

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is used by human beings to communicate among one another. Language and human cannot be separated each other. Language as a communication mean is necessary to be mastered. Without language, it is impossible for human to communicate and interact with others well. Everyone makes daily activities using language. These activities include talking with friend, listening to teachers, reading assignment, surfing the internet and Language is studied in Linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics discusses many different facets of language, such as form, meaning, structure and context. Linguistics aims at providing theories of natural language. Natural language is a human written or spoken language used by community. The various sub-branches of linguistics concern with how languages are structured, what they have in common, how they are acquired and used, how they change. In linguistics learn about Phonology, Morphology, Semantics, and Pragmatics.

Pragmatics is seen as an understanding between people to obey certain rules of interaction. In everyday language, the meanings of words and phrases are constantly implied and not explicitly stated. In certain situations, words can have a certain meaning. Pragmatics learn how words can be interpreted in different ways based on the context. In pragmatics students of colleges study about Deixis, Speech Act, Presupposition, and Implicature.

Deixis is emphasis on languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event as well the interpretation of the utterances from various situation or context. There are five types of deixis; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse and social deixis.

So, According to Levinson (1983: 68) Th “*There are five deixis: person deiis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse, and social deixis.*In person deixis, it devided into 3 point, first person deixis contains (*I*), second person deixis contain (*you*), third person deixis contains (*he, she, it*). The place or spatial deixis contains the place or the location of the speech event (*this and that, here and there*). Time or temporal deixis concerns the time of the speech event (*now, then , today, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday, next..., last...*) social deixis concerns the words to call the hearer or the addrese(*Lord, Dad, Mom, David...*). Discourse deixis is the use of *that* and *this*.

Concerning on the background above, the writer will conduct a study entitled AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE READER’S MAGAZINE “MY STORY” IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

1.2. The Problem of the Study

The problem of this study is formulated as in the following:

What types of Deixis are used in The reader’s Magazine “MY STORY” in National geographic magazine?

1.3. The Objective of the Study

From the background of the study above the objectives of the study is:
To find out the types of Deixis used in The reader's magazine "MY STORY" in a National geographic magazine .

1.4. The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study will be limited to describe the types of deixis used in based on Cruse Theory (2000:320). There are many kind of magazine they are : readers digest magazine, People celebrity magazine, Journalism magazine, weekly life style celebrity magazine, Highend teen magazine, Vogue magazine, etc. and the writer focus to analyze deixis in "My story" column which is taken from National geographic magazine edited in USA.

1.5. The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study will be useful for:

1. Theoretically

The results of this study are expected to provide a deeper understanding of pragmatic learning, especially the 5 types contained in deixis. The author hopes that this study can provide more information in identifying the definition, meaning and type of an object

2. Practically

- (1) For the writer : The result of this study is expected to give more information and knowledge about subfield of semantics particularly deixis.

- (2) For English Students : the findings of this study are expected to be useful for the viewers and who would like to enlarge their knowledge about deixis especially for the students who are interested in analyzing deixis and its types in magazine exactly in 'My Story' in the National geographic magazine.
- (3) For Researcher: these findings of the study are expected to enrich their knowledge about deixis and its types in 'My Story' in the National geographic magazine.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Language

Language is the system of words or signs that people use to express thoughts and feelings. It is used between three or more people in carrying out their daily activities and has main role to make people understand. There are many languages in the world, one of them is English.

Some experts have given their opinion or idea about language. Algeo (2010 :2) stated that a language is a system of conventional vocal signs by means of which human being communicate. Language cannot be separated from the human being, it is a media to say anything and express the ideas, by using language, people can interact well, exchanging their ideas and also to fulfill their needs.

Language also is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols permit all people in given culture to communicate or to interact. According to Hornby(2003:240) “language a system of sounds and words used by human being to communicate and express their thoughts and feeling”.

According to explanation above, them that language is meant of communication that makes people can express their purpose, feelings, and their opinions. People can interact to another through language and all human’s activities are affected by language the use, what so ever they do, anywhere, anytime people always use it to know and to connect all people in the world. In this world there are many languages, one of them is English.

2.2. Linguistics

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics is talking about many facets of language such as structure, meaning, form and context, but the facets is divided into some domain of linguistics.

