the other hand", "to that point", and "to the end" (Table 4.8). These words and phrases help news writers to direct readers to specific parts of the text, thereby helping maintain cohesion and coherence in communication.

## **B. Data Analysis**

After finding the types of deixis reference words or phrases used in CNN International online news articles, the analysis process was carried out to answer the second problem formulation related to the influence of the use of deixis on the meaning of online news articles. This data analysis is carried out by analyzing the relationship between the deictic reference words or phrases that have been found, the context or topic of the news, and several deictic functions. The functions of deixis include referring to certain entities in certain contexts, building context, avoiding ambiguity, and expressing politeness (an explanation can be found in Chapter II regarding the function of deixis in communication). Some data from each article was taken to carry out this analysis. The following is an analysis of the six CNN International online news articles regarding the economic issue of inflation.

### **a. The first online news article**

The first online news article was entitled "The worst inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be" and was published on December 30 2023. The article discusses the worst inflation in recent years until 2023, which is starting to improve. However, a recession does not rule out the possibility of occurring in the coming year. This news also contains several opinions given by several economists regarding this topic.

Based on Table 4.4, there is the use of person deixis in this first article, with the use of the first person (“us” and “we”) and third person (it, its, he, they, her, she, itself, their). Below are the two of the data found which is taken as examples.

(1) “The hard part of the inflation fight now looks over,” **he** wrote in a November note, adding that “the conditions for inflation to return to target are in place, and the heaviest blows from monetary and fiscal tightening are well behind **us**.” (N1/41/PD1 and N1/41/PD2)

(2) With the unemployment rate hovering around historically low levels and millions of jobs still up for grabs, “**it** would be surprising if **we** were to have a sudden deterioration in the labor market,” Mericle told CNN. (N1/43/PD1 and N1/43/PD2)

Based on data (1) and (2) above, the use of the first person words "us" and "we" refers to the effect of inclusiveness or involvement with a group of people, which includes the speaker who is part of a group, the recipient of the speech, and the group referred to (society). In addition, the use of the third person words "he" and "it" in data (1) and (2) refers to and clarifies who or what is being discussed. The word "he" refers to the chief US economist who was mentioned in the sentence before that sentence. On the other hand, the word "it" refers to a condition that is being discussed. If these words are hidden, then the utterance becomes as follows.

(1a) “The hard part of the inflation fight now looks over,” wrote in a November note, adding that “the conditions for inflation to return to

target are in place, and the heaviest blows from monetary and fiscal tightening are well behind.”

(2a) With the unemployment rate hovering around historically low levels and millions of jobs still up for grabs, “would be surprising if were to have a sudden deterioration in the labor market,” Mericle told CNN.

From data (1a) and (2a) above, it can be seen that when the person deixis reference word is hidden, the utterance becomes unclear and ambiguous. The use of person deixis clarifies the role in speech, such as who is being talked about, who is saying it, and what is being said. Without the use of these words, the speech becomes ambiguous and unclear.

In addition, based on Table 4.5, there is the use of temporal deixis in this article, both in the form of time adverbs and specific times. The following two data are taken from some of the data found.

(3) *At this time last year*, sky-high inflation was barely budging, leaving the Federal Reserve with no choice but to continue hiking interest rates. (N1/02/TD)

(4) The case for a recession *in 2024*. (N1/09/TD)

From data (3) and (4) above, it can be seen that there is a time adverb "at this time last year" and a specific time "in 2024". Both references indicate time in the context of speech. Furthermore, in data (3), where the reference "at this time last year" is used, you need to look at when the news was published to find out the clarity of the time here. In other words, to understand the meaning of the reference, it needs to be seen through understanding the context or situation in

which the utterance in a news story is published. If the reference is hidden, then the utterance becomes as follows.

(3a) sky-high inflation was barely budging, leaving the Federal Reserve with no choice but to continue hiking interest rates.

(4a) The case for a recession.

From data (3a) and (4a) above, it can be seen that the utterance remains clear from other context elements but is not related to time. In news articles, temporal deixis provides time clarity, which is important for readers to understand when an event occurs and how it is relevant to the news being discussed. In short, with temporal deixis in the news, this results in clearer time in the context of speech. Moreover, readers do not fully understand the news article and are confused about the timing of the information conveyed

Meanwhile, based on Table 4.6, spatial deixis is used in this article through distal references, motion verbs, and specific locations. Here are some of the data taken from each group.

(5) However, he said that “*there*’s little basis for thinking that the economy is in a recession now.” (N1/11/SD)

(6) If the Fed wants everyone to believe it’s committed to getting inflation *down* to 2%, it will “have to engineer a slowdown,” Sheiner told CNN. (N1/34/SD)

(7) “The recession is just delayed, but not completely removed,” said Kathy Bostjancic, chief economist *at Nationwide Mutual*. (N1/15/SD)

From data (5), (6), and (7) above, it can be seen that there are spatial deixis references such as "there", "down", and "at Nationwide Mutual", which refer to a position or location. The reference word "there" refers to a position that is distal or far from the speaker. The motion verb "down" refers to a position of movement from top to bottom. Finally, there is a specific location "at Nationwide Mutual," which clearly indicates a location. If the reference is hidden, then the utterance becomes as follows.

(5a) However, he said that “is little basis for thinking that the economy is in a recession now.”

(6a) If the Fed wants everyone to believe it’s committed to getting inflation to 2%, it will “have to engineer a slowdown,” Sheiner told CNN.

(7a) “The recession is just delayed, but not completely removed,” said Kathy Bostjancic, chief economist.

From data (5a), (6a), and (7a), it can be seen that the utterance has changed from sentence form to the point where the utterance is not clear. In data (5a), it can be seen that the quotation in the utterance becomes an interrogative sentence, so this changes the meaning or intent of the speaker. Moreover, data (6a) shows information regarding previous and subsequent changes in location at the time the information was conveyed. Finally, in data (7a), the reference to place could be clearer, even though the use of spatial deixis provides important information about the actual location of the event or situation being reported.

Furthermore, based on Table 4.7, it was found that the absolute type of social deixis was used without any influence on social relations between participants. Below are two pieces of data that have been found.

(8) But if inflation continues to recede and the Fed waits too long to cut interest rates, it could prevent the economy from growing, said Louise Sheiner, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and the policy director for the Hutchins Center on Fiscal and Monetary Policy.

**(N1/29/SCD1 and N1/29/SCD2)**

From data (8) above, it can be seen that two references to the social deixis, "senior fellow" and "policy director", were found. Both show the social status or position of an individual without any change as a result of the relationship between the participants in the speech. In short, if the reference is hidden, then the utterance becomes as follows.

(8a) But if inflation continues to recede and the Fed waits too long to cut interest rates, it could prevent the economy from growing, said Louise Sheiner, at the Brookings Institution and for the Hutchins Center on Fiscal and Monetary Policy.

From data (8a) above, it can be seen that when the social deixis reference is hidden, the role of the individual in the utterance becomes unclear. Thus, readers need help understanding the context and authority of this individual. That means that the use of deixis influences the meaning received by the reader.

Finally, based on Table 4.8, there is the use of discourse deixis in this news article, such as the use of demonstrative words ("that"), conjunction or transition

words ("but", "still", "barring", "so", "however", "and", and "while"), and other phrases that refer to other texts ("and to top it all off" and "on the other hand").

The following is taken from each of the data that has been found.

(9) ***That***'s because unforeseen economic shocks — like, say, a global pandemic — can arise at any point. (N1/13/DD)

(10) ***However***, he said that "there's little basis for thinking that the economy is in a recession now." (N1/11/DD)

(11) ***On the other hand***, there's also the danger that inflation becomes much harder to fight. (N1/33/DD)

From data (9), (10), and (11) above, it can be seen that there are discourse deixis references "that", "however", and "on the other hand", which refer to the text or utterance before or after the utterance. That serves to show the relationships and connections between texts. This relationship starts by adding information, pointing out utterances that are the opposite of the previous utterance, and pointing out cause and effect. Moreover, to understand the meaning of the reference, it is necessary to understand the text before or after it, even the text as a whole. If the reference is hidden, then the utterance becomes as follows.

(9a) Is because unforeseen economic shocks — like, say, a global pandemic — can arise at any point.

(10a) he said that "there's little basis for thinking that the economy is in a recession now."

(11a) there's also the danger that inflation becomes much harder to fight.

From data (9a), (10a), and (11a) above, although in terms of meaning, it can still be understood, the utterance lacks cohesion and coherence. This discourse deixis helps ensure that information is presented in an organized and connected way, making it easier for readers to follow the flow of the story or argument. When these references are removed, this goal is achieved, resulting in readers needing help understanding and interpreting the information better and more correctly. In fact, in data (9a), the sentence changes to an interrogative sentence.

In conclusion, the use of deixis influences the meaning of online news articles on CNN International. Deixis makes the information conveyed in the news article clear in terms of the context of the utterance, the social relationships between participants involved in utterances, and the coherence and cohesion of the utterance. In short, the meaning of the speech in the article can be well received by news readers.

b. The second online news article

The second online news article, "Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year", was published on December 29 2023. This article discusses the worsening of China's economic conditions in 2023, which will cause losses in shares and oil companies.

Based on Table 4.4, it is found that the use of person deixis in this article is only third person, such as "it", "its", and "they". The following two data sets are used as examples.

- (12) In November, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said it expected China's growth rate to reach 5.4% in 2023, and gradually decline to

3.5% in 2028 as its economy grapples with problems ranging from weak productivity to an ageing population. (N2/15/PD1 and N2/15/PD2)

(13) Prices have fallen despite the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies — a group of the world’s major oil producers known as OPEC+ — saying they will extend a supply cut of 2.2 million barrels per day through the first quarter of next year in an effort to buoy prices. (N2/25/PD1 and N2/25/PD2)

From data (12) above, it can be seen that the use of the third-person pronouns "it" and "its" was found. Meanwhile, in data (13), the use of the third-person pronouns "its" and "they" were found. These words indicate the role of the participant in the speech in the third person. The word "it" in (12) refers to an object being discussed. Moreover, the word "its" is a form of the third-person possessive adjective, which functions as an indication of ownership of the participant. Data (12) shows economic ownership in China. In addition, data (13) shows the ownership of allies from oil-exporting countries (OPEC+). On the other hand, the word "they" in data (13) shows the third person plural pronoun, which here refers to people in authority in oil exporting countries (OPEC+). When the reference is hidden, the utterance becomes as follows.

(12a) In November, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said expected China’s growth rate to reach 5.4% in 2023, and gradually decline to 3.5% in 2028 as economy grapples with problems ranging from weak productivity to an ageing population.

(13a) Prices have fallen despite the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies — a group of the world’s major oil producers known as OPEC+ — saying will extend a supply cut of 2.2 million barrels per day through the first quarter of next year in an effort to buoy prices.

From data (12a) and (13a), it can be seen that when the reference word person deixis is removed, the utterance becomes unclear in terms of the context of the participants included in the information presented. That makes the article unclear, resulting in the meaning conveyed in the article needing to be captured correctly by the reader.

Furthemore, based on Table 4.5, there is the use of temporal deixis time adverbs (some of which are "to finish the year" and "through the first quarter of next year") and other specific time expression phrases (some of which are "since 2019", "in 2028", "in November"). The following two data sets are used as examples.

(14) Prices have fallen despite the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies — a group of the world’s major oil producers known as OPEC+ — saying they will extend a supply cut of 2.2 million barrels per day through the first quarter of next year in an effort to buoy prices. (N2/25/TD1 and N2/25/TD2)

(15) In November, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said it expected China’s growth rate to reach 5.4% in 2023, and gradually decline to 3.5% in 2028 as its economy grapples with problems ranging from

weak productivity to an ageing population. (N2/15/TD1, N2/15/TD2, and N2/15/TD3)

Based on data (14), it was found that the use of the time adverbs "per day" and "through the first quarter of next year" requires an understanding of when the utterance was produced and the context of the utterance to know its meaning. "The first quarter" refers to the first three months (January, February, and March) in the calendar for preparing financial reports for a company. In short, the meaning of "through the first quarter of next year" indicates the time from January to March next year (in 2024 because this article was published in 2023). In addition, the time reference "per day" shows the time of each day in that period. Furthermore, there are specific times in the data (15), including "in November", "in 2023" and "in 2028". In short, when the reference is hidden, the utterance becomes as follows.

(14a) Prices have fallen despite the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies — a group of the world's major oil producers known as OPEC+ — saying they will extend a supply cut of 2.2 million barrels in an effort to buoy prices.

(15a) the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said it expected China's growth rate to reach 5.4%, and gradually decline to 3.5% as its economy grapples with problems ranging from weak productivity to an ageing population.

From data (14a) and (15a) above, it can be seen that without a temporal deixis reference, the utterance becomes unclear about the issue situation and the

changes that occur. Temporal deixis in these utterances provides clarity, context, and relevance, allowing readers to understand topics, compare changes in data, and make decisions based on timely information. Thus, the use of deixis is necessary to understand the meaning of information clearly.

Based on Table 4.6, there is the use of spatial deixis, which indicates distal locations, and also the use of motion verbs and specific locations. Here are some examples that demonstrate these findings.

(16) “The challenge will be that the only direction from there is down.”

(N2/17/SD1 and N2/17/SD2)

(17) As the world’s largest oil importer — 71% of the oil it consumes comes from foreign countries — signs of weakening demand in China have triggered sell-offs by investors. (N2/21/SD1, N2/21/SD2, and N2/21/SD3)

From data (16) above, it can be seen that the spatial deictic expression "there" is used to indicate a distal location or distance from the speaker. Furthermore, there are also motion verbs "down" and "comes" contained in each data set (16) and (17), which indicate the movement of a position or location. Finally, in both data, there is also a specific use of place to refer to a place, which definitely uses "from foreign countries" and "in China". When the reference is hidden, the utterance becomes as follows.

(16a) “The challenge will be that the only direction from is.”

(17) As the world’s largest oil importer — 71% of the oil it consumes—  
signs of weakening demand have triggered sell-offs by investors.

From data (16a) and (17a) above, it can be seen that when the spatial deictic reference is hidden, the utterance becomes unclear, ambiguous, and even changes the meaning of the utterance. This spatial deictic reference functions to clarify the context in terms of location or position. In short, when this is hidden, it will affect the meaning received by the reader. These sentences can be irregular to ambiguous.

Based on Table 4.7, it was found that the absolute type of social deixis was used. The following is the only data found (Table 4.3).

(18) “The 2024 challenge for the Chinese economy will not be GDP growth — that will likely be above 4.5%,” said Derek Scissors, senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, a center-right think tank, told CNN this month. (N2/16/SCD)

From data (18) above, it can be seen that the use of the social deixis "senior fellow" has an impact on the individuals concerned. That shows respect and rank to the individual. However, because that is absolute, the title given is not influenced by any factors, such as the individual's relationship with the news writer or even readers. When this social deictic reference is hidden, the utterance becomes as follows.

(18a) “The 2024 challenge for the Chinese economy will not be GDP growth — that will likely be above 4.5%,” said Derek Scissors, at the American Enterprise Institute, a center-right think tank, told CNN this month.

From the data (18a) above, it can be seen that the identity of the individual concerned is unclear. That also reduces the credibility of the article and readers' trust in the information presented. Therefore, the use of social deixis influences readers' understanding of the meaning of the information conveyed in the news.

Finally, based on Table 4.8, there is the use of discourse deixis, which uses demonstratives and conjunctions or transition words to refer to the utterance before or after it. One example of each is taken as follows.

(19) Record levels of oil production in the United States this year have also played a major role in driving those price declines. (N2/22/DD)

(20) Meanwhile, the MSCI World index is on track to close the year 22% higher, its biggest annual jump since 2019. (N2/05/DD)

From data (19), there is a reference to "those", which refers to the previous utterance and influences the reader's focus on the context of the utterance. There is also a "meanwhile" reference to indicate a different condition from the condition contained in the previous utterance. When the deixis discourse reference is removed, the utterance becomes the following.

(19a) Record levels of oil production in the United States this year have also played a major role in driving price declines.

(20a) the MSCI World index is on track to close the year 22% higher, its biggest annual jump since 2019.

From data (19a) and (20a) above, it can be seen that the result of hiding the reference is a loss of focus and connection between utterances. Thus, this influences how readers focus on the information presented, thereby increasing

understanding of the food presented in the article. In other words, discourse deixis influences news to be delivered in an effective and easy-to-understand way.

To conclude, the use of deixis influences the meaning of CNN International's online news articles. Deixis, which is a simple element in an utterance, has a crucial effect. With good deixis organization, an utterance becomes cohesive so that it is unambiguous.

c. The third online news article

The third online news article, entitled "China's economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse", was published on December 29 2023. This news also discusses the worsening of China's economy in recent years and predictions that conditions will not improve in the following year.

Based on Table 4.4, it is found that the use of person deixis uses the first-person pronoun "we" and the third-person ("it", "its", "they", "their", "he", and "her"). Here are two of the data which is taken as an example.

(21) “While there is some truth to this, we think that officials are underestimating the extent to which China’s slowdown is structural in nature and wont be so easily reversed.” (N3/55/PD)

(22) Without major market reforms, the country could be stuck in what economists call “the Middle Income Trap,” he warned, referring to the notion that emerging economies grow quickly out of poverty only to get trapped before they reach high-income status. (N3/08/PD1 and N3/08/PD2)

Data (21) shows that there is a reference to persona deixis using the first-person plural pronoun "we", which refers to the role of the first person, which includes the speaker as Head of China Economics and also the group concerned. Moreover, in data (22) above, the third person pronoun "they" is plural, which refers to countries that are growing rapidly and emerging from economic downturns. On the other hand, the male third person pronoun "he" refers to the person who gave the idea, which here is a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute named Derek Scissors (mentioned in the previous statement). When this deictic reference is removed, the utterance becomes the following.

(21a) “While there is some truth to this, think that officials are underestimating the extent to which China’s slowdown is structural in nature and wont be so easily reversed.”

(22a) Without major market reforms, the country could be stuck in what economists call “the Middle Income Trap,” warned, referring to the notion that emerging economies grow quickly out of poverty only to get trapped before reach high-income status.

From (21a) and (22a) above, it can be seen that the context of the participants in the utterance is unclear in both utterances. That causes readers to be confused about the meaning of the news. In other words, the use of deixis influences the meaning of the news article.

Based on Table 4.5, there is the use of temporal deixis both in the form of time adverbs and other specific times. Below are two pieces of data from several deictic expressions found as examples.

(23) Its total fertility rate, the average number of babies a woman will have over her lifetime, also dropped to a record low of 1.09 last year from 1.30 just two years before. (N3/39/TD1 and N3/39/TD2)

(24) “Without sharp policy changes, there’s no bounceback for China — the 2030s will be worse than the 2020s.” (N3/46/TD1 and N3/46/TD2)

From data (23), there are time adverbs "last year" and "two years before", which require understanding of the context of the utterance to understand the meaning and also see the time the online news article was published. In other words, the temporal deixis found functions to distinguish when an article is published when an issue is raised, and the difference in time from the time the article was received. The use of temporal deixis in specific time forms in the data (24), such as "the 2030s" and "the 2020s," is also found, which indicates a clear time. When this time reference is removed, the utterance becomes the following.

(23a) Its total fertility rate, the average number of babies a woman will have over her lifetime, also dropped to a record low of 1.09 from 1.30 just.

(24a) “Without sharp policy changes, there’s no bounceback for China — will be worse than.”

From data (23a) and (24a), it can be seen that the use of temporal deixis influences the meaning of online news articles. When this deictic expression is removed, the utterance becomes ambiguous and gives a different meaning. Moreover, clarity regarding the time context of the events raised needs to be clarified. In fact, temporal deixis is needed to build time context so that readers

can understand changes or differences in an event highlighted in the online news article.

Furthermore, based on Table 4.6, the use of spatial deixis in this third article is found in the form of distal, motion verb, non-deictic term, and specific time. Some data containing spatial deictic expressions are taken as the following examples.

(25) “Without sharp policy changes, there’s no bounceback for China — the 2030s will be worse than the 2020s.” (N3/46/SD1 and N3/46/SD2)

(26) Last year, China’s population fell to 1.411 billion, marking its first decline since 1961. (N3/38/SD1, N3/38/SD2, and N3/38/SD3)

Distal spatial deixis was found using the demonstrative "there" in data (25), which indicates a position relatively far from the speaker. There is also the use of the motion verbs "fell" and "decline" in data (24) and (25), which indicate a shift in position from top to bottom. Finally, from both data (24) and (25), there is also the specific location "China", which shows a clear location related to an event in the news article. If the form of the deictic expression is hidden in the utterance, then the utterance becomes as follows.

(25a) “Without sharp policy changes, is no bounceback for— the 2030s will be worse than the 2020s.”

(26a) Last year, population to 1.411 billion, marking its first since 1961.

From data (25a) and (26a), it can be seen that both data are irregular, unclear and ambiguous. Moreover, that affects the meaning contained in the utterance. In other words, the use of deixis influences the meaning of this news article,

especially regarding the location or position of an event that is the topic of the news article.

Based on Table 4.7, there is the use of absolute type social deixis in this third article, including "senior fellow", "Chinese leader", "President", "director", and "head of China Economics". The following two of several findings are taken as examples.

(27) The expansion has slowed during Chinese leader Xi Jinping's rule, but was still averaging 6.7% in the decade through 2021. (N3/10/SCD)

(28) Scissors said the previous administration of President Hu Jintao had flooded the economy with liquidity in 2009 during the depths of the global financial crisis to boost growth. (N3/17/SCD)

From data (27) and (28), it was found that there are references to the social deixis "Chinese leader" and "President". This referral is permanent or absolute without any influence from social relations. It also shows the rank of the individual and the author's respect for the individual in question. However, when the reference is hidden, the reference becomes as follows.

(27a) The expansion has slowed during Xi Jinping's rule, but was still averaging 6.7% in the decade through 2021.

(28a) Scissors said the previous administration of Hu Jintao had flooded the economy with liquidity in 2009 during the depths of the global financial crisis to boost growth.

From data (27a) and (28a), it can be seen that the individual's identity and even respect for that individual is unclear. It influences the way readers interpret

the information in the article. Readers will need clarification when reading the article. Moreover, this speech could be more polite, especially when it concerns a leader in a country.

Lastly, based on table 4.8, it is found that the use of discourse deixis in this article uses demonstrative words ("that", "this", and "these") and conjunction or transition words ("but" and "while"). Below, two findings from several findings are taken as examples.

(29) The consequences of these policies can be seen in the slowdown this year. (N3/22/DD)

(30) But the moves aren't likely to help fix the structural problems. (N3/52/DD)

From data (29) and (30), there is the use of discourse deixis "these" and "but" to refer to or focus the utterance on the previous utterance. The word "but" in (3) also refers to the opposite relationship to the previous utterance. To understand the meaning of this deictic expression, the reader must refer to the previous utterance. However, when this deictic word is hidden, the utterance becomes as follows.

(29a) The consequences of policies can be seen in the slowdown this year.

(30a) the moves aren't likely to help fix the structural problems.

From the two data (29a) and (30a) above, when reading the speech, it can still be understood, but it is only partially effective. In data (29a), it can be seen that the focus of what is being discussed becomes unclear when the word "these" is hidden. In addition, in data (30a), it can be seen that the indication of the reverse

relationship from the previous utterance is missing, so there is no bond or connection between the utterances. As a result, readers will need clarification in interpreting the news article.

In conclusion, the use of deixis in this article influences the way readers interpret the utterances in the article. Moreover, there are several utterances where when the deictic expression is removed, the utterance changes, is unclear or is irregular. Thus, good use of deixis will have an impact on the effectiveness of readers in understanding the information conveyed in the news.

d. The fourth online news article

The fourth online news article, entitled "Gas prices will fall in 2024, and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy Predicts," was published on December 27, 2023. This article discusses GasBuddy, a technology company that offers a mobile application and website for location tracking and gas station and convenience store prices in the United States and Canada, predicting a decline in fuel prices in 2024.

Based on Table 4.4, there is the use of person deixis in online news articles with the second person pronoun form "you" and the third person pronoun form "it", "its", and "him". Two of these findings are taken as examples below.

(31) "You never know when you'll get a (Hurricane) Katrina or Harvey that will do tremendous damage to low-lying Gulf Coast," said De Haan.

**(N4/35/PD1 and N4/35/PD2)**

(32) GasBuddy's De Haan said one major issue that keeps him up at night is America's limited refinery capacity. **(N4/31/PD)**

From data (31), it was found that the word "you" was given to the participant's role as the second person or recipient of the speech. Moreover, there is the word "him" in data (32), which gives the role of a third-person man as an object, which here refers to De Haan. However, when the two reference words are removed, the utterance becomes the following.

(31a) “never know when will get a (Hurricane) Katrina or Harvey that will do tremendous damage to low-lying Gulf Coast,” said De Haan.

(32a) GasBuddy’s De Haan said one major issue that keeps up at night is America’s limited refinery capacity.

From data (31a) and (32a), it can be seen that the two utterances have unclear references to the roles of the participants in the utterances, and this causes double meaning. Therefore, the use of deixis influences the meaning received by the reader. Without the use of deixis, readers will receive the meaning of the article ambiguously.

Furthermore, based on Table 4.5, there is the use of temporal deixis both in the form of time adverbs and specific times. Two of these findings are taken as examples below.

(33) Gas prices will fall in 2024 for the second year in a row, according to GasBuddy projections shared exclusively with CNN.  
**(N4/01/TD1 and N4/01/TD2)**

(34) GasBuddy’s De Haan said one major issue that keeps him up at night is America’s limited refinery capacity. **(N4/31/TD)**

From data (33), it is shown that there is a specific time word "in 2024" and a time adverb "for the second year in a row". On the other hand, in data (34), the time adverb "at night" is also found. This temporal deictic expression in the form of a time adverb requires understanding the context of the utterance to understand its meaning. In addition, time specifics are used to designate exact times and distinguish changes in information over time. However, if this deictic expression is removed, the two utterances become as follows.

(33a) Gas prices will fall, according to GasBuddy projections shared exclusively with CNN.

(34a) GasBuddy's De Haan said one major issue that keeps him up is America's limited refinery capacity.

From data (33a) and (34a), it can be seen that with a time reference in an utterance, the utterance becomes clear. In short, the use of deixis influences when readers read the article. With this deictic expression, readers will be able to understand the meaning of the information in the article.

On the other hand, based on Table 4.6, it is found that spatial deixis is used in this article in the form of distal deictic expressions, motion verbs, non-deictic terms and specific locations. Some findings are taken as examples below.

(35) Gas prices skyrocketed to record ***highs*** that year as ***Russia***'s invasion of ***Ukraine*** set off global shockwaves. (N4/04/SD1, N4/04/SD2, and N4/04/SD3)

(36) Even though the Russia-Ukraine war lingers and there is a risk the Israel-Hamas war spills into a regional conflict, GasBuddy is betting drivers will get more relief in 2024. (N4/05/SD)

From data (36), there is a distal spatial deixis reference word "there", which indicates a position relatively far from the speaker. Meanwhile, in data (35), several forms of spatial deixis references were found, including the motion verb "highs", which indicates the position of an object and a specific location ("Russia" and "Ukraine"). When this spatial deixis reference is hidden, the utterance becomes the following.

(35a) Gas prices skyrocketed to record that year as is invasion of set off global shockwaves.

(36a) Even though the Russia-Ukraine war lingers and is a risk the Israel-Hamas war spills into a regional conflict, GasBuddy is betting drivers will get more relief in 2024.

From data (35a), it can be seen that the meaning of the utterance has changed. On the other hand, the speech in data (36a) above is irregular and unclear. Therefore, the use of deixis influences the way the reader receives meaning. Readers will find it difficult to understand the meaning of the article because the speech becomes irregular and unclear.

Furthermore, based on Table 4.7, there is the use of absolute type social deixis, such as "GasBuddy's head of petroleum analysis" and "President". One piece of data is found from several other sources, such as the following example.

(37) “Next year should represent a continued march towards what most Americans would consider normal prices at the pump,” Patrick De Haan, *GasBuddy’s head of petroleum* analysis, told CNN in a phone interview. (N4/07/SCD)

From data (37), it can be seen that the social deixis reference "GasBuddy's head of petroleum" shows position and respect. If the social deixis reference is hidden, then the reference becomes as follows.

(37a) “Next year should represent a continued march towards what most Americans would consider normal prices at the pump,” Patrick De Haan, analysis, told CNN in a phone interview.

From data (37a) above, it can be seen that when the reference is removed, this affects the meaning of the utterance. The identity of the individual in the speech becomes unclear. Moreover, the speech can only build the reader's trust in the words of someone who is identified. Furthermore, this statement looks impolite. In short, the use of deixis affects the meaning of the article, causing the reader not to receive the meaning effectively and having an impact on social relations.

Finally, based on Table 4.8, there is the use of discourse deixis in the form of demonstrative words "that" and "this". There is also the use of conjunctions or transition words "even though" and "although". Some data is taken as the following example.

(38) ***That*** would represent a significant improvement from 2023's average of \$3.51 a gallon and an even bigger drop from 2022's average of \$3.95. (N4/03/DD)

(39) ***Even though*** the Russia-Ukraine war lingers and there is a risk the Israel-Hamas war spills into a regional conflict, GasBuddy is betting drivers will get more relief in 2024. (N4/05/DD)

From data (38) and (39) above, it can be seen that the words "that" and "even though" indicate the relationship between the utterance and the utterance before or after it. That helps the reader to focus his attention on what is being said and helps in understanding the relationship between utterances. If this deixis reference is removed, the utterance becomes the following.

(38a) would represent a significant improvement from 2023's average of \$3.51 a gallon and an even bigger drop from 2022's average of \$3.95.

(39a) the Russia-Ukraine war lingers and there is a risk the Israel-Hamas war spills into a regional conflict, GasBuddy is betting drivers will get more relief in 2024.

From data (38a), it can be seen that without this deictic expression, the form of the sentence or utterance would be different. On the other hand, in data (39a), it can be seen that this has an impact on the relationship between the utterance and other utterances. That is what causes the meaning of the utterances in the article to be different. As a result, readers will need help understanding the meaning of the news.

In conclusion, the use of deixis influences the meaning of an online news article. Readers will need help understanding the news when the news becomes disconnected, unclear and irregular. The use of omitted deixis causes that.

e. The fifth online news article

The fifth online news article, "Inflation is almost back to normal. But high prices have changed Americans' lives", was published on December 27, 2023. This article discusses the situation of rising inflation that has had an impact on low-income families in America.

Based on Table 4.4, it is found that the use of person deixis in this article is in the form of first-person pronouns ("I", "me", "my", and "we"), second-person ("you" and "your"), and third person ("he", "his", "she", "it", "its", "itself", "they", "their", and "them"). Some findings are taken as examples below.

(40) "This month, ***I*** could not pay any of my bills," ***she*** said. (N5/48/PD1 and N5/48/PD2)

From data (40) above, it can be seen that there are first-person pronouns "I" and third-person "she". The word "I" refers to the speaker's role in stating her role. Meanwhile, the word "she" refers to a third person who provides the opinion contained in the speech. If these two words are removed, the utterance becomes the following.

(40a) "This month, could not pay any of my bills," said.

From data (40a) above, it can be seen that when the deictic word is removed, the utterance becomes ambiguous. Moreover, the participants in the utterance

need to be clarified. In other words, readers of the article will need clarification in understanding the meaning of the information contained in the article.

On the other hand, based on Table 4.5, there are various uses of temporal deixis in this fifth article in the form of time adverbs and also specific locations. Some of the findings are presented as examples below.

(41) **At the start of this year**, inflation had moderated some — the Consumer Price Index had cooled to 6.5% **in January 2023** from its 9.1% peak **in June 2022**. (N5/11/TD1, N5/11/TD2, and N5/11/TD3)

From data (41), there is the temporal deixis time adverb "at the start of this year" and the specific time "in January 2023" and "in June 2022". In addition, understanding time adverbs requires an understanding of the time the news was published and the time the reader received the news. If this deictic expression is hidden, the utterance becomes the following.

(41a) inflation had moderated some — the Consumer Price Index had cooled to 6.5% from its 9.1% peak.

From data (41a), it can be seen that the utterance is unclear and ambiguous. That certainly affects the meaning of the article and makes it difficult for readers to understand the news. In other words, the use of deixis influences the meaning of news articles.

Based on Table 4.6, various uses of spatial deixis were found in this fifth online news article, the most complete which found the use of spatial deixis in all four forms, including proximal, distal, motion verbs and also location-specific or other non-deictic terms. Some data is taken as the following example.

(42) The winter holidays typically make for busier times at The Open Door Pantry food shelf here in this Twin Cities suburb.  
(N5/01/SD1, N5/01/SD2, and N5/01/SD3)

(43) “Food prices are a very visible [piece] and something you’re buying very frequently, and there’s a lot of awareness of what those prices are, maybe second only to gas prices.” (N5/30/SD)

From data (43), spatial deixis is found in the distal form "there", which indicates a position relatively far from the speaker. Moreover, data (42) contains the use of the spatial deixis "here", which indicates a position relatively close to the speaker. Finally, there are specific locations “at The Open Door Pantry food shelf” and “in this Twin Cities suburb”, which indicate a clear location. If this deictic expression is hidden, then the utterance becomes the following.

(42a) The winter holidays typically make for busier times.

(43a) “Food prices are a very visible [piece] and something you’re buying very frequently, and is a lot of awareness of what those prices are, maybe second only to gas prices.”

Data (42a) and (43a) show that without the use of deixis, the speech in the article would be unclear and ambiguous. As a result, the meaning of the article becomes unclear, and readers will need help understanding the information contained in the article. In short, the use of deixis affects the meaning of CNN International’s online news articles.

On the other hand, based on Table 4.7, there is the use of social deixis only in absolute form, including “The Open Door’s executive director”, “senior vice

president and chief economist”, “senior economist”, “economist with Wells Fargo”, “senior policy analyst”, and “executive director”. Here is one data taken as an example.

(44) “The years of inflation, they stacked on top of each other,” said Jason Viana, *The Open Door’s executive director*. (N5/07/SCD)

From data (44), it can be seen that there is a social deixis, "The Open Door's executive director", which shows a person's position. The use of social deixis helps readers to know the identity of the individual concerned while providing the effect of respect and politeness. However, when this deictic expression is removed, the utterance becomes the following.

(44a) “The years of inflation, they stacked on top of each other,” said Jason Viana.

From data (44a), it can be seen that the credibility of the statements contained in the article is reduced. That is due to the identity of the person giving the opinion needs to be clarified. Additionally, this also shows a lack of respect and disrespect towards the individual concerned.

Finally, based on Table 4.8, there is the use of discourse deixis in three forms, including demonstrative ("those", "that", and "these"), conjunction or transition words ("but", "while", "however", "although", and “as such”), as well as other phrases (“to that point” and “to the end”). That shows or connects one utterance with other utterances. Some examples are taken as follows.

(45) “Households are still grappling with *that*. Obviously, a slowing price growth environment is beneficial, but when you have the price growth

we've had over the past few years, it kind of compounds on itself.”