Olamide and Segun (2014:3) Thinks that linguists have diverse approaches at their disposal in their analysis of data, but Pragmatics will serve as the linguistic approach for the research work, since Pragmatics is one of the major fields in linguistic that could unravel meaning in language. The field of linguistics, the scientific study of human natural language, is a growing and exciting area of study, with an important impact on fields as diverse as education, sociology, language teaching, cognitive psychology, philosophy, computer science, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, among others. (Akmajian, 2010:5-6). By structure, it means that the rules for forming acceptable utterances of the language. By acceptable or well form means that speakers agree that a particular utterance can indeed be said in a particular language, and make no judgment about whether or not it should be said, linguistics has many sub-fields concerned with particular aspects of linguistic structure.

The writer takes the conclusion that Linguistics is study scientific study of human language and linguistics can be broadly broken into three categories or subfields study language from, language meaning, and language in context.

2.3. Pragmatics

Pragmatics also discusses the utterance meaning or sentence used in communication between the speaker and hearer. As stated by Adisutrisno (2008:63), “pragmatics is the study of utterance’s meaning, sentence which are

used in communication, and also the study of meaning in language interaction between a speaker and hearer”.

Moreover, Griffiths (2006:132) defines pragmatics as “the study of how senders and addressees in acts of communication rely on context to elaborate on literal meaning”. It means that what matters in pragmatics is how context affects the communication between speakers and hearers. Therefore, both Yule (1996:21) and Griffiths (2006: 33) agree with the critical role of context in influencing conversations of talks.

For example:

- a. A parent who says to her son standing near window, “it’s hot in here” it is probably asking her son to open the window.
- b. A teacher complains, “I can’t teach well in dirty room”. This statement usually intends as an order to clean the room or more direct, “Clean up your room”.

The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people’s intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. The big disadvantage is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way. thus, Grundy in Olamide and Segun (2014:3) posits that pragmatists are interested not only in the actual use of language, but also in usage principles, in trying to find ‘grammar’ that accounts for the way language is put to use.

Based on the definitions above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is a general study of how the context influences the speaker in interpreting the

meaning of a sentence or study in the connection with situations of speech in system of communication.

2.4. Deixis

Deixis is the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structures of language themselves. The term is borrowed from the “*Greek*” word for pointing or indicating, and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverb like *now* and *here*, and a variety other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstance of utterance.) Deixis concerns the ways of languages encode information about the context in which utterances occur, and the ways in which the interpretation off utterances depends on the analysis of the context (Strazny, 2005: 260).

A language without deictic can not serve the communication needs of its users as effectively and efficiently as a language that does have them. As example: Meet me here a week from now. From this sentence, the communication will be efficient and effective if the addressee knows where and where the utterance is said or uttered. Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode grammatically features of the context of utterances or speech event. It also concerns ways in which interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. Deixis belong within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of language and contexts in which they are used.

For example:

1. They've followed on the tails of some 700 other dogs rescued by SCAD and placed for adoption. They are personal deixis).
2. Now the organization operates three shelters for over 200 girls throughout Cambodia and employs a staff of 106. (**now**is temporal deixis).
3. And there, glistening like a bright pink gearbox in puddle of clear engine oil beats Noor's swollen heart. (**there**is Spatial deixis).

Deixis doesn't have the constant referent. For example: *I, here, now*. (the referent will be known well if know who, where, and when the words are said). Deixis can be said like "the toys" , which is played is unclear referent because it doesn't include the context. The importance of deictic information for the interpretation of utterances is perhaps best illustrated by what happens when information is lacking. As example: I'll be back in two hours. From this statement, The use of word "I" refers to the person who uttering the sentence. The word "Two hours" refers to what time the situation in will back. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'. In English, the 'near speaker' or proximal terms are "this, here, now". The 'away from speaker', or distal terms, are "that, there, then". (Yule,1996:9).

Based on the definitions above, the writer can conclude that deixis is the referring expression in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the context of utterance. The function of deixis is to point or indicate something and

by knowing deixis can help the reader to know who, where and when the utterance is uttered.