(N5/36/DD)

(46) *To that point*, this year also marks a record year for food pantry visits in Minnesota and beyond — in many cases, by a country mile.

(N5/06/DD)

From data (45), there is a demonstrative word "that" which shows focus on what was discussed in the previous utterance. Meanwhile, in data (46), there is the phrase "to that point," which shows the relationship between this utterance and the previous utterance. If this deictic expression is omitted, then this expression becomes the following.

(45a) “Households are still grappling with. Obviously, a slowing price growth environment is beneficial, but when you have the price growth we've had over the past few years, it kind of compounds on itself.”

(46a) this year also marks a record year for food pantry visits in Minnesota and beyond — in many cases, by a country mile.

From data (45a) and (46a), it can still be understood at a glance. However, the utterance becomes ambiguous, and the utterance loses its connection with the previous utterance. That also influences the way readers interpret the statements in the article. In other words, the use of deixis influences the meaning of CNN International's online news articles.

In conclusion, the use of deixis in this fifth article influences the meaning of CNN International's online news articles. When an utterance does not use deixis, the utterance becomes disconnected, unclear, ambiguous, and even gives

a different meaning. Therefore, good deixis organization will make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the article correctly and effectively.

f. The sixth online news article

The sixth online news article, "US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for the ninth straight month", was published on December 26, 2023. This article discusses the increase in home prices in America and price predictions in the coming months.

Based on Table 4.4, it is found that the use of person deixis is in the form of first-person "we" and third-person ("they" and "their"). From these findings, one data each was taken as the following example.

(47) "We are experiencing broad-based home price appreciation across the country, with steady gains seen in 19 of 20 cities," said Luke.  
(N6/15/PD)

(48) Combined with the fear from many buyers that if they don't buy now, interest rates could increase even more, prices moved higher.  
(N6/10/PD)

From data (47), there is a first-person pronoun "we", which is plural and refers to the speaker, listener of the speech, and the group concerned (society in America). Meanwhile, in data (48), there is a third personal pronoun, "they", which is plural and refers to a group of people (society in America). If these two references are removed, then the utterance becomes the following.

(47a) "are experiencing broad-based home price appreciation across the country, with steady gains seen in 19 of 20 cities," said Luke.

(48a) Combined with the fear from many buyers that if don't buy now, interest rates could increase even more, prices moved higher.

From data (47a) it can be seen that the form of the sentence changes to become an interrogative sentence where the meaning of the sentence also changes. Meanwhile, (48a) shows an ambiguous meaning because the role of the participant in the utterance is not clear. Therefore, the use of deixis influences the meaning of online news articles received by readers.

Furthermore, based on Table 4.5, various uses of temporal deixis were found in this sixth article. Temporal deixis is found in the form of time adverbs and also specific times. Some are taken as examples below.

(49) Compared to *a year ago*, the national composite index covering all nine U.S. census divisions reported a 4.8% *annual* change *in October* from *the year before*, up from a 4% change *in the previous month*.  
(N6/05/TD1, N6/05/TD2, N6/05/TD3, N6/05/TD4, and N6/05/TD5)

From data (49), there are forms of temporal deixis, including time adverbs ("a year ago", "annual", "the year before", and "in the previous month") and the specific time "in October". All these references show changes or differences in events in the topic raised, as seen through the differences in time explained in the speech. In addition, to understand the meaning of time adverbs, readers need to understand when the article was published. However, the meaning of the use of deixis will change when the deictic expression is hidden as follows.

(49a) Compared to, the national composite index covering all nine U.S. census divisions reported a 4.8% change from, up from a 4% change.

From data (49a), it can be seen that the utterance is ambiguous and disconnected. This has an impact on the meaning of the utterance as well. Furthermore, readers will need help understanding the meaning of the information in the article. Good use of deixis will make it easier for readers to understand the article as well.

Based on Table 4.6, several uses of spatial deixis were found in the form of motion verbs and non-deictic terms or specific times. Some of this data is taken as the following example.

(50) Part of the reason prices have climbed was because of stubbornly low inventory. (N6/08/SD1 and N6/08/SD2)

(51) San Diego followed with 7.2% annual gains, and New York with a 7.1% gain. (N6/14/SD1 and N6/14/SD2)

From data (50), there are the words "climbed" and "low", which indicate a position in the utterance. Additionally, there are location specifics (51) that indicate a definite location, such as "San Diego" and "New York". If everything is hidden, then the utterance becomes the following.

(50a) Part of the reason prices have was because of stubbornly inventory.

(51a) followed with 7.2% annual gains, and with a 7.1% gain.

From data (50a) and (51a), it can be seen that the speech is ambiguous, unclear and interrupted. The readers will need help understanding online news articles properly. Good use of deixis is important in building meaning in online news articles.

Moreover, based on Table 4.7, it is found that the use of social deixis in this sixth article is in the form of absolute type social deixis, such as "Head of commodities", "real and digital assets", "chief of economist", and "CoreLogic's chief". One data is taken as the following example.

(52) The 2023 housing market is closing in a more positive situation than expected only one month ago, said Selma Hepp, ***CoreLogic's chief*** economist in statement. (N6/23/SCD)

From data (52), there is a social deictic expression, "CoreLogic's chief", which shows the identity of the individual (position) concerned, showing respect and politeness. That is important in building the reader's interpretation of the statements in the article. That can be seen when the expression is hidden, the speech becomes as follows.

(52a) The 2023 housing market is closing in a more positive situation than expected only one month ago, said Selma Hepp.

From data (52a), it can be seen that the credibility of speech is reduced. That is because the identity of the individual concerned is unclear. Moreover, this relates to opinions on issues discussed in news articles. As a result, readers will interpret the meaning of the speech in a different direction. It also shows a lack of respect and politeness.

Finally, based on Table 4.8, there is the use of discourse deixis in the form of the demonstrative pronoun "this" and conjunction or transition words ("even", "while", and "still"). One example of each is taken as follows.

(53) ***This*** marked the strongest national growth rate since 2022. (N6/07/DD)

(54) “Still, most markets will continue to reach new home price highs over the course of 2024,” said Hepp. (N6/28/DD)

From data (53), there is a demonstrative "this", which shows the focus of the discussion and refers to the previous utterance. Meanwhile, in data (54), there is the conjunction "still", which shows emphasis and is related to the previous utterance. If both deictic references are hidden, then the utterance becomes as follows.

(53a) marked the strongest national growth rate since 2022.

(54a) “most markets will continue to reach new home price highs over the course of 2024,” said Hepp.

From data (53a) and (54a), it can be seen that the utterance is ambiguous. The use of deixis affects the meaning of the online news article. Moreover, the readers need to understand the meaning of the online news article

In conclusion, the use of deixis in the sixth article affects its meaning. With deixis, the speech in the article becomes clearer, has a double meaning, is interrupted, and even changes the form of the sentence. Therefore, so that news readers can understand the meaning of the article correctly and effectively, good and correct deixis organization is also needed.

### **C. Discussion**

CNN online news article was analyzed in this study based on Levinson's (1983) theory to find the types of deixis used in online news articles. Based on Levinson's theory, there are five types of deixis: personal, temporal, spatial, social, and discourse. After the six online news articles were classified into five types of

deixis, it was found that each news item had all five deixis. The most widely used type of deixis is spatial deixis 275 times. Meanwhile, the social deixis type is the type that is used at least 25 times. Furthermore, this research also focuses on to find the influence of deixis used on the meaning of online news articles in CNN International related to economic inflation news. It was also found that deixis in online news articles influenced the meaning conveyed to readers. This influence can be in the form of an apparent change in meaning or failure to achieve the deictic function. To determine the influence of deixis on the meaning of online news articles on CNN International related to economic inflation news, researcher analyzed the relationship between several deictic expressions found from the results of previous deictic classification with the news topic and the function of deixis in communication concluded from several sources. The functions of deixis include pointing to specific entities within a particular context, building context, avoiding ambiguity, and expressing politeness. This analysis is assisted by the process of hiding deictic expressions in speech that contains these deictic expressions. Explanations related to these findings are divided into the following five types of deixis.

Person deixis is a type of deixis that involves determining roles in language activities (Alsaif, 2011). In addition, according to Yule (1996), persona deixis is divided into three essential parts: first person, second person, and third person. In English, these three parts are called pronouns. The most common person deixis found was in the fifth online news article, which appeared 63 times. This news is also the only news article that contains all three essential parts, namely first person

(I, we, my, me), second person (you, your), and third person (their, they, it, its, he, she, them, itself, his). Each of these words refers to the use of language to indicate the participant's role in the utterance. With this person's reference word, readers can focus on who is expressing the opinion or who is being discussed in the news. Al Azzawi (2011) also explains that person deixis shows the people involved in the utterance and those mentioned in the utterance. In short, readers can understand the context related to the roles in the news. Without these words, the speech that makes up the news becomes disconnected, ambiguous, and unclear. That is in line with Cairns (1991), who explained that an utterance becomes disconnected when it does not consider deixis. The information intended to be conveyed through the news is not conveyed because the recipient cannot accept the meaning of an unclear statement.

This temporal deixis allows speakers to indicate time, which helps differentiate between the moment of speech and the moment of reception (Senft, 2014). Temporal deixis is shown through time adverbs, prepositions, phrases that indicate time, and other specific times. Temporal deixis was most often found in the third news as many as 62 times, which included time adverbs (next, every year, now), phrases indicating time (last year, two years earlier, this month, next year), prepositions and their combinations to form a specific time ( since, in 2023, between 1991 and 2001, in 1978). All of this data refers to the use of language to refer to time in the context of communication. Time is an essential element in the news because it shows the timing of a narrative in the news (Sanders & van Krieken, 2019). When readers receive the news, they can find out when an issue occurred,

when the news was raised, and when readers received the news. In addition, online news access facilitates readers' access to news anytime and anywhere (2023). Temporal deixis shows the time to clarify the time in the news. Therefore, it is necessary to use deixis to help the reader understand the context of the utterance (Nunberg, 1993). This detail is necessary for the news to become apparent, making it easier and more precise for readers to understand the meaning of the news.

The function of spatial deixis is to localize, inform, and identify references in space (Senft, 2014). Yule (1996) explains that this location is related to the location of people or objects. Based on several sources, spatial de can be divided into four parts: proximal, distal, movement verbs, non-deictic terms, and specific locations. Spatial deixis was most often found in the third news, 59 times, which included distal (that) indicating a location far from the speaker, motion verbs (grew, rising, go, fell, dropped, fall), non-deictic terms (above, bellows), and a specific location (on earth, in the American Enterprise Institute). All healed words and phrases refer to the use of language to indicate or refer to a space or location in a communication context. This online news article on CNN International covers various news in various parts of the world, especially if it is related to economic inflation, which affects the world economy. In presenting this news, spatial deixis is widely used to clarify the location related to the issue being discussed. That is one of the factors in using good language in the news to present news about issues that are located and happening hundreds of kilometers away (Matheson, 2000). Furthermore, there is an explanation regarding the percentage of stock indexes that rose and fell. Using spatial deixis is increasingly essential because the utterance will

become unclear when the reference to this place is removed. Readers can understand the meaning of the news, but readers need additional information related to the news. That is what causes the meaning of the news to be ambiguous (De Cock & Kluge, 2016). In short, readers need help understanding the meaning of the information in the news.

Social deixis is concerned with marking social relationships in linguistic expressions, with direct or indirect references to participants' social status or role in speech events (Levinson, 1983). He also explains the division of social deixis into two basic types: relational and absolute. Of the six news stories, social deixis was most often found in the first and fifth news stories seven times each, and only absolute social deixis was found. It relates to using language to express or indicate social differences without reference to the speaker or listener. For example, "Chinese Leader" and "President" were found in the third news. The fifth story also found the use of "Executive Director of The Open Door" and "Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of PNC Financial Services Group". Social deixis can show relationships between individuals or groups in a news context, such as social status or hierarchical relationships. That is in line with the function of deixis, which is to show politeness. Improper use of absolute social deixis can damage politeness and cause adverse reactions, such as in data showing a person's name followed by their position, such as director of a particular company. If the word "director" is omitted, it will affect politeness towards the individual concerned and emphasize his authority. Koike (1989) explains that using social deictic expressions shows

respect. In short, with this deictic reference, the reader's perception of the utterance's meaning will remain the same.

Discourse deixis, or text deixis, is the use of expressions in several utterances to refer to several parts of the discourse that contain the utterance (including the utterance itself) (Levinson, 1983). Reference words for descriptive discourse usually use demonstrations, conjunctions or transition words, and other expressions that connect the speech taking place with the speech before or after it. Discourse deixis is most often found in the first news 24 times with the use of demonstratives (that), conjunctions (but, still, unless, so, however, and, while), and other phrases such as (and most importantly, on the other hand). These words and phrases refer to the use of language to refer to elements in ongoing speech and maintain continuity and connectedness in speech so that the information received by the reader can be understood clearly and effectively. There are several utterances which, if the use of discourse deixis is removed, become ambiguous and disconnected. Cairn (1991) explains that deixis, which is not considered, causes an utterance to become disconnected. In addition, this discourse functions to connect one utterance with other utterances. When words become ambiguous, the meaning of the speech in the news also becomes unclear. Even though some utterances, which contain conjunctions at the beginning of the sentence, are removed, they do not directly impact meaning. However, the relationship between these meanings will have an influence. For example, when the previous utterance shows a condition, and the next utterance shows the opposite condition, connected through a conjunction, the reader will be confused when reading the news in understanding

the opposite without this conjunction or transition word. The meaning of the news cannot be adequately understood.

Previous research on analyzing the five types of deixis was carried out by Fani (2020). However, there are several differences between his research and this research. Previous research focused on deictic analysis in the online newspaper Antara News with educational topics. In contrast, this research analyzes deixis in CNN International online news articles related to economic inflation news. Furthermore, further differences can be seen from the discovery of the use of the most dominant type. In subsequent research, it was found that the most dominant type was personal deixis, whereas, in this research, it was found that the most dominant type appearing in six online news articles was spatial deixis. These six online news articles generally relate to information about high economic inflation, which has resulted in several issues occurring in several developed countries. In this case, using spatial deixis in explaining or describing locations in the context of speech is necessary to achieve accurate and appropriate delivery of information. It is also used to explain various percentages of various data that increase and decrease.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Conclusions

This research focuses on the type of deixis used in CNN International online news articles and the influence of the deixis used on the meaning of the article. Based on the results of the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn.

1. The five types of deixis use were found in the six online news articles related to inflationary economics that were analyzed. These types include person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Person deixis is used to indicate the role of participants in the news, which is shown through personal pronouns, including first person, second person and third person. Temporal deixis is used to indicate time in the news through adverbs of time, prepositions that indicate a certain time, and other time phrases. Spatial deixis is used to indicate position or location in the news. This expression shows something close to the speaker (proximal) and far from the speaker (distal). In addition, it is usually denoted by demonstrative words (this, that), adjectives (here, there), or a combination of prepositions to indicate a certain position or location. Social deixis is used to show relationships between participants. An absolute relationship was found where the reference word was absolute without any influence on the relationship between participants. Finally, discourse deixis refers to utterances that appear

before or after utterances through demonstrative words, conjunctions and other phrases that show the relationship between utterances in the news.

2. The use of deixis influences the meaning of online news articles in CNN International. Deixis plays an important role in shaping the meaning and interpretation of online news articles. By providing a clear context, it directs readers' attention, emphasizes social connections, and increases the clarity and cohesion of online news articles. Without the use of deixis, online news articles will lose many important elements that make them effective and easy to understand by readers, such as losing context, cohesion, involvement, and social nuances. Therefore, the use of deixis helps create a narrative that is clear and relevant and influences the reader more deeply.

## **B. Recommendations**

After conducting this research, several suggestions can be given to future researchers.

1. Future researchers are expected to provide further understanding regarding the use of this deixis, both in news articles and other research objects. The use of different theories and objects allows for broader knowledge to be obtained.
2. In conducting analysis related to news articles, future researchers can read the news carefully first to understand the topic being discussed. In this study, the object of analysis used was news related to economic inflation. Therefore, in understanding news articles, researchers must understand several terms that they have never known before. After that, the

classification is carried out to find the types of deixis used in this online news article. At this stage, future researchers need good focus, repeated reading of data, and viewing each classification sheet several times. That is done to make sure everything is correct in classifying the deixis contained in many utterances.



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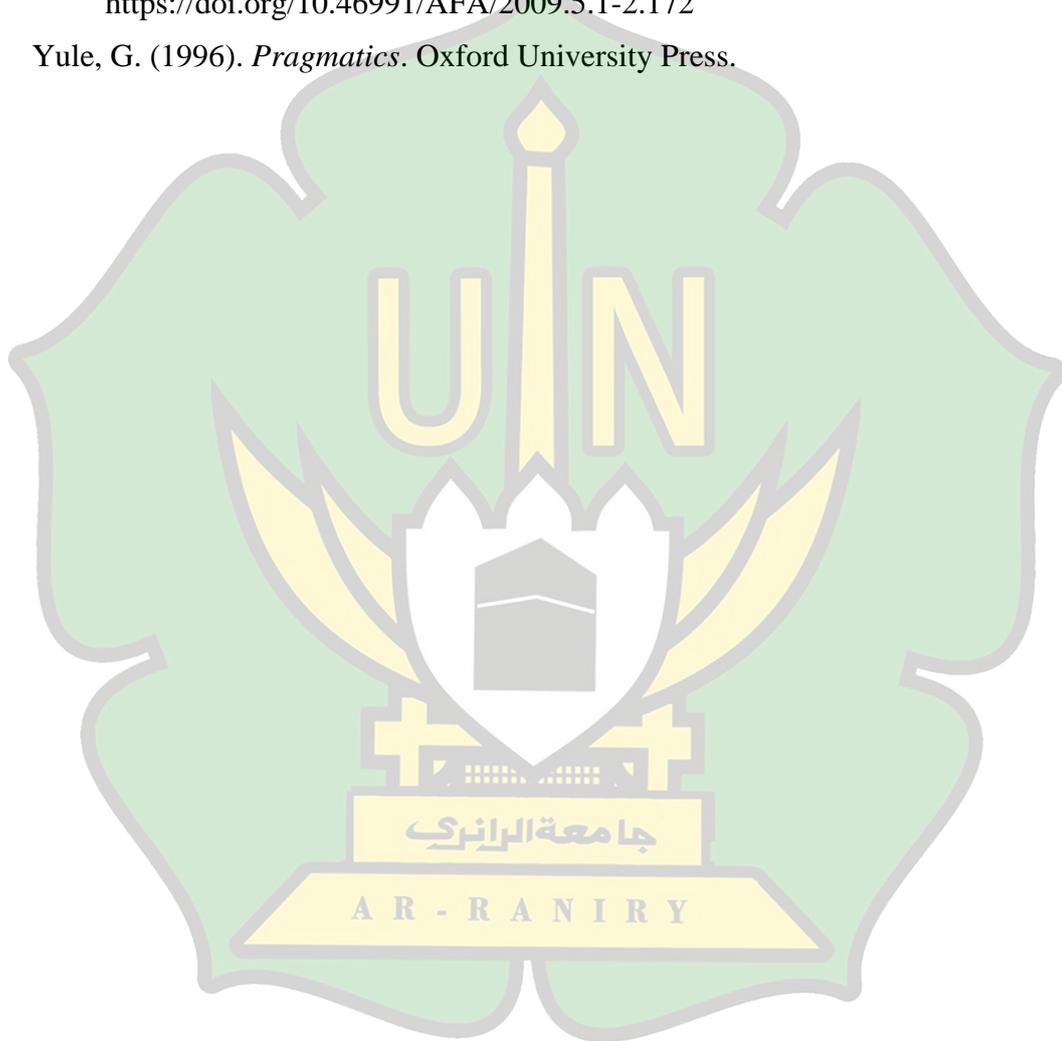
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**APPENDIX**

**CNN International Online News Articles**

News : 1

Title : The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be

Source : Buchwald, E. (2023, December 30). The worst of inflation could be behind us. A recession may not be. *CNN*.  
<https://edition.cnn.com/2023/12/30/business/recession-chances-2024/index.html>

No.	Data	Code	Classification of Deixis				
			PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD
1.	The writing was <b>on the wall</b> for a recession <b>in 2023</b> .	N1/01/TD N1/01/SD		in 2023	on the wall		
2.	<b>At this time last year</b> , sky-high inflation was barely budging, leaving the Federal Reserve with no choice but to continue <b>hiking</b> interest rates.	N1/02/TD N1/02/SD1 N1/02/SD2		at this time last year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sky-high</li> <li>• hiking</li> </ul>		
3.	The S&P 500 was well <b>into</b> a bear market.	N1/03/SD			into		
4.	Layoffs, especially in tech, were <b>piling up</b> as companies cut costs.						
5.	<b>And to top it all off</b> , the Philadelphia Phillies made <b>it</b> to the World Series — a historically terrible sign for the economy <b>since</b> a recession kicks off <b>each time</b> the team wins.	N1/05/PD N1/05/TD1 N1/05/TD2 N1/05/DD	it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• since</li> <li>• each time</li> </ul>			And to top it all off
6.	<b>But</b> the Phillies' eventual loss to the Houston Astros <b>last year</b> was apparently the economy's gain because a recession <b>never happened</b> .	N1/06/TD1 N1/06/TD2 N1/06/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• last year</li> <li>• never happened</li> </ul>			But

7.	Truth be told, the reasons why <b>it</b> didn't <b>come</b> to be <b>in 2023</b> have little to do with baseball and more to do with good policies and a bit of luck.	N1/07/PD N1/07/TD N1/07/SD	it	in 2023	come		
8.	<b>Still</b> , as the standard investment disclaimer goes, <b>past</b> performance is no guarantee of <b>future</b> results.	N1/08/TD1 N1/08/TD2 N1/08/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• past</li> <li>• future</li> </ul>			Still
9.	The case for a recession <b>in 2024</b>	N1/09/TD		in 2024			
10.	The risk of a recession has been elevated <b>since</b> the Fed began <b>its</b> tightening cycle <b>in March 2022</b> , <b>Fed Chair Jerome Powell</b> told reporters <b>in December</b> .	N1/10/PD N1/10/TD1 N1/10/TD2 N1/10/TD3 N1/10/SCD	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• since</li> <li>• in March 2022</li> <li>• in December</li> </ul>		Fed Chair	
11.	<b>However</b> , he said that " <b>there's</b> little basis for thinking that the economy is in a recession <b>now</b> ."	N1/11/PD N1/11/TD N1/11/SD N1/11/DD	he	now	there		However
12.	<b>But</b> even when the economy seems as though <b>it</b> has never been in better shape, <b>there's always</b> the possibility of a recession <b>in the next year</b> , Powell added.	N1/12/PD N1/12/TD1 N1/12/TD2 N1/12/SD N1/12/DD	it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• always</li> <li>• in the next year</li> </ul>	there		But
13.	<b>That's because</b> unforeseen economic shocks — like, say, a global pandemic — can arise <b>at any point</b> .	N1/13/TD N1/13/DD		at any point			That
14.	<b>Barring future</b> unexpected events, some <b>economists</b> think <b>present</b> conditions still have the potential to usher in a recession <b>in the coming year</b> .	N1/14/TD1 N1/14/TD2 N1/14/TD3 N1/14/SCD N1/14/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• future</li> <li>• present</li> <li>• in the coming year</li> </ul>		economists	Barring

15.	“The recession is just <b>delayed</b> , but not completely removed,” said Kathy Bostjancic, <b>chief economist at Nationwide Mutual</b> .	N1/15/TD N1/15/SD N1/15/SCD		delayed	at Nationwide Mutual	chief economist	
16.	One metric Bostjancic has been keeping close tabs on is employment <b>in the private services sector</b> , excluding health and education.	N1/15/SD			in the private services sector		
17.	The remaining sectors within private services — such as transportation and leisure and hospitality — are more cyclical, meaning <b>they</b> are more vulnerable to economic downturns.	N1/17/PD	they				
18.	<b>So</b> studying movements <b>in that sector</b> gives <b>her</b> a better sense of the state of the economy, <b>she</b> said.	N1/18/PD1 N1/18/PD2 N1/18/SD N1/18/DD	her she		in that sector		So
19.	<b>In November 2022, monthly</b> hiring <b>in the private services sector</b> excluding health and education equaled 92,000, according to Labor Department data.	N1/19/TD1 N1/19/TD2 N1/19/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2022</li> <li>• monthly</li> </ul>	in the private services sector		
20.	<b>However</b> , the <b>November 2023</b> jobs report shows a steep <b>drop</b> , with 22,000 <b>new</b> hires <b>in the sector</b> .	N1/20/TD1 N1/20/TD2 N1/20/SD1 N1/20/SD2 N1/20/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• November 2023</li> <li>• new</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the sector</li> <li>• drop</li> </ul>		However
21.	Overall, job growth has been solid <b>over the past year</b> , which has helped keep the unemployment rate <b>below</b> 4%.	N1/21/TD N1/21/SD		over the past year	below		

22.	Bostjancic isn't convinced that will carry over <b>into the new year</b> , though.	N1/22/TD		into the new year			
23.	<b>She</b> thinks <b>there's</b> a 65% chance of a mild recession <b>in 2024</b> and predicts the unemployment rate will <b>rise</b> to 5% <b>by the third quarter</b> .	N1/23/PD N1/23/TD1 N1/23/TD2 N1/23/SD1 N1/23/SD2	she	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 2024</li> <li>• by the third quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• rise</li> </ul>		
24.	<b>That's</b> almost a percentage point <b>higher</b> than Fed officials' median projection for the unemployment rate <b>in 2024</b> , according to the <b>latest</b> Summary of Economic Projections.	N1/24/TD1 N1/24/TD2 N1/24/SD N1/24/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 2024</li> <li>• latest</li> </ul>	higher		That
25.	The income <b>drop</b> from the unemployment Bostjancic is predicting would likely cause consumers to pull <b>back</b> on spending and give <b>rise</b> to a recession, <b>she</b> told CNN.	N1/25/PD N1/25/SD1 N1/25/SD2 N1/25/SD3	she		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• drop</li> <li>• back</li> <li>• rise</li> </ul>		
26.	<b>And</b> unlike <b>the past few years</b> , consumers don't have "any extra fuel" to tap in to because <b>they've</b> depleted savings <b>they</b> accumulated <b>during the pandemic</b> , <b>she</b> added.	N1/26/PD1 N1/26/PD2 N1/26/PD3 N1/26/TD1 N1/26/TD2 N1/26/DD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they</li> <li>• they</li> <li>• she</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the past few years</li> <li>• during the pandemic</li> </ul>			And
27.	<b>There's</b> also a recession risk stemming from the Fed <b>itself</b> .	N1/27/PD N1/27/SD	itself		there		
28.	<b>That's</b> because the central bank's <b>current high</b> level of interest rates is intended to slow the economy to help bring inflation <b>closer</b> to <b>its</b> 2% target.	N1/28/PD N1/28/TD N1/28/SD1 N1/28/SD2 N1/28/DD	its	current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high</li> <li>• closer</li> </ul>		That

29.	<b>But</b> if inflation continues to <b>recede</b> and the Fed waits <b>too long</b> to cut interest rates, <b>it</b> could prevent the economy from <b>growing</b> , said Louise Sheiner, <b>a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution</b> and <b>the policy director for the Hutchins Center on Fiscal and Monetary Policy</b> .	N1/29/PD N1/29/TD N1/29/SD1 N1/29/SD2 N1/29/SD3 N1/29/SCD1 N1/29/SCD2 N1/29/DD	it	too long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recede</li> <li>• growing</li> <li>• at the Brookings Institution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a senior fellow</li> <li>• the policy director for the Hutchins Center on Fiscal and Monetary Policy</li> </ul>	But
30.	<b>That</b> means <b>it's</b> going to be challenging for the Fed to determine <b>when it</b> makes sense to cut interest rates, if at all.	N1/30/PD1 N1/30/PD2 N1/30/DD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>				That
31.	For instance, Sheiner said because <b>it</b> takes <b>a while</b> for interest rates to spread through the economy, the Fed's <b>prior</b> actions could already be slowing the economy enough to get inflation <b>near</b> the target even though <b>it</b> hasn't shown up in data yet.	N1/31/PD1 N1/31/PD2 N1/31/TD1 N1/31/TD2 N1/31/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prior</li> <li>• a while</li> </ul>	near		
32.	If the Fed leaves interest rates unchanged, <b>it</b> could end up overshooting and causing a recession "by mistake."	N1/32/PD	it				
33.	<b>On the other hand, there's</b> also the danger that inflation becomes much harder to fight.	N1/33/SD N1/33/DD			there		On the other hand
34.	If the Fed wants everyone to believe <b>it's</b> committed to getting inflation <b>down</b> to 2%, <b>it</b> will "have to engineer a slowdown," Sheiner told CNN.	N1/34/PD1 N1/34/PD2 N1/34/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>		down		

35.	<b>That</b> could mean keeping rates <b>higher</b> for <b>longer</b> than investors are <b>currently</b> anticipating, or even <b>raising</b> interest rates.	N1/35/TD1 N1/35/TD2 N1/35/SD1 N1/35/SD2 N1/35/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•longer</li> <li>•currently</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• higher</li> <li>• raising</li> </ul>		That
36.	The case for <b>another year</b> without a recession	N1/36/TD		another year			
37.	<b>It's</b> not completely out of the question for the Fed to achieve a soft landing, a term used to describe a scenario when inflation cools without a major spike in unemployment.	N1/37/PD	it				
38.	Through the 11 rate- <b>hiking</b> cycles <b>in the past 60 years</b> that were aimed at bringing <b>down</b> inflation, <b>that's</b> only happened <b>a few times</b> — <b>in 1964, 1984 and 1994.</b>	N1/38/TD1 N1/38/TD2 N1/38/TD3 N1/38/SD1 N1/38/SD2 N1/38/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the past 60 years</li> <li>• a few times</li> <li>• in 1964, 1984, and 1994</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• down</li> <li>• hiking</li> </ul>		that
39.	<b>But that</b> doesn't mean <b>it</b> can't or won't happen again.	N1/39/PD N1/39/DD1 N1/39/DD2	it				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But</li> <li>• that</li> </ul>
40.	David Mericle, <b>chief US economist at Goldman Sachs</b> , is one of the believers in a soft landing.	N1/40/SD N1/40/SCD			at Goldman Sachs	chief US economist	
41.	“The hard part of the inflation fight <b>now</b> looks over,” <b>he</b> wrote in a <b>November note</b> , adding that “the conditions for inflation to return to target are in place, and the heaviest blows from monetary and fiscal tightening are well <b>behind us.</b> ”	N1/41/PD1 N1/41/PD2 N1/41/TD1 N1/41/TD2 N1/41/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he</li> <li>• us</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• now</li> <li>• November note</li> </ul>	behind		

42.	<b>While there</b> was “good reason to worry” about a recession <b>last year</b> , <b>he</b> said, <b>he</b> doesn’t “see any particularly elevated risks <b>at the moment</b> .”	N1/42/PD1 N1/42/PD2 N1/42/TD1 N1/42/TD2 N1/42/DD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he</li> <li>• he</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• last year</li> <li>• at the moment</li> </ul>			While
43.	With the unemployment rate hovering <b>around</b> historically <b>low</b> levels and millions of jobs still <b>up</b> for grabs, “ <b>it</b> would be surprising if <b>we</b> were to have a sudden deterioration <b>in the labor market</b> ,” Mericle told CNN.	N1/43/PD1 N1/43/PD2 N1/43/SD1 N1/43/SD2 N1/43/SD3 N1/43/SD4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• we</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• around</li> <li>• in the labor market</li> <li>• low</li> <li>• up</li> </ul>		
44.	<b>His</b> team sees only a 15% chance of a recession <b>in the next 12 months</b> .	N1/44/PD N1/44/TD	his	in the next 12 months			
45.	<b>He</b> referred to <b>that</b> as the “historical unconditional average,” meaning <b>that in any given year he</b> believes <b>there’s</b> a minimum 15% chance of a recession.	N1/45/PD1 N1/45/PD2 N1/45/TD N1/45/SD N1/45/DD1 N1/45/DD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he</li> <li>• he</li> </ul>	in any given year	there		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that</li> <li>• that</li> </ul>
46.	<b>But</b> when inflation was <b>near its</b> peak <b>during</b> the banking turmoil that kicked off <b>in March 2023</b> , Goldman Sachs <b>economists</b> saw a 35% chance of a recession <b>in the next 12 months</b> .	N1/46/PD N1/46/TD1 N1/46/TD2 N1/46/TD3 N1/46/SD N1/46/SCD N1/46/DD	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in March 2023</li> <li>• in the next 12 months</li> <li>• during</li> </ul>	near	economists	But
47.	<b>They lowered their</b> forecasts beginning <b>in June</b> as inflation continued to improve, the labor market got more balanced and banking stress dissipated.	N1/47/PD1 N1/47/PD2 N1/47/TD N1/47/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they</li> <li>• their</li> </ul>	in June	lowered		

48.	<b>While</b> Mericle doesn't see any "obvious" trigger for a recession, <b>he</b> said <b>it</b> would likely be "some kind of unforeseen shock to the economy."	N1/48/PD1 N1/48/PD2 N1/48/DD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>				While
TOTAL			39	53	42	7	24



News : 2

Title : Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year

Source : Cooban, A. (2023, December 29). Chinese stocks are the big losers of 2023. Oil also had a bad year. *CNN*.  
<https://edition.cnn.com/2023/12/29/investing/china-oil-miss-market-rally-2023/index.html>