2.5. Types of Deixis

There are several opinions about types of deixis based on linguist, in this study, the discussion is focused only on five types of deixis by Stephen Levinson (1983:21), includes:

1. Person Deixis
2. Spatial Deixis
3. Temporal / Time Deixis
4. Social Deixis
5. Discourse Deixis

2.5.1. Person Deixis

Generally speaking, personal deixis refers to the terms speakers use to convey their message with the words when they call each other during the conversation. (Su, 2010: 3) there are three types: the first personal deixis, the second deixis and the third deixis. According to Cummings (2010:78) that person deixis related directly in the grammatical categories of person. Person deixis is to indicate person and things that presents subject. There are three person deixis, such as: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. For example:

1. *I* am going to the movies.
2. Would *you* like to have dinner?
3. *They* tried to hurt the women, but *he* came to the rescue

Person deixis concerns encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is the grammatically of the speaker's reference to himself, second person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker's reference nor addressees of the utterance in question. (Levinson, 1983:62) so such pronouns as I, we, you, he/she, it and their variants (example: my, mine, your, their, its) are personal deictic. (Adetunji, 2006:3)

Gender

In many languages that only have male and female, referring to gender neutral subjects has different aspects. Objects or things have their own gender too between male or female. When referring to a genderless object, it is often referred to as a male, though the object is genderless. In the English language, when referring to any character that has no gender, a self-aware entity, it is referred to a male, or as a "He", as if an "it" is inappropriate when calling the sentient/able to perceive object a thing. In many languages, they would address people as male, such as a group mixed with men and women is referred to as male. An example would be:

A *man* is responsible for his own soul

as opposed to

Each person is responsible for *his* or *her* own soul

common in many religious texts referring to people of all genders using only the male gender. This can be understood in context; the male gender being used to signify male or female persons.

2.5.2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. Abdullah (2015) also examples of spatial deixis from modern English are: here, there; come, go; bring, take; this, that etc. Example of the indication of movement towards/away from in old English is hither (to this place) or thence (from that place).

Spatial deixis manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs such as *here* and *there*, and demonstratives/determiners such as *this* and *that*. The proximal term *here* means something like “region relatively close to the speaker”. *Here* may represent an area less than the square meter on which the speaker is standing. The spatial deictic show a similar sort of dominance relation to the personal pronouns. We can illustrate this and that. The point is that the combination of *this* book and *that* book must be collectively referred to as *these* books, not *those* books. This encourages us to think of this as a first person deictic. (Cruse, 2000:320).

In considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Speakers temporarily away from their home location will often continue to use “*here*” to mean the (physically distant) home location, as if they were still in that location. Some examples in spatial deixis:

1. *Here* is where we will place the statue.
2. I want to visit *this* beautiful city.
3. She was sitting over *there*.
4. My co-clerks and I referred *to the hospital* as a “baby factory”.

2.5.3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis concerns the encoding of the temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed). Temporal deixis is a kind of deixis indicating of involving a time or times, This deixis function to locate points or intervals on the time deixis, using the moment of utterance as a reference point (Cruse, 2000).

Temporal deictic function to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point. There are thus three major divisions of the time:

1. Before the moment of utterance,
2. At the time of utterance,
3. After the time of utterance,

The most basic temporal deictic in English are now and then. Now is in some ways a kind of temporal here, and displays the same capacity for indefinite extension. Then points away from the present, but is indifferent as to direction, which is normally indicated contextually, (Cruse, 2000: 321) for example:

1. The solar system is now in a relatively stable phase.
2. We were happy then; Ok, I'll see you then.
3. It's raining now

During a 24-hour period, it was not unusual for the staff to attend birth to the of 180 babies. In this type also use elaborate system of non-deictic temporal reference such as calendar time and clock time. However, these forms of temporal reference are learned a lot later than the deictic expressions like *yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*, *tonight*, *next week*, *last week*, *all week*, *this week*, all these expressions depend for their interpretation on knowing the relevant utterance time.(Yule, 1996:14)

2.5.4. Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant- roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent.

for example: God, Mr./Mrs., Son/daughter, Sister/brother, King, Businessman/businesswoman, Mom/ daddy, father/ mother, Lord, man/ woman, boy/ girl, villager, doctor, neighbor, etc.

According to Saeed (2000) this deixis grammatically information about the social identities or relationship of the participants in the conversations.

2.5.5. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis refers to such matters as the use of this to point to future discourse elements, and that to point to past discourse elements.
for example:

1. This is a great story. (“*this*” refers to an upcoming portion of the discourse, and in).
2. *That* was an amazing day. (“*that*” refers to a prior portion of the discourse).

In a similar spirit, the hereby of an explicit per formative sentence could be said to point to current discourse. Sometimes, it is claimed that certain sentence adverbs, such as therefore and furthermore, include an element of discourse deixis in their meaning, as they require the recovery of a piece of previous discourse to be understood. Ribera (2007:2) states that discourse deixis functions as " a metaphorical referential device which maps the ground of utterance onto the text, thus combining the referential properties of deixis and anaphora”.