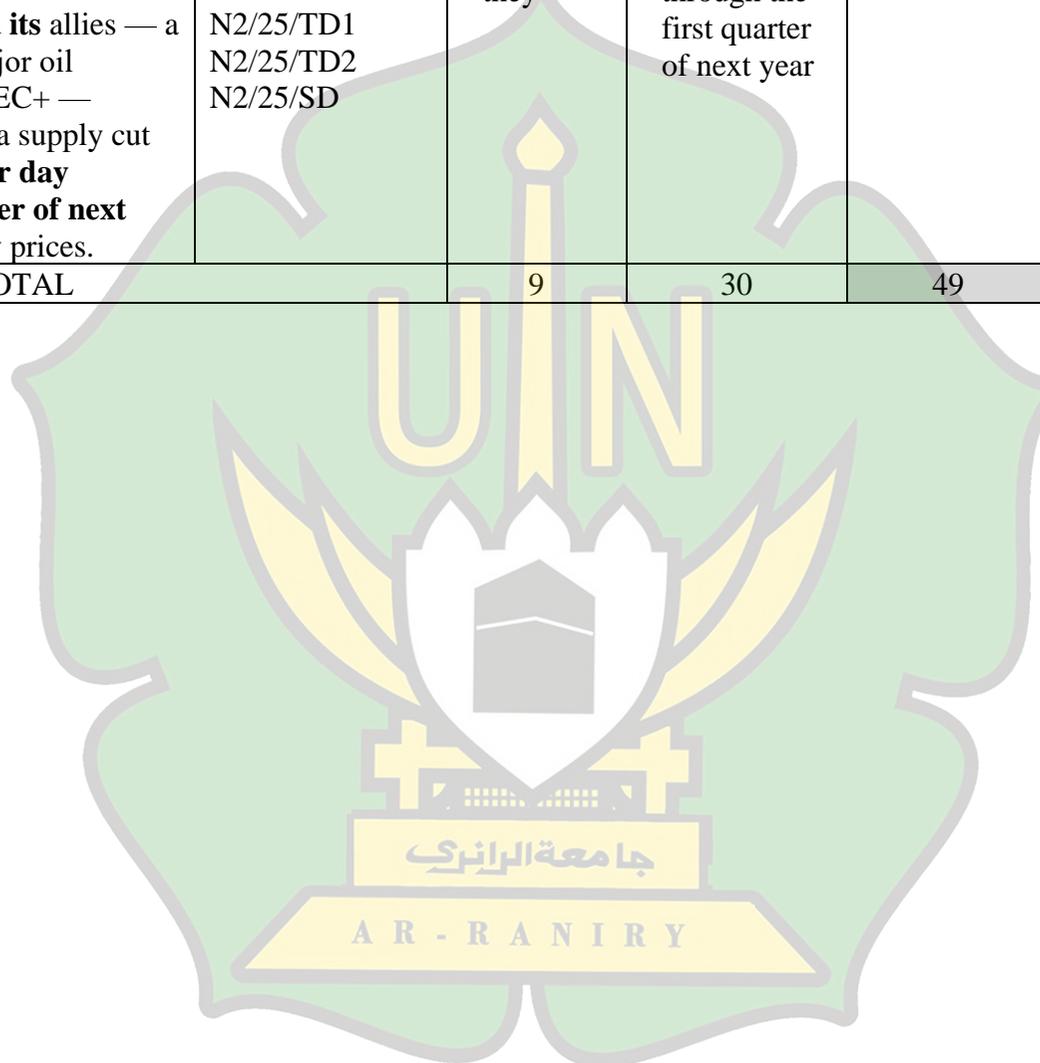
No.	Data	Code	Classification of Deixis				
			PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD
1.	<b>There</b> was one conspicuous no-show <b>at this year's global stock market party: China.</b>	N2/01/TD N2/01/SD1 N2/01/SD2 N2/01/SD3		at this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• global stock market party</li> <li>• China</li> </ul>		
2.	<b>While 2023</b> has been the best year for global stocks <b>since before the pandemic</b> , with markets <b>in the United States, Europe, Japan and India</b> enjoying strong rallies, investors have soured <b>on China.</b>	N2/02/TD1 N2/02/TD2 N2/02/SD1 N2/02/SD2 N2/02/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• since before the pandemic</li> <li>• 2023</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the United States, Europe, Japan and India</li> <li>• on China</li> </ul>		While
3.	A string of problems — including a real estate crisis, weak consumer spending and <b>high</b> youth unemployment — have put the world's second biggest economy <b>on the back foot.</b>	N2/03/SD1 N2/03/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high</li> <li>• on the back foot</li> </ul>		
4.	<b>China's</b> blue-chip CSI 300 index <b>fell</b> more than 11% <b>this year</b> , while <b>Hong Kong's</b> Hang Seng is <b>down</b> almost 14%.	N2/04/TD N2/04/SD1 N2/04/SD2 N2/04/SD3		this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• fell</li> <li>• down</li> <li>• Hong Kong</li> </ul>		

		N2/04/SD4					
5.	<b>Meanwhile</b> , the MSCI World index is <b>on track to close the year 22% higher, its biggest annual jump since 2019</b> .	N2/05/PD N2/05/TD1 N2/05/TD2 N2/05/TD3 N2/05/SD1 N2/05/SD2 N2/05/SD3 N2/05/DD	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to close the year</li> <li>• annual</li> <li>• since 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on track</li> <li>• higher</li> <li>• jump</li> </ul>		Meanwhile
6.	The <b>US</b> benchmark S&P 500 index, and <b>Europe</b> 's Stoxx 600, are on course <b>to finish the year up</b> almost 25% and 13% respectively.	N2/06/TD N2/06/SD1 N2/06/SD2 N2/06/SD3		to finish the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• US</li> <li>• Europe</li> <li>• Up</li> </ul>		
7.	<b>Japan</b> 's Nikkei 225 has soared 30% <b>since the start of the year</b> .	N2/07/TD N2/07/SD		since the start of the year	Japan		
8.	<b>India</b> 's benchmark Sensex, which tracks 30 large companies, has <b>climbed nearly 19% this year</b> .	N2/08/TD N2/08/SD1 N2/08/SD2 N2/08/SD3		this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India</li> <li>• climbed</li> <li>• nearly</li> </ul>		
9.	Stocks have <b>bounced back</b> thanks to <b>falling</b> inflation, <b>raising</b> investors' hopes that the world's central banks will <b>soon</b> cut interest rates, as well as excitement <b>around</b> the potential for artificial intelligence to make big returns for companies.	N2/09/TD N2/09/SD1 N2/09/SD2 N2/09/SD3 N2/09/SD4		soon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bounced back</li> <li>• falling</li> <li>• raising</li> <li>• around</li> </ul>		
10.	<b>India</b> has gained from bullish bets on <b>its</b> economy, while Japanese stocks have benefited partly from relatively cheap valuations and a weakening currency.	N2/10/PD N2/10/SD	its		India		

11.	<b>Yet</b> , despite abandoning <b>its</b> policy of strict coronavirus lockdowns <b>in late 2022</b> , <b>China</b> 's economy has not posted the strong rebound that many investors were hoping for.	N2/11/PD N2/11/TD N2/11/SD N2/11/DD	its	in late 2022	China		yet
12.	<b>Among</b> a long list of challenges, sluggish demand has kept a lid on consumer prices <b>for most of 2023</b> , and <b>there</b> is a risk of a deflationary spiral.	N2/12/TD N2/12/SD1 N2/12/SD2		for most of 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• among</li> <li>• there</li> </ul>		
13.	Foreign companies have also grown wary of <b>Beijing</b> 's <b>rising</b> scrutiny and are <b>leaving</b> the country.	N2/13/SD1 N2/13/SD2 N2/13/SD3			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beijing</li> <li>• rising</li> <li>• leaving</li> </ul>		
14.	The <b>longer-term</b> outlook isn't rosy either.	N2/14/TD		Longer-term			
15.	<b>In November</b> , the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said <b>it</b> expected <b>China</b> 's growth rate to reach 5.4% <b>in 2023</b> , and gradually <b>decline</b> to 3.5% <b>in 2028</b> as <b>its</b> economy grapples with problems ranging from weak productivity to an ageing population.	N2/15/PD1 N2/15/PD2 N2/15/TD1 N2/15/TD2 N2/15/TD3 N2/15/SD1 N2/15/SD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• its</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in November</li> <li>• in 2023</li> <li>• in 2028</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• decline</li> </ul>		
16.	"The <b>2024</b> challenge for the Chinese economy will not be GDP growth — <b>that</b> will likely be <b>above</b> 4.5%," said Derek Scissors, <b>senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute</b> , a center-right think tank, told CNN <b>this month</b> .	N2/16/TD1 N2/16/TD2 N2/16/SD1 N2/16/SD2 N2/16/SCD N2/16/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2024</li> <li>• this month</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• above</li> <li>• at the American Enterprise Institute</li> </ul>	senior fellow	that
17.	"The challenge will be that the only direction from <b>there</b> is <b>down</b> ."	N2/17/SD1 N2/17/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• down</li> </ul>		

18.	Oil prices <b>down</b>	N2/18/SD			down		
19.	A struggling Chinese economy has helped drive steep <b>declines</b> in oil prices <b>this year</b> .	N2/19/TD N2/19/SD		this year	declines		
20.	Brent, the global oil benchmark, is <b>on track to decline</b> almost 9% <b>this year</b> to trade at about \$78 a barrel, while West Texas Intermediate crude, the US benchmark, is heading for a loss of more than 10% to around \$72 a barrel.	N2/20/TD N2/20/SD1 N2/20/SD2		this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on track</li> <li>• decline</li> </ul>		
21.	<b>As</b> the world's largest oil importer — 71% of the oil <b>it</b> consumes <b>comes from foreign countries</b> — signs of weakening demand <b>in China</b> have triggered sell-offs by investors.	N2/21/PD N2/21/SD1 N2/21/SD2 N2/21/SD3 N2/21/DD	it		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• come</li> <li>• from foreign country</li> <li>• in China</li> </ul>		As
22.	Record levels of oil production <b>in the United States this year</b> have also played a major role in driving <b>those</b> price <b>declines</b> .	N2/22/TD N2/22/SD1 N2/22/SD2 N2/22/DD		this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the United States</li> <li>• declines</li> </ul>		those
23.	The US Energy Information Administration expects crude oil output to have reached an <b>all-time high</b> of 12.9 million barrels <b>a day</b> on average <b>this year</b> , and to hit another record average of 13.1 million barrels <b>a day in 2024</b> .	N2/23/TD1 N2/23/TD2 N2/23/TD3 N2/23/TD4 N2/23/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all time</li> <li>• a day</li> <li>• this year</li> <li>• a day in 2024</li> </ul>	high		
24.	<b>Earlier this month</b> , Goldman Sachs cut <b>its</b> forecast for the average oil price <b>next year</b> by 12%, citing abundant US production.	N2/24/PD N2/24/TD1 N2/24/TD2	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• earlier this month</li> <li>• next year</li> </ul>			

25.	Prices have <b>fallen</b> despite the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and <b>its</b> allies — a group of the world’s major oil producers known as OPEC+ — saying <b>they</b> will extend a supply cut of 2.2 million barrels <b>per day</b> <b>through the first quarter of next year</b> in an effort to buoy prices.	N2/25/PD1 N2/25/PD2 N2/25/TD1 N2/25/TD2 N2/25/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• its</li> <li>• they</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• per day</li> <li>• through the first quarter of next year</li> </ul>	fallen		
TOTAL			9	30	49	1	6



News : 3

Title : China’s economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse

Source : He, L. (2023, December 29). China’s economy had a miserable year. 2024 might be even worse. *CNN*.  
<https://edition.cnn.com/2023/12/27/economy/china-economy-challenges-2024-intl-hnk/index.html>

No.	Data	Code	Classification of Deixis				
			PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD
1.	The Chinese economy was expected to recover <b>quickly in 2023</b> and resume <b>its</b> role as the undisputed engine of global growth.	N3/01/PD N3/01/TD	its	quickly in 2023			
2.	Instead, <b>it</b> stalled to the point where <b>it’s</b> being called a “drag” on world output by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), <b>among</b> others.	N3/02/PD1 N3/02/PD2 N3/02/SD N3/02/DD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>		among		
3.	Despite <b>its</b> many problems — a property crisis, weak spending and <b>high</b> youth unemployment — most economists think the world’s second largest economy will hit <b>its</b> official growth target of <b>around 5% this year</b> .	N3/03/PD1 N3/03/PD2 N3/03/TD N3/03/SD1 N3/03/SD2 N3/03/DD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• its</li> <li>• its</li> </ul>	this year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high</li> <li>• around</li> </ul>		
4.	<b>But that</b> is still <b>below</b> the 6%-plus <b>annual</b> growth averaged <b>in the decade before the Covid pandemic</b> , and <b>2024</b> is increasingly looking ominous, <b>they</b> said.	N3/04/PD N3/04/TD1 N3/04/TD2 N3/04/TD3 N3/04/SD N3/04/DD1 N3/04/DD2	they	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• annual</li> <li>• in the decade before the Covid pandemic</li> <li>• 2024</li> </ul>	below		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But</li> <li>• that</li> </ul>

5.	The country may be staring at <b>decades of stagnation thereafter.</b>	N3/05/TD		at decades of stagnation thereafter			
6.	“The <b>2024</b> challenge for the Chinese economy will not be GDP growth — <b>that</b> will likely be <b>above</b> 4.5%,” said Derek Scissors, <b>senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute</b> , a center-right think tank.	N3/06/TD N3/06/SD1 N3/06/SD2 N3/06/SCD N3/06/DD		2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• above</li> <li>• at the American Enterprise Institute</li> </ul>	senior fellow	that
7.	“The challenge will be that the only direction from <b>there</b> is <b>down.</b> ”	N3/07/SD1 N3/07/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• down</li> </ul>		
8.	Without major market reforms, <b>the country</b> could be stuck in what economists call “the Middle Income Trap,” <b>he</b> warned, referring to <b>the notion</b> that emerging economies grow quickly out of poverty only to get trapped <b>before they</b> reach <b>high</b> -income status.	N3/08/PD1 N3/08/PD2 N3/08/TD N3/08/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he</li> <li>• they</li> </ul>	before	high		
9.	<b>For decades since China</b> re-opened to the world <b>in 1978</b> , <b>it</b> was one of the fastest growing major economies <b>on Earth.</b>	N3/09/PD N3/09/TD1 N3/09/TD2 N3/09/TD3 N3/09/SD1 N3/09/SD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For decades</li> <li>• since</li> <li>• in 1978</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• on Earth</li> </ul>		
10.	<b>Between 1991 and 2011</b> , <b>it</b> grew by 10.5% <b>annually.</b>	N3/10/PD N3/10/TD1 N3/10/TD2 N3/10/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 1991 and 2011</li> <li>• annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grew</li> </ul>		

11.	The expansion has slowed <b>during Chinese leader</b> Xi Jinping's rule, but was still averaging 6.7% <b>in the decade through 2021.</b>	N3/10/TD1 N3/10/TD2 N3/10/SCD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• during</li> <li>• in the decade through 2021</li> </ul>		Chinese leader	
12.	" <b>The second half of the 2020s</b> will ... see slowing growth," Scissors said, citing a correction <b>in the troubled real estate sector</b> coupled with demographic <b>decline.</b>	N3/11/TD N3/11/SD1 N3/11/SD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The second half of the 2020s</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the troubled real estate sector</li> <li>• decline</li> </ul>		
13.	The IMF has also become gloomier about the <b>longer-term</b> outlook.	N3/13/TD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• longer-term</li> </ul>			
14.	<b>In November, it</b> said <b>it</b> expected <b>China's</b> growth rate to reach 5.4% <b>in 2023</b> , and gradually <b>decline</b> to 3.5% <b>in 2028 amid</b> headwinds ranging from weak productivity to an ageing population.	N3/14/PD1 N3/14/PD2 N3/14/TD1 N3/14/TD2 N3/14/TD3 N3/14/SD1 N3/14/SD2 N3/14/SD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in November</li> <li>• in 2023</li> <li>• in 2028</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• decline</li> <li>• amid</li> </ul>		
15.	What has changed?						
16.	The Chinese economy, which is plagued by a litany of challenges, didn't get to <b>this</b> position <b>overnight.</b>	N3/16/TD N3/16/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overnight</li> </ul>			this
17.	Scissors said the <b>previous</b> administration of <b>President</b> Hu Jintao had flooded the economy with liquidity <b>in 2009 during</b> the depths of the global financial crisis to boost growth.	N3/17/TD1 N3/17/TD2 N3/17/TD3 N3/17/SCD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• previous</li> <li>• in 2009</li> <li>• during</li> </ul>		President	
18.	Xi's government was reluctant to rein in the borrowing <b>after</b> coming to	N3/18/TD1 N3/18/TD2 N3/18/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after</li> <li>• in 2012</li> </ul>	up		

	power <b>in 2012</b> , which caused structural problems to build <b>up</b> .	N3/18/DD					
19.	Logan Wright, <b>director of China markets research at Rhodium Group</b> , agreed, saying: “The slowdown in <b>China’s</b> economy is structural, caused by the end of an <b>unprecedented</b> expansion in credit and investment <b>over the past decade</b> .”	N3/19/TD1 N3/19/TD2 N3/19/SD1 N3/19/SD2 N3/19/SCD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unprecedented</li> <li>• over the past decade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at Rhodium Group</li> <li>• China</li> </ul>	director of China markets research	
20.	The country’s financial system simply won’t be able to generate the same levels of credit growth that <b>it</b> has <b>in previous years</b> , <b>he</b> said, therefore <b>Beijing</b> will have far less control over the direction of <b>its</b> economy than <b>it</b> has <b>in the past</b> .	N3/20/PD1 N3/20/PD2 N3/20/PD3 N3/20/PD4 N3/20/TD1 N3/20/TD2 N3/20/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• he</li> <li>• its</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in previous years</li> <li>• in the past</li> </ul>	Beijing		
21.	What made things worse was <b>Beijing’s</b> stubborn embrace of a zero-Covid policy of stringent lockdowns and <b>its</b> sweeping crackdown <b>on private enterprise</b> , which deeply hurt confidence and battered the most vibrant part of the economy.	N3/21/PD N3/21/SD1 N3/21/SD2	its		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beijing</li> <li>• on private enterprise</li> </ul>		
22.	The consequences of <b>these</b> policies can be seen in the slowdown <b>this year</b> .	N3/22/TD N3/22/DD		this year			these
23.	Consumer prices have been weak for <b>most of 2023</b> due to sluggish demand, and <b>there</b> is a risk of a deflationary spiral.	N3/23/TD N3/23/SD		most of 2023	there		

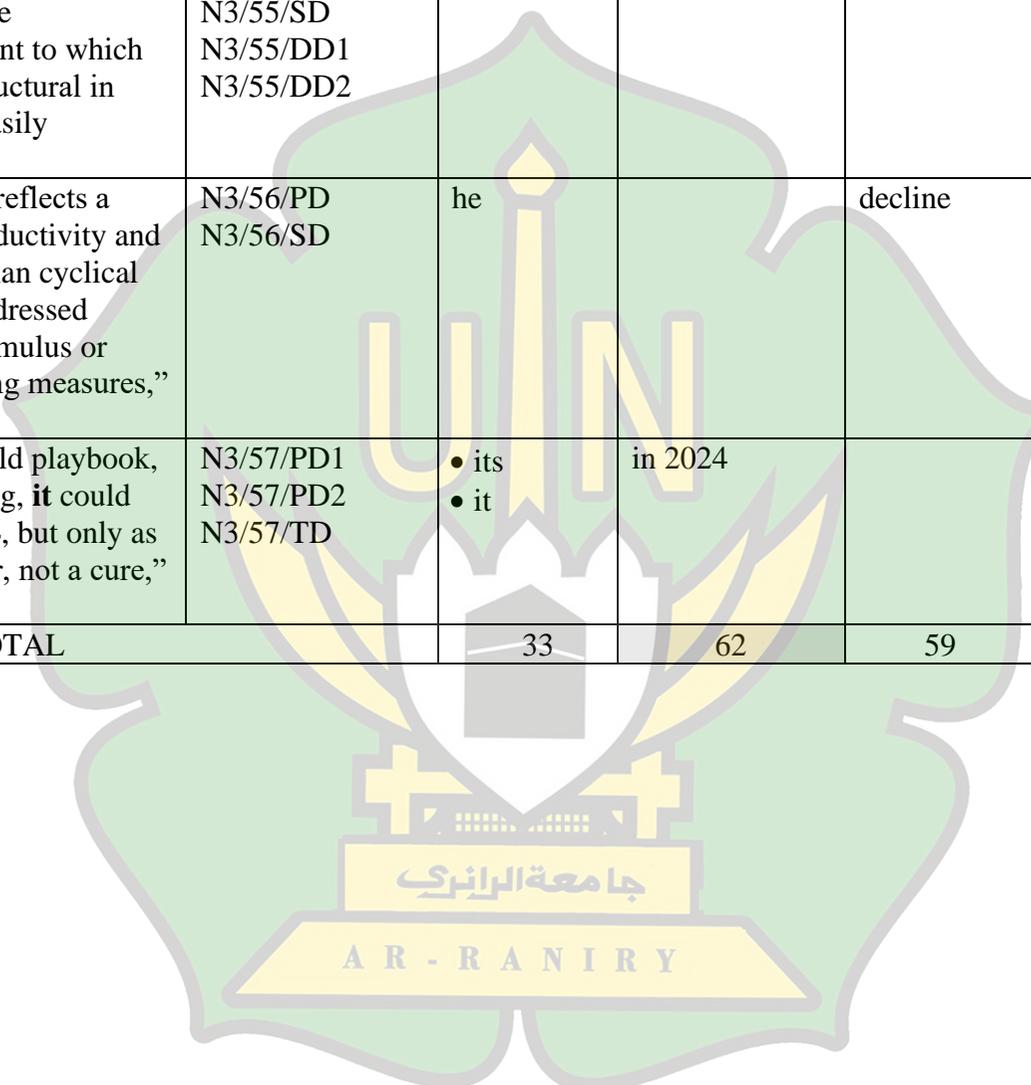
24.	The real estate crisis has deepened.						
25.	Plunging home sales have pushed some healthy developers like Country Garden to the brink of collapse.						
26.	The crisis has spilled over to the massive shadow banking sector, causing defaults and sparking protests <b>across the country</b> .	N3/26/SD				across the country	
27.	Local governments are struggling with financial difficulties <b>after three years of Covid</b> spending and declining land sales.	N3/27/TD			after three years of Covid		
28.	<b>Some cities</b> can't repay <b>their</b> debts and have had to cut basic services or reduce medical benefits for seniors.	N3/28/PD N3/28/SD	their			Some cities	
29.	Youth unemployment has become so bad that the government stopped publishing the data.						
30.	Foreign companies have grown wary of <b>Beijing's rising</b> scrutiny and are <b>pulling out of the country</b> .	N3/30/SD1 N3/30/SD2 N3/30/SD3				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beijing</li> <li>• rising</li> <li>• pulling out of the country</li> </ul>	
31.	<b>In the third quarter</b> , a measure of foreign direct investment (FDI) into China turned negative <b>for the first time since 1998</b> .	N3/31/TD1 N3/31/TD2 N3/31/TD3			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the third quarter</li> <li>• for the first time</li> <li>• since 1998</li> </ul>		
32.	A September survey by the American Chamber of Commerce <b>in Shanghai</b> showed that only 52% of respondents	N3/32/PD N3/32/TD1 N3/32/TD2	their		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• since</li> <li>• five-year</li> <li>• in 1999</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in Shanghai</li> <li>• lowest</li> </ul>	

	were optimistic about <b>their five-year</b> business outlook, the <b>lowest</b> level <b>since</b> the survey began <b>in 1999</b> .	N3/32/TD3 N3/32/SD1 N3/32/SD2					
33.	Will <b>China</b> become <b>Japan</b> ?	N3/33/SD1 N3/33/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• Japan</li> </ul>		
34.	As <b>China</b> 's growth slows, some economists have drawn comparisons with <b>Japan</b> , which experienced two "lost decades" of stagnant growth and deflation <b>after its</b> real estate bubble burst <b>in early 1990s</b> .	N3/34/PD N3/34/TD1 N3/34/TD2 N3/34/SD1 N3/34/SD2	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after</li> <li>• in early 1990s</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• Japan</li> </ul>		
35.	<b>But</b> Scissors doesn't think <b>it</b> will <b>go that</b> way, at least <b>not immediately</b> .	N3/35/PD N3/35/TD N3/35/SD N3/35/DD1 N3/35/DD2	it	not immediately	go		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But</li> <li>• that</li> </ul>
36.	" <b>The rest of the 2020s</b> won't look like a lost decade — Chinese GDP growth will stay well <b>above</b> zero," <b>he</b> said.	N3/36/PD N3/36/TD N3/36/SD	he	The rest of the 2020s	above		
37.	<b>In the longer term</b> , however, the biggest economic problem could be demography.	N3/37/TD		In the longer term			
38.	<b>Last year</b> , <b>China</b> 's population <b>fell</b> to 1.411 billion, marking <b>its first decline since 1961</b> .	N3/38/PD N3/38/TD1 N3/38/TD2 N3/38/TD3 N3/38/SD1 N3/38/SD2 N3/38/SD3	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Last year</li> <li>• first</li> <li>• since 1961</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• fell</li> <li>• decline</li> </ul>		

39.	<b>Its</b> total fertility rate, the average number of babies a woman will have over <b>her</b> lifetime, also <b>dropped</b> to a record <b>low</b> of 1.09 <b>last year</b> from 1.30 just <b>two years before</b> .	N3/39/PD1 N3/39/PD2 N3/39/TD1 N3/39/TD2 N3/39/SD1 N3/39/SD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its</li> <li>• her</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• last year</li> <li>• two years before</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dropped</li> <li>• low</li> </ul>		
40.	<b>That</b> means <b>China</b> 's fertility rate is <b>now</b> even <b>lower</b> than <b>Japan</b> 's, a country <b>long</b> known for <b>its</b> ageing society.	N3/40/PD N3/40/TD1 N3/40/TD2 N3/40/SD1 N3/40/SD2 N3/40/SD3 N3/40/DD	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• now</li> <li>• long</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• lower</li> <li>• Japan</li> </ul>		That
41.	Demographics can have a significant impact on an economy's growth potential.						
42.	A <b>decline</b> in the labor supply and increased healthcare and social spending could lead to a wider fiscal deficit and <b>higher</b> debt burden.	N3/42/SD1 N3/42/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decline</li> <li>• higher</li> </ul>		
43.	A smaller workforce could also erode savings, resulting in <b>higher</b> interest rates and <b>declining</b> investment.	N3/43/SD1 N3/43/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• higher</li> <li>• declining</li> </ul>		
44.	Housing demand, for example, may <b>fall in the long term</b> .	N3/44/TD N3/44/SD		in the long term	fall		
45.	<b>"In the 2040s</b> , population contraction will make aggregate growth impossible," Scissors said.	N3/45/TD		In the 2040s			
46.	<b>"Without sharp policy changes, there's</b> no bounceback for <b>China</b> — <b>the 2030s</b> will be worse than <b>the 2020s</b> ."	N3/46/TD1 N3/46/TD2 N3/46/SD1 N3/46/SD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the 2030s</li> <li>• the 2020s</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• China</li> </ul>		

47.	Can Xi set a <b>new</b> course?	N3/47/TD		new			
48.	<b>China</b> 's leadership, which gathered <b>this month</b> to discuss economic targets and policies for <b>next year</b> , has indicated that <b>it</b> will ramp <b>up</b> fiscal and monetary support for the economy.	N3/48/PD N3/48/TD1 N3/48/TD2 N3/48/SD1 N3/48/SD2	it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• this month</li> <li>• next year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• up</li> </ul>		
49.	Officials have even pledged to strengthen "economic propaganda" and "public opinion guidance" in a bid to boost confidence.						
50.	Chinese media have reported that the government may set <b>next year</b> 's economic target again <b>at around</b> 5%, which seems ambitious when compared with independent forecasts.	N3/50/TD N3/50/SD		next year	at around		
51.	The official target will be announced <b>in March</b> , when China holds <b>its annual</b> legislative meetings.	N3/51/PD N3/51/TD1 N3/51/TD2	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in March</li> <li>• annual</li> </ul>			
52.	<b>But</b> the moves aren't likely to help fix the structural problems.	N3/52/DD					But
53.	"Policymakers seem to believe that with a bit of stimulus and a turnaround in sentiment, the economy can <b>get back on a stronger path</b> ," said Julian Evans-Pritchard, <b>head of China Economics at Capital Economics</b> .	N3/53/SD1 N3/53/SD2 N3/53/SCD			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• get back on a stronger path</li> <li>• at Capital Economics</li> </ul>	head of China Economics	
54.	<b>He</b> said officials also appear to be hoping that setting an ambitious growth target can help boost confidence.	N3/54/PD	He				

55.	“ <b>While there</b> is some truth to <b>this</b> , <b>we</b> think that officials are underestimating the extent to which China’s slowdown is structural in nature and wont be so easily reversed.”	N3/55/PD N3/55/SD N3/55/DD1 N3/55/DD2	we		there		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While</li> <li>• this</li> </ul>
56.	“Most of the slowdown reflects a structural <b>decline</b> in productivity and income growth, rather than cyclical weakness that can be addressed through demand-side stimulus or other confidence-boosting measures,” <b>he</b> said.	N3/56/PD N3/56/SD	he		decline		
57.	If Beijing resorts to <b>its</b> old playbook, such as greater borrowing, <b>it</b> could still spur growth <b>in 2024</b> , but only as “an economic pain-killer, not a cure,” according to Scissors.	N3/57/PD1 N3/57/PD2 N3/57/TD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• its</li> <li>• it</li> </ul>	in 2024			
TOTAL			33	62	59	5	11



News : 4

Title : Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts

Source : Egan, M. (2023, December 27). Gas prices will fall in 2024 and Americans will spend \$32 billion less on fuel, GasBuddy predicts. *CNN*. <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/12/27/economy/gas-prices-2024-economy-inflation/index.html>

No.	Data	Code	Classification of Deixis				
			PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD
1.	Gas prices will <b>fall in 2024 for the second year in a row</b> , according to GasBuddy projections shared exclusively with CNN.	N4/01/TD1 N4/01/TD2 N4/01/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in 2024</li> <li>for the second year in a row</li> </ul>	fall		
2.	GasBuddy, which had a forecast for <b>2023</b> that proved to be eerily accurate, expects US gas prices will average \$3.38 a gallon <b>in the key election year of 2024</b> .	N4/02/TD1 N4/02/TD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2023</li> <li>in the key election year of 2024</li> </ul>			
3.	<b>That</b> would represent a significant improvement from <b>2023</b> 's average of \$3.51 a gallon and an even bigger <b>drop from 2022</b> 's average of \$3.95.	N4/03/TD1 N4/03/TD2 N4/03/SD N4/03/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2023</li> <li>2022</li> </ul>	drop		That
4.	Gas prices skyrocketed to record <b>highs that year</b> as <b>Russia</b> 's invasion of <b>Ukraine</b> set off global shockwaves.	N4/04/TD N4/04/SD1 N4/04/SD2 N4/04/SD3		that year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>highs</li> <li>Russia</li> <li>Ukraine</li> </ul>		
5.	<b>Even though</b> the Russia-Ukraine war lingers and <b>there</b> is a risk the Israel-Hamas war spills into a regional conflict, GasBuddy is betting drivers will get more relief <b>in 2024</b> .	N4/05/TD N4/05/SD N4/05/DD		in 2024	there		Even though
6.	GasBuddy expects Americans will spend about \$32 billion less on fuel	N4/06/TD1 N4/06/TD2		in 2023 in 2022			

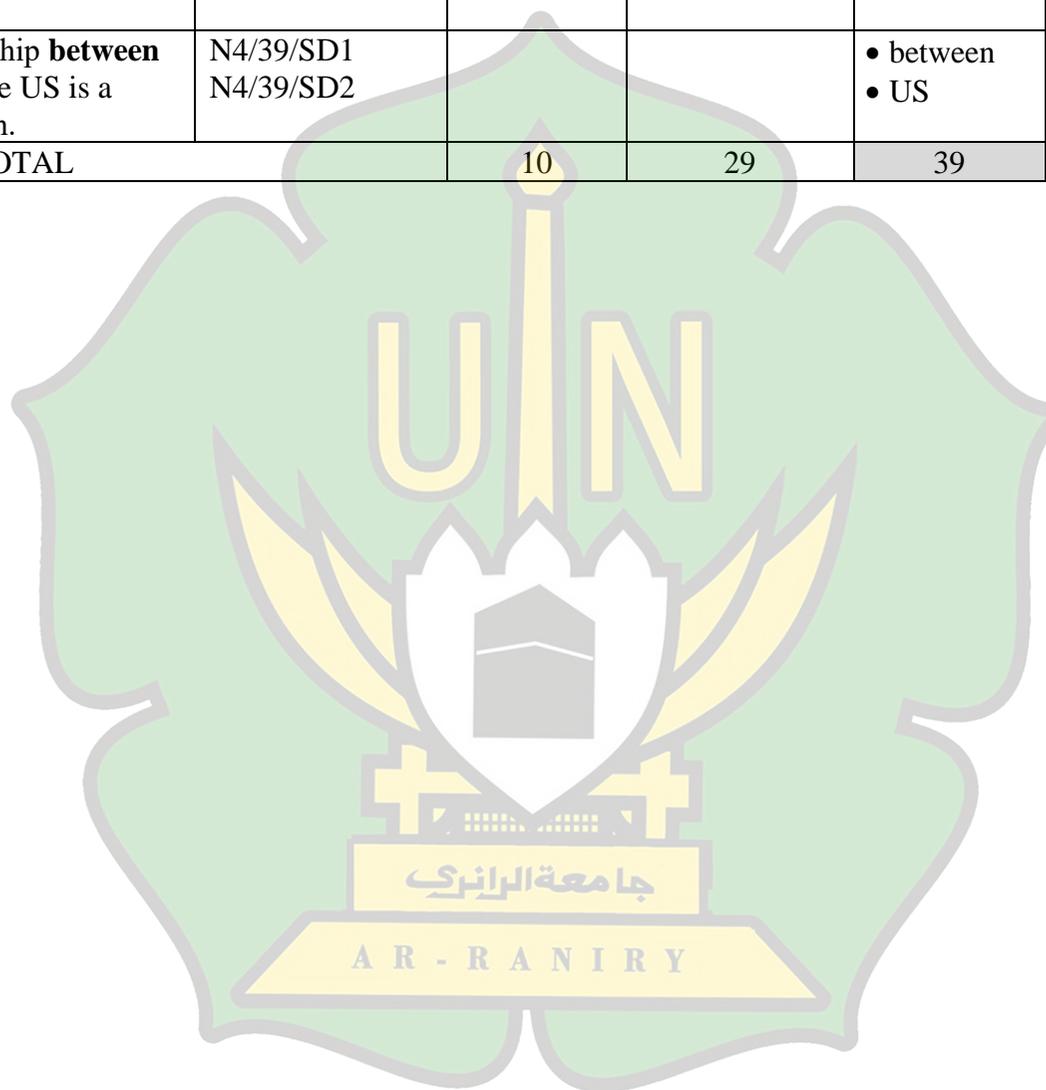
	than <b>in 2023</b> and \$79 billion less than <b>in 2022.</b>						
7.	“ <b>Next year</b> should represent a continued march towards what most Americans would consider normal prices <b>at the pump,</b> ” Patrick De Haan, <b>GasBuddy’s head of petroleum analysis,</b> told CNN <b>in a phone interview.</b>	N4/07/TD N4/07/SD1 N4/07/SD2 N4/07/SCD		Next year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the pump</li> <li>• In a phone interview</li> </ul>	GasBuddy’s head of petroleum analysis	
8.	The forecast bodes well for consumers, who remain highly sensitive to swings in the cost of living, especially <b>at the gas pump.</b>	N4/08/SD			at the gas pump		
9.	<b>It</b> also offers a reason for cautious optimism for a White House fighting an uphill battle trying to sell <b>its</b> economic message to a skeptical public.	N4/09/PD1 N4/09/PD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It</li> <li>• its</li> </ul>				
10.	Cheaper gas prices would give the Federal Reserve an even wider runway as <b>it</b> seeks to pull off a <b>rare</b> soft landing of the US economy by taming inflation without starting a recession.	N4/10/PD N4/10/TD	it	rare			
11.	The price of gas is closely watched by the Fed but is not included in <b>its</b> “core” inflation gauge.	N4/11/PD	its				
12.	“Gas prices may still be a bit <b>elevated</b> but considering wage growth, <b>it</b> is taking less of Americans’ hard work to pay for <b>that</b> gallon of gasoline,” De Haan said.	N4/11/PD N4/11/SD1 N4/11/SD2	it		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• elevated</li> <li>• that</li> </ul>		

13.	GasBuddy doesn't see gas prices averaging \$4 a gallon <b>in any single month next year.</b>	N4/13/TD		in any single month next year			
14.	The <b>monthly national</b> average is expected to top out at \$3.67 <b>in May</b> and <b>drop down</b> to \$2.99 <b>by December 2024.</b>	N4/14/TD1 N4/14/TD2 N4/14/TD3 N4/14/SD1 N4/14/SD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monthly</li> <li>• in May</li> <li>• by December 2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• national</li> <li>• drop down</li> </ul>		
15.	Record-shattering <b>US</b> oil output	N4/15/SD			US		
16.	In the face of a difficult geopolitical landscape, GasBuddy is optimistic about the price outlook for <b>2024</b> for one big reason: <b>America</b> is an energy powerhouse.	N4/16/TD N4/16/SD		2024	America		
17.	The <b>United States</b> is on pace to pump more oil than <b>any country</b> on record, according to S&P Global Insights.	N4/17/SD1 N4/17/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United States</li> <li>• any country</li> </ul>		
18.	Blockbuster US oil production worries climate scientists and undermines the argument that <b>President</b> Joe Biden has waged a war <b>on US energy.</b>	N4/18/SD N4/18/SCD			on US energy	President	
19.	<b>It</b> also provides a cushion for consumers against a dangerous world <b>that</b> is seemingly just one headline <b>away</b> from spiking gas prices.	N4/19/PD N4/19/SD N4/19/DD	It		away		that
20.	“The US producing record amounts of crude oil translates to lower risk,” De Haan said.						