There are many words and phrases in English that indicate the relationship between utterance and the prior discourse. Cruse (2004) point out that discourse deixis concern the use of expression referring to a part of the discourse.

2.6 Usages of Deixis

It is helpful distinguish between two usages of deixis, gestural and symbolic, as well as non-deictic usages of frequently deictic words. Based on Levinson (1983:68), the differences of deictic terms are:

1. Deictic: a. gestural b. symbolic.
2. Non-Deictic: a. non- anaphoric b. anaphoric

Terms used in *gestural deictic* way can only be interpreted with reference to an audio-visual-tactile, and in general a physical , monitoring of the speech event. A simple example is when an object is pointed at and referred to as “this” or “that”. However, the category can include other types of information than pointing, such as direction of gaze, tone of voice, and so on. Symbolic usage of deictic term require for their interpretation only knowledge of (in particular) the basic spatio –Temporal parameters of the speech event (but also, on occasion, participant-role, and discourse and social parameters) so, for example:

1. I broke this table, (requires being able to see which table is being help up),
whereas.
2. I visited this beach. (requires only knowledge of the current location.)

An anaphoric usage is where some term picks out as referent the same entity (or class of objects) that some prior term in the discourse picked out.

For example : my father was born in Medan and has lived there. (*there refers to Medan*).

There is also the possibility for the gestural usage to combine with the non-deictic anaphoric usage.

For example: the woman broke a finger, *this* one. (this one refers to whatever a finger refers to, but simultaneously must be accompanied by a presentation of the relevant finger)

2.7. Magazine

Magazine is a discrete publication containing a variety of articles and images, that is not a newspaper, book, or catalogue, and has a regular publishing schedule.

According to Hornby (2005:925) magazine is a type of large thick book which a paper cover that you can buy every week or month, containing articles, photograph, etc, often on a particular topic.

Magazine, periodicals, glossies or serials are publications, generally published on a regular schedule, containing a variety of articles. Magazines can be distributed through the mail: though sales by newsstands, bookstores or other vendors: or through free distribution at selected pick-up locations. Magazines come in many shapes and sizes, from bolt action express rifles that hold only a few rounds to machine guns that hold hundreds of rounds. Magazine are easier to be gotten by the people and they are not so expensive, so the people from all levels can get or buy them.

In this Research, the magazine which is used is National geography USA Edition. This is one of English magazine which is published in USA Edition. So,

if USA want to get information from Reader's National geographic magazine, they can get or buy National geographic magazine USA edition.

2.7.1. Reader's National Geographic Magazine

Reader's digest is a general interest family magazine, published ten times annually. The magazine was started by DeWitt Wallace, while recovering from shrapnel wounds received in war I. although Reader's Digest was founded in the U.S its international editions have made it the best-selling monthly magazine in the world. The magazine 's worldwide circulation including all editions has reached 17 million copies and 70 million Reader's Digest has been published in many languages and editions such as English edition, Canadian edition, Arabic edition, Indian edition, etc.

Asian Edition is Asia's largest paid circulation magazine with a monthly circulation of about 360,000 copies across Asia. The President of Reader's Digest Asia Pacific is *Paul Heath* and the editorial director of Reader's Digest Asia Pacific is Tom Moore, while, the editor of its English language Asian edition is "Dora Cheok". (<http://www.wikipedia.com/reader's digest>).

This magazine consisted of some columns. They are letter from the Editor, Click, Letters, My Story, Health Smart, Heroes, Quotes, Laugh, Etc. one of these columns which will be analyzed in this research is "My Story" column.

2.7.2. My Story

So many people like to read story. Based on Hornby (2005:1513), Story is a description of events and people that the writer or speaker has invented in order to entertain people: adventure/detective/love, etc. it is also an account, often spoken, of what happened to somebody of how something happened.

The people would like to read some stories or events which are happen around this world from some magazine or newspapers. They would like to read them because story is one of interesting subject/description to be read. There are so many stories which the people can find in National Geographic Magazine. One of them is “My Story”. This story can be found in “My story” column which is published in this magazine each month. “My Story” is a regular feature about moving, challenging or amusing personal experiences above and beyond the call of daily life.

2.8. Previous Research

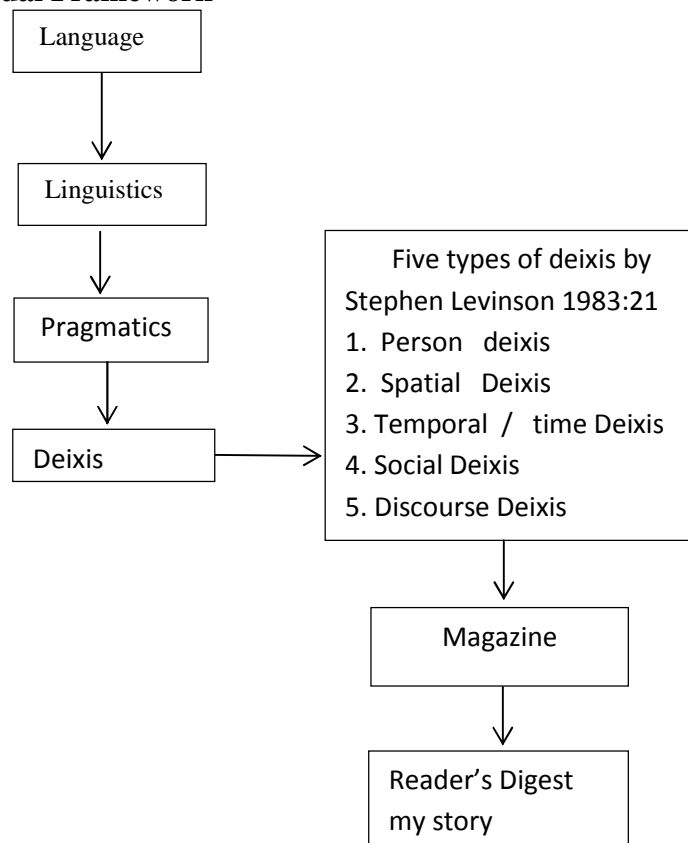
The researcher takes the graduated previous research to strengthen the researcher data about deixis. The first is written by Lestari, Widya. 2015. “A study of Deixis in the interview between Barack Obama and Chuck Todd in “Meet the Press”. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This study investigated the types of deixis, the types of reference and the reference meaning that used by Barack Obama and Chuck todd in “Meet the Press” interview. The data were classified based on Levinson’s theory of Deixis which is divided into five types, namely Person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. While for types of reference that mostly applied in this interview is anaphora reference which the pronoun always explained before. In this case, the mostly types of deixis that obtained in this interview are the use of word I and We derived from Barack Obama. The word I in this interview refers to President Obama himself, while the pronoun we are refers to President Obama and 35 his Government. Whereas, For Chuck Todd as a Host in this speech

events, the mostly types of deixis that he used the second pronoun You which refers to President Obama as the addressee in this speech events, the second person deixis is the first Pronoun I which refers to himself (Chuck Todd). The second previous study come from Ki Sabdo, Achmad. 2016. An Analysis Of Deixis In Jordan Rudess Dream Theatre Interview And Live Rig Tour On Youtube. English Department of Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The study investigated types of deixis based on the three main deixis proposed by George Yule. This research the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The findings of the analysis are the researcher found three types of deixis that can applied in the video interview of Jordan Rudess entitled “Jordan Rudess Dream Theatre Interview and Live Rig Tour”, such as: person or personal deixis, time or temporal deixis, and place or spatial deixis. The third previous study is a journal international arranged by XI Hongmei, LIU Dan, WANG Dan-yu entitled “A Study on the Adaptability of Person Deixis in English Teacher Talk” on 2016. This paper, based on Jef Verschueren’s Adaptation Theory, mainly explores the adaptability of person deixis in English teacher talk in the communicative classroom context.

The study shows the employment of person deixis in English teacher talk is not arbitrary, but adapts to the communicative contextual factors, i.e., adapts to emotive elements, like empathy, face, motivation, etc., adapts to the social relations between teachers and students, and the teachers’ roles, and adapts to the students’ physical feedback, etc. 36 Conducting research on person deixis in teacher talk is conducive to understanding the dynamic process of language use. The fourth previous study also come from the journal international written by

Muhammad Abdullah, Ph.D. Scholar with the title “Deixis: A Pragmatics Analysis”. Present study discusses deixis comparatively with reference to Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996) in terms of its clarification of concepts, appropriate exemplification and coherent argumentation as propounded in their respective works on pragmatics. However, it is revealed through this discussion that the approach of Yule is quite precise and comprehensive as compared to Levinson. Therefore, the researcher can compare the researcher study with the previous research before. This research tries to explain the study around pragmatics’ issue where the researcher took a focus on deixis