21.	Oil prices briefly <b>jumped earlier this month after</b> BP stopped shipping oil <b>through the Red Sea</b> because of a series of attacks on vessels by Houthi militants <b>from Yemen</b> .	N4/21/TD1 N4/21/TD2 N4/21/SD1 N4/21/SD2 N4/21/SD3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• earlier this month</li> <li>• after</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jumped through the Red Sea</li> <li>• from Yemen</li> </ul>		
22.	<b>Although</b> oil prices quickly calmed <b>down</b> , the damage was done for consumers.	N4/22/SD N4/22/DD			down		Although
23.	The national average price for regular gas has climbed to <b>around</b> \$3.13 a gallon, according to AAA.	N4/23/SD			around		
24.	<b>That's up</b> from a <b>recent low</b> of \$3.07.	N4/24/TD N4/24/SD1 N4/24/SD2 N4/24/DD		recent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• up</li> <li>• low</li> </ul>		That
25.	<b>In December 2022</b> , GasBuddy projected gas prices would average \$3.49 a gallon <b>in 2023</b> .	N4/25/TD1 N4/25/TD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In December 2022</li> <li>• in 2023</li> </ul>			
26.	<b>That</b> forecast was <b>nearly</b> spot-on, with actual gas prices averaging \$3.51 a gallon <b>so far this year</b> .	N4/26/TD N4/26/SD N4/26/DD		so far this year	nearly		That
27.	What could go wrong						
28.	Of course, like any forecast, <b>this</b> call for <b>lower</b> gas prices <b>in 2024</b> could prove wrong in either direction.	N4/28/TD N4/28/SD N4/28/DD		in 2024	lower		this
29.	For example, a sudden slowdown for the US economy could sap demand and cause gas prices to tumble, but at the expense of job losses.						

30.	Alternatively, an escalation of the conflict <b>in the Middle East</b> could threaten energy supplies and spike oil back <b>towards</b> \$100 a barrel, catapulting gasoline prices.	N4/30/SD1 N4/30/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the Middle East</li> <li>• towards</li> </ul>		
31.	GasBuddy's De Haan said one major issue that keeps <b>him up at night</b> is <b>America's</b> limited refinery capacity.	N4/31/PD N4/31/TD N4/31/SD	him	at night	America		
32.	Extreme weather events, including heat waves, have <b>at times</b> knocked aging refineries offline, limiting supply of gasoline.	N4/32/TD		at times			
33.	<b>This</b> has been an especially big problem <b>on the West Coast</b> , where <b>it</b> only takes one refinery to <b>go down</b> for prices to surge.	N4/33/PD N4/33/SD1 N4/33/SD2 N4/33/DD	it		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the West Coast</li> <li>• go down</li> </ul>		This
34.	<b>As always</b> , another weather-related risk is the threat of a major hurricane that targets Gulf Coast refineries.	N4/34/TD		As always			
35.	<b>"You never</b> know when <b>you'll</b> get a (Hurricane) Katrina or Harvey that will do tremendous damage to low-lying Gulf Coast," said De Haan.	N4/35/PD1 N4/35/PD2 N4/35/TD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You</li> <li>• you</li> </ul>	never			
36.	Another big question mark is what OPEC+, the producer alliance led by <b>Russia and Saudi Arabia</b> , will do <b>next</b> .	N4/36/TD N4/36/SD		next	Russia and Saudi Arabia		
37.	The White House has had a rocky relationship with <b>Saudi Arabia</b> , and ties with <b>Russia</b> remain very frayed.	N4/37/SD1 N4/37/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saudi Arabia</li> <li>• Russia</li> </ul>		
38.	OPEC+ hasn't been shy about holding back supplies to juice oil	N4/38/SD			around the world		

	prices, at the expense of consumers <b>around the world.</b>						
39.	“The decaying relationship <b>between</b> top oil producers and the US is a wildcard,” said De Haan.	N4/39/SD1 N4/39/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• between</li> <li>• US</li> </ul>		
TOTAL			10	29	39	2	8



News : 5

Title : Inflation is nearly back to normal. But high prices have changed Americans' lives

Source : Wallace, A. (2023, December 27). Inflation is nearly back to normal. But high prices have changed Americans' lives. *CNN*.  
<https://edition.cnn.com/2023/12/27/economy/inflation-2023-impacts-americans/index.html>

No.	Data	Code	Classification of Deixis				
			PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD
1.	<b>The winter holidays</b> typically make for <b>busier times at The Open Door Pantry food shelf here in this Twin Cities suburb.</b>	N5/01/TD N5/01/SD1 N5/01/SD2 N5/01/SD3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The winter holidays</li> <li>• for busier times</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at The Open Door Pantry food</li> <li>• here</li> <li>• in this Twin Cities suburb</li> </ul>		
2.	And sure enough, <b>on the Monday before Christmas, the day's</b> food appointments were chock-full.	N5/02/TD1 N5/02/TD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the Monday before Christmas</li> <li>• the day</li> </ul>			
3.	<b>In the back warehouse, nearly</b> 100 volunteers quickly and methodically sifted through thousands of pounds of freshly donated food.	N5/03/SD1 N5/03/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the back warehouse</li> <li>• nearly</li> </ul>		
4.	<b>But</b> the activity isn't simply a seasonal surge: The daily appointments are booked solid <b>through the end of January,</b> and	N5/04/TD N5/04/DD		through the end of January			But

	demand has been overwhelming for The Open Door's other community-based food distribution events.						
5.	<b>While 2023</b> was the year that meaningful progress was made on slowing down painfully <b>high</b> inflation, <b>33 months'</b> worth of fast- <b>rising</b> prices took <b>their</b> toll on many Americans, especially <b>those</b> with <b>lower</b> incomes.	N5/05/PD N5/05/TD1 N5/05/TD2 N5/05/SD1 N5/05/SD2 N5/05/SD3 N5/05/SD4 N5/05/DD	their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023</li> <li>• 33 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high</li> <li>• rising</li> <li>• those</li> <li>• lower</li> </ul>		While
6.	<b>To that point, this year</b> also marks a record year for food pantry visits <b>in Minnesota</b> and beyond — in many cases, <b>by a country mile</b> .	N5/06/TD1 N5/06/TD2 N5/06/SD N5/06/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• this year</li> <li>• by a country mile</li> </ul>	In Minnesota		To that point
7.	“The years of inflation, <b>they</b> stacked <b>on top</b> of each other,” said Jason Viana, <b>The Open Door's executive director</b> .	N5/07/PD N5/07/SD N5/07/SCD	they		on top	The Open Door's executive director	
8.	“ <b>We</b> were seeing the impact of [ <b>rising</b> wages], but inflation wiped all that out.”	N5/08/PD N5/08/SD	We		rising		
9.	Turning <b>the corner</b> ?	N5/09/SD			the corner		
10.	<b>In 2022</b> , the US saw inflation spike to levels not seen <b>in four decades</b> , and the Federal Reserve was in the throes of a historic rate-hiking campaign to cool <b>it back down</b> .	N5/10/PD N5/10/TD1 N5/10/TD2 N5/10/SD	it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2022</li> <li>• in four decades</li> </ul>	back down		
11.	<b>At the start of this year</b> , inflation had moderated some — the Consumer Price Index had cooled to	N5/11/PD N5/11/TD1 N5/11/TD2 N5/11/TD3	its	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the start of this year</li> <li>• in January 2023</li> </ul>			

	6.5% <b>in January 2023</b> from <b>its</b> 9.1% peak <b>in June 2022</b> .			• in June 2022			
12.	<b>However</b> , the US economic outlook was clouded by <b>ongoing</b> fears that the aggressive Fed campaign would lead to a <b>downturn</b> .	N5/12/TD N5/12/SD N5/12/DD		ongoing	downturn		However
13.	<b>Those</b> dire predictions did not materialize.	N5/13/DD					Those
14.	<b>It currently</b> appears that the Fed has turned <b>the corner</b> on <b>its</b> lengthy battle to bring <b>down</b> inflation without the economy careening <b>into</b> a recession.	N5/14/PD1 N5/14/PD2 N5/14/TD N5/14/SD1 N5/14/SD2 N5/14/SD3	• It • its	currently	• the corner • down • into		
15.	The labor market remains strong, which has helped to fuel consumer spending and keep the broader economic engine churning.						
16.	The housing refinancing boom of <b>previous years</b> and the resurgent stock market have made many — but certainly not all — households wealthier.	N5/16/TD		previous years			
17.	<b>“It’s</b> been a difficult <b>few years</b> , but <b>I</b> do think that <b>in 2023</b> , the situation is improving for households as inflation has slowed and as wage growth has remained <b>above</b> the <b>pre-pandemic</b> trend,” said Gus Faucher, <b>senior vice president and chief economist of the PNC Financial Services Group</b> .	N5/17/PD1 N5/17/PD2 N5/17/TD1 N5/17/TD2 N5/17/TD3 N5/17/SD N5/17/SCD N5/17/DD1	• It • I	• few years • in 2023 • pre-pandemic	above	senior vice president and chief economist of the PNC Financial Services Group	

18.	<b>But he</b> also noted that many lower-income Americans are still struggling.	N5/18/PD N5/18/DD	he				But
19.	“The types of prices that went up <b>in 2021 and 2022, they</b> tend to carry more weight for <b>lower</b> -income households, and <b>they</b> obviously had less of a cushion to start with.”	N5/19/PD1 N5/19/PD2 N5/19/TD N5/19/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they</li> <li>• they</li> </ul>	in 2021 and 2022	lower		
20.	The <b>latest</b> reads on inflation show that the pace of price hikes has cooled substantially.	N5/20/TD		latest			
21.	The Consumer Price Index measured 3.1% <b>annually in November</b> , and the Personal Consumption Expenditures price index not only <b>came</b> in even <b>lower</b> at 2.6%, but also <b>declined monthly for the first time since April 2020</b> .	N5/21/TD1 N5/21/TD2 N5/21/TD3 N5/21/TD4 N5/21/TD5 N5/21/SD1 N5/21/SD2 N5/21/SD3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• annually</li> <li>• in November</li> <li>• monthly</li> <li>• for the first time</li> <li>• since April 2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• came</li> <li>• lower</li> <li>• declined</li> </ul>		
22.	<b>But there’s</b> still a long way to go <b>before</b> inflation is where the Fed wants <b>it</b> .	N5/22/PD N5/22/TD1 N5/22/SD1 N5/22/SD2 N5/22/SD3 N5/22/DD	it	before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• a long way</li> <li>• go</li> </ul>		But
23.	The <b>earlier</b> price increases became pervasive and “sticky,” meaning that once prices <b>go up, they</b> don’t easily <b>go down</b> .	N5/23/PD N5/23/TD N5/23/SD1 N5/23/SD2	they	earlier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• go up</li> <li>• go down</li> </ul>		
24.	<b>That’s</b> making <b>it</b> that much more difficult to bring consumer costs	N5/24/PD1 N5/24/PD2 N5/24/TD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it</li> <li>• their</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• before</li> <li>• recent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• back</li> <li>• jumps</li> </ul>		That

	<b>back to their</b> levels <b>before recent jumps</b> .	N5/24/TD2 N5/24/SD1 N5/24/SD2 N5/24/DD					
25.	<b>For much of this year, Fed Chair</b> Jerome Powell cautioned that the return of inflation to the central bank's 2% target could be <b>long</b> and bumpy.	N5/25/TD1 N5/25/TD2 N5/25/SCD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For much of this year</li> <li>• long</li> </ul>		Fed Chair	
26.	<b>To that end</b> , the Fed's <b>latest</b> economic projections don't have the core Personal Consumption Expenditures price index settling in at 2% <b>until 2026</b> .	N5/26/TD1 N5/26/TD2 N5/26/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• latest</li> <li>• until 2026</li> </ul>			To the end
27.	Soaring fuel costs, surging food prices						
28.	<b>Although</b> the speed of price hikes has gotten better, <b>that's</b> not to say <b>it's</b> been pleasant by any means.	N5/28/PD N5/28/DD1 N5/28/DD2	it				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although</li> <li>• that</li> </ul>
29.	"Consumers remember a couple of <b>years ago</b> when <b>they</b> could buy something for quite a bit less," said Kayla Bruun, <b>senior economist with market research and analytics company Morning Consult</b> .	N5/29/PD N5/29/TD N5/29/SCD	they	years ago		Senior economist with market research and analytics company Morning Consult	
30.	"Food prices are a very visible [piece] and something <b>you're</b> buying <b>very frequently</b> , and <b>there's</b> a lot of awareness of what <b>those</b> prices are, maybe second only to gas prices."	N5/30/PD N5/30/TD N5/30/SD N5/30/DD	you	very frequently	there		those

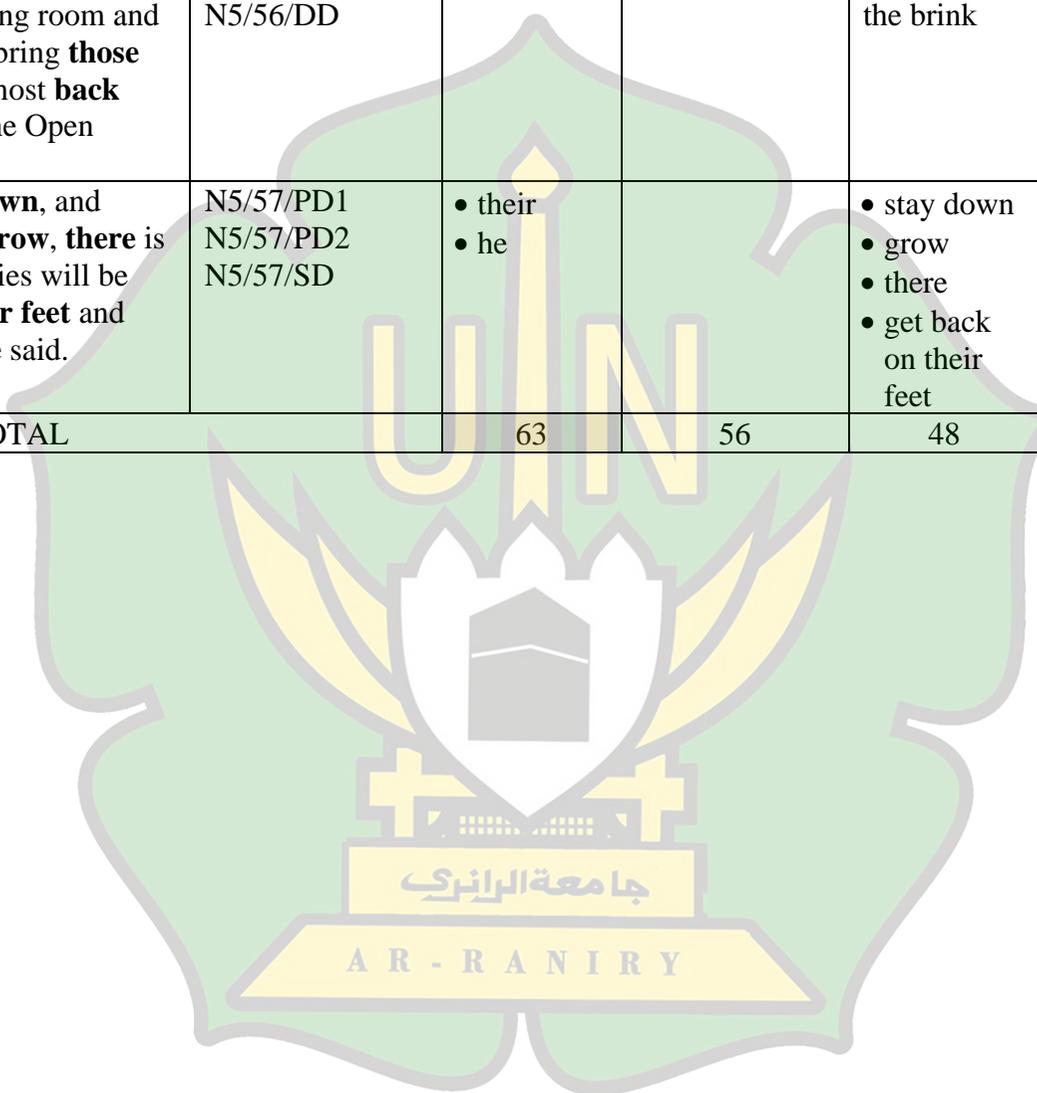
31.	<b>She</b> added: “ <b>That</b> ’s what sticks in <b>their</b> mind the most and what <b>they</b> cite as what bothers <b>them</b> the most. Housing is the other thing <b>I</b> would point to <b>that</b> is a continued strain.”	N5/31/PD1 N5/31/PD2 N5/31/PD3 N5/31/PD4 N5/31/PD5 N5/31/DD1 N5/31/DD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She</li> <li>• their</li> <li>• they</li> <li>• them</li> <li>• I</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That</li> <li>• that</li> </ul>
32.	More than 90% of the items tracked in the Consumer Price Index are more expensive than <b>they</b> were in <b>February 2020</b> , with most price increases landing north of 20% and some (fuel and margarine) approaching 55%, Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows.	N5/32/PD N5/32/TD	they	in February 2020			
33.	Food prices are <b>nearly 25% higher</b> .	N5/33/SD1 N5/33/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nearly</li> <li>• higher</li> </ul>		
34.	<b>However</b> , audio-visual buffs might be the only ones rejoicing as televisions and electronics hardware are <b>among</b> the scant few categories that have actually seen prices decrease <b>since before the pandemic</b> .	N5/34/TD N5/34/SD N5/34/DD		since before pandemic	among		However
35.	“Even as <b>your</b> inflation rates slow, prices are still well <b>above</b> where <b>they</b> were <b>ahead of the pandemic</b> ,” said Shannon Seery, <b>an economist with Wells Fargo</b> .	N5/35/PD1 N5/35/PD2 N5/35/TD N5/35/SD N5/35/SCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• your</li> <li>• they</li> </ul>	ahead of the pandemic	above	an economist with Wells Fargo	
36.	“Households are still grappling with <b>that</b> . Obviously, a slowing price growth environment is beneficial, but when <b>you</b> have the price growth	N5/36/PD1 N5/36/PD2 N5/36/PD3 N5/36/PD4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you</li> <li>• we</li> <li>• it</li> <li>• itself</li> </ul>	the past few years			that

	we've had over <b>the past few years, it</b> kind of compounds on <b>itself.</b> "	N5/36/TD N5/36/DD					
37.	<b>That</b> layering effect of inflation compounded with <b>decades-high interest rates</b> as well as the expiration of pandemic emergency measures further squeezed households' budgets and forced many to rely on food donations, Merissa Piazza, a <b>senior policy analyst for the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland</b> , wrote in a <b>November</b> blog post.	N5/37/TD1 N5/37/TD2 N5/37/SCD N5/37/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decades-high interest rates</li> <li>• November</li> </ul>		a senior policy analyst for the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland	That
38.	"Low-income households are particularly vulnerable to <b>these</b> increases because <b>they</b> spend a greater share of <b>their</b> income on food," <b>she</b> wrote.	N5/38/PD1 N5/38/PD2 N5/38/PD3 N5/38/DD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they</li> <li>• their</li> <li>• she</li> </ul>				these
39.	<b>As such</b> , food banks have seen spikes in demand, Piazza wrote, using the Greater Cleveland Food Bank as an example.	N5/39/DD					As such
40.	<b>Pandemic-era</b> visits peaked in <b>August 2020</b> and bottomed out in <b>January 2022</b> , then ratcheted <b>higher</b> to surpass the pandemic total in <b>August 2023</b> .	N5/40/TD1 N5/40/TD2 N5/40/TD3 N5/40/TD4 N5/40/TD5 N5/40/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pandemic-era</li> <li>• in August 2020</li> <li>• in January 2022</li> <li>• then</li> <li>• in August 2023</li> </ul>	higher		
41.	'Absolute hope' for relief						

42.	Minnesota food shelves are on track to log a record 7 million visitors <b>this year</b> , said Colleen Moriarty, <b>executive director of Minnesota Hunger Solutions.</b>	N5/42/TD N5/42/SCD		this year		executive director of Minnesota Hunger Solutions	
43.	<b>In 2022, there</b> were 5.5 million food shelf visits <b>across the North Star State.</b>	N5/43/TD N5/43/SD1 N5/43/SD2		In 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• across the North Star State</li> </ul>		
44.	<b>Among those</b> visitors were Apple Valley, Minnesota, residents Paul Mentzos and Abbella DiNoto, who were put in contact with CNN Business through The Open Door Pantry.	N5/44/SD1 N5/44/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among</li> <li>• those</li> </ul>		
45.	<b>“I’ve been barely getting by, by the skin of my teeth, for the last three years since Covid,”</b> said DiNoto, 50, who said <b>she</b> is a disabled veteran on a fixed income.	N5/45/PD1 N5/45/PD2 N5/45/TD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I</li> <li>• she</li> </ul>	For the last three years since Covid			
46.	<b>“With the cost of food, the cost of everything going up, I’m getting to the point where I have zero money left over at the end of the month.”</b>	N5/46/PD1 N5/46/PD2 N5/46/TD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I</li> <li>• I</li> </ul>	at the end of the month			
47.	DiNoto said <b>she</b> has racked up credit card debt to cover unexpected expenses.	N5/47/PD	she				
48.	<b>“This month, I</b> could not pay any of my bills,” <b>she</b> said.	N5/48/PD1 N5/48/PD2 N5/48/TD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I</li> <li>• she</li> </ul>	This month			
49.	<b>“And my</b> debts and <b>my</b> bills are mounting, and now <b>I’ve</b> got late	N5/49/PD1 N5/49/PD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• my</li> <li>• my</li> </ul>	now	these		

	payments hitting <b>me</b> and all <b>these</b> credit card fees, and <b>now my</b> minimum payments have gone up, and <b>I</b> 'm hurting bad."	N5/49/PD3 N5/49/PD4 N5/49/PD5 N5/49/PD6 N5/49/TD N5/49/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I</li> <li>• me</li> <li>• my</li> <li>• I</li> </ul>				
50.	Mentzos, 71, spent 43 years of <b>his</b> life driving a taxi <b>around the Twin Cities</b> and raised four children, two of <b>them</b> as a single father, <b>he</b> said.	N5/50/PD1 N5/50/PD2 N5/50/PD3 N5/50/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• his</li> <li>• them</li> <li>• he</li> </ul>		around the Twin Cities		
51.	"I'm very accustomed to being, well, the word would be 'poor,'" <b>he</b> said.	N5/51/PD1 N5/51/PD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I</li> <li>• he</li> </ul>				
52.	"I've been <b>there</b> where <b>I</b> had to cut corners just to eat, and rob Peter to pay Paul."	N5/52/PD1 N5/52/PD2 N5/52/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I</li> <li>• I</li> </ul>		there		
53.	<b>He</b> added: " <b>You</b> 've got to watch every dollar <b>you</b> spend. <b>You</b> 're going to the store with a calculator and watch out so <b>you</b> 're not embarrassed at the checkout because <b>you</b> have overrun [ <b>your</b> money.]"	N5/53/PD1 N5/53/PD2 N5/53/PD3 N5/53/PD4 N5/53/PD5 N5/53/PD6 N5/53/PD7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He</li> <li>• You</li> <li>• you</li> <li>• You</li> <li>• you</li> <li>• you</li> <li>• you</li> </ul>				
54.	With the expiration of additional Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and the rising prices, Mentzos has had to rely on food shelves more <b>lately</b> .	N5/54/TD		lately			
55.	Inflation is expected to let up further <b>through 2024</b> , a year that could see some relief as well on the interest rate front.	N5/55/TD		Through 2024			

56.	Such a combination could give Americans more breathing room and hopefully be enough to bring <b>those</b> who are struggling the most <b>back from the brink</b> , said The Open Door's Viana.	N5/56/SD N5/56/DD			back from the brink		those
57.	"If inflation can <b>stay down</b> , and wages can continue to <b>grow</b> , <b>there</b> is absolute hope that families will be able to <b>get back on their feet</b> and require less support," <b>he</b> said.	N5/57/PD1 N5/57/PD2 N5/57/SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• their</li> <li>• he</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stay down</li> <li>• grow</li> <li>• there</li> <li>• get back on their feet</li> </ul>		
TOTAL			63	56	48	7	20



News : 6

Title : US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month

Source : Bahney, A. (2023, December 26). US home prices hit another record high in October, rising for ninth straight month. *CNN*.  
<https://edition.cnn.com/2023/12/26/business/us-home-prices-record-high-october/index.html>

No.	Data	Code	Classification of Deixis				
			PD	TD	SD	SCD	DD
1.	US home prices continued to <b>rise in October</b> , hitting a new record <b>high</b> and marking <b>the ninth-consecutive month of increases</b> , according to data released <b>Tuesday</b> .	N6/01/TD1 N6/01/TD2 N6/01/TD3 N6/01/SD1 N6/01/SD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in October</li> <li>• the ninth-consecutive month of increases</li> <li>• Tuesday</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rise</li> <li>• high</li> </ul>		
2.	Together with soaring mortgage rates <b>that month</b> , <b>rising</b> home prices have made <b>this</b> the least affordable housing market <b>in a generation</b> .	N6/02/TD1 N6/02/TD2 N6/02/SD N6/02/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that month</li> <li>• in a generation</li> </ul>	rising		this
3.	<b>Even</b> as mortgage rates lingered <b>above 7% in October</b> , reaching the <b>highest levels in 23 years</b> , historically <b>low</b> inventory continued to push <b>up</b> the price of a home.	N6/03/TD1 N6/03/TD2 N6/03/SD1 N6/03/SD2 N6/03/SD3 N6/03/SD4 N6/03/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in October</li> <li>• in 23 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• above</li> <li>• highest</li> <li>• low</li> <li>• up</li> </ul>		Even
4.	Prices rose 0.6% from <b>the month before</b> , according to seasonally adjusted data from the S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller US National Home Price Index.	N6/04/TD		the month before			

5.	Compared to a <b>year ago</b> , the national composite index covering all nine U.S. census divisions reported a 4.8% <b>annual change in October</b> from <b>the year before</b> , up from a 4% change <b>in the previous month</b> .	N6/05/TD1 N6/05/TD2 N6/05/TD3 N6/05/TD4 N6/05/TD5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a year ago</li> <li>• annual</li> <li>• in October</li> <li>• the year before</li> <li>• in previous month</li> </ul>			
6.	“U.S. home prices accelerated at <b>their</b> fastest annual rate of the year <b>in October</b> ,” said Brian D. Luke, <b>head of commodities, real and digital assets at S&amp;P DJI</b> in a statement.	N6/06/PD N6/06/TD N6/06/SCD	their	in October		head of commodities, real and digital assets at S&P DJI	
7.	<b>This</b> marked the strongest national growth rate <b>since 2022</b> .	N6/07/TD N6/07/DD		since 2022			This
8.	Part of the reason prices have <b>climbed</b> was because of stubbornly <b>low</b> inventory.	N6/08/SD1 N6/08/SD2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climbed</li> <li>• low</li> </ul>		
9.	People that could absorb <b>higher</b> mortgage rates or who were paying cash competed for the few homes available.	N6/09/SD			higher		
10.	Combined with the fear from many buyers that if <b>they</b> don’t buy <b>now</b> , interest rates could <b>increase</b> even more, prices moved <b>higher</b> .	N6/10/PD N6/10/TD N6/10/SD1 N6/10/SD2	they	now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase</li> <li>• higher</li> </ul>		
11.	Where are home prices going <b>up</b> ?	N6/11/SD			up		
12.	Each index — the 10-city, 20-city and National Index — remained at <b>all-time</b> highs, with <b>eight of 20 cities</b> registering <b>all-time</b> highs: <b>Miami, Atlanta, Chicago, Boston, Detroit,</b>	N6/12/TD1 N6/12/TD2 N6/12/SD1 N6/12/SD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all-time</li> <li>• all-time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eight of 20 cities</li> <li>• Miami, Atlanta, Chicago,</li> </ul>		

	<b>Charlotte, New York and Cleveland.</b>				Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, New York and Cleveland		
13.	Detroit kept pace as the fastest growing market <b>for the second month</b> in a row, registering an 8.1% <b>annual</b> gain.	N6/13/TD1 N6/13/TD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for the second month</li> <li>• annual</li> </ul>			
14.	<b>San Diego</b> followed with 7.2% <b>annual</b> gains, and <b>New York</b> with a 7.1% gain.	N6/14/TD N6/14/SD1 N6/14/SD2		annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Diego</li> <li>• New York</li> </ul>		
15.	<b>“We</b> are experiencing broad-based home price appreciation <b>across the country</b> , with steady gains seen <b>in 19 of 20 cities</b> ,” said Luke.	N6/15/PD N6/15/SD1 N6/15/SD2	We		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 19 of 20 cities</li> <li>• across the country</li> </ul>		
16.	<b>“This month’s</b> report reflects trendline growth compared to historical returns and little disparity <b>among cities.</b> ”	N6/16/TD N6/16/SD		This month	among cities		
17.	<b>The Midwest and the Northeast regions</b> are the fastest growing markets, while <b>the Southwest and West</b> have lagged <b>behind other regions</b> for <b>over a year</b> .	N6/17/TD N6/17/SD1 N6/17/SD2 N6/17/SD3		over a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Midwest and the Northeast regions</li> <li>• the Southwest and West</li> <li>• behind other regions</li> </ul>		

18.	“ <b>This month’s</b> index reflects a <b>rising</b> tide <b>across nearly all markets</b> ,” said Luke.	N6/18/TD N6/18/SD1 N6/18/SD2		This month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rising</li> <li>• across nearly all market</li> </ul>		
19.	<b>October’s</b> index data tracks <b>August, September and October</b> , a period through which mortgage rates <b>climbed</b> sharply from 6.9% <b>in August</b> to 7.79% <b>by the end of October</b> .	N6/19/TD1 N6/19/TD2 N6/19/TD3 N6/19/TD4 N6/19/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• October</li> <li>• August, September and October</li> <li>• in August</li> <li>• by the end of October</li> </ul>	climbed		
20.	Existing home sales <b>fell to a new 13-year low in October</b> as soaring mortgage rates cut into purchasing power for many buyers, said Danielle Hale, <b>chief economist for Realtor.com</b> , in a statement.	N6/20/TD N6/20/SD1 N6/20/SD2 N6/20/SCD		in October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fell</li> <li>• to a new 13-year low</li> </ul>	chief economist for Realtor.com	
21.	“Shoppers who could successfully navigate <b>rising</b> costs were likely well-qualified, and amid limited inventory and a sense that mortgage rates might continue to <b>rise</b> , pushed home prices <b>higher</b> ,” Hale noted.	N6/21/SD1 N6/21/SD2 N6/21/SD3			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rising</li> <li>• rise</li> <li>• higher</li> </ul>		
22.	Home prices expected to stay strong <b>in 2024</b>	N6/22/TD		in 2024			
23.	The <b>2023</b> housing market is closing in a more positive situation than expected only <b>one month ago</b> , said Selma Hepp, <b>CoreLogic’s chief economist</b> in statement.	N6/23/TD1 N6/23/TD2 N6/23/SCD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023</li> <li>• one month ago</li> </ul>		CoreLogic’s chief	
24.	<b>While</b> typical mortgage rates were at <b>their highest</b> level <b>in 23 years</b> ,	N6/24/PD N6/24/TD1	their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 23 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• highest</li> </ul>		While

	hitting 7.79% <b>at the end of October</b> , according to Freddie Mac, rates have <b>come down</b> considerably <b>since then</b> .	N6/24/TD2 N6/24/TD3 N6/24/SD1 N6/24/SD2 N6/24/DD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the end of October</li> <li>• since then</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• come down</li> </ul>		
25.	The average rate <b>for a 30-year</b> , fixed-rate loan was 6.67% <b>last week</b> , the <b>lowest</b> level <b>since June</b> .	N6/25/TD1 N6/25/TD2 N6/25/TD3 N6/25/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a 30-year</li> <li>• last week</li> <li>• since June</li> </ul>	lowest		
26.	“With mortgage rates <b>dropping</b> , demand for homes <b>in early 2024</b> is likely to be strong and will <b>again</b> put pressure on prices, similar to trends observed <b>in early 2023</b> ,” said Hepp.	N6/26/TD1 N6/26/TD2 N6/26/TD3 N6/26/SD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in early 2024</li> <li>• again</li> <li>• in early 2023</li> </ul>	dropping		
27.	Home price gains in the CoreLogic S&P Case-Shiller Index have <b>increased</b> by 7% <b>since the beginning of the year</b> and are 1% <b>higher</b> than at the peak <b>in 2022</b> , recovering all losses recorded <b>in the second half of 2022</b> .	N6/27/TD1 N6/27/TD2 N6/27/TD3 N6/27/SD1 N6/27/SD2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• since the beginning of the year</li> <li>• in 2022</li> <li>• in the second half of 2022</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased</li> <li>• higher</li> </ul>		
28.	“ <b>Still</b> , most markets will continue to reach new home price <b>highs over the course of 2024</b> ,” said Hepp.	N6/28/TD N6/28/SD N6/28/DD		over the course of 2024	highs		Still
TOTAL			4	45	38	3	5

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY

1. Name : Putri Rizka Fonna
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11. Educational Background
  - a. Elementary School : MIN Bireuen (Graduated in 2013)
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    - UIN Ar-Raniry (From 2019 until 2024)
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Banda Aceh, May 28<sup>th</sup> 2024

**Putri Rizka Fonna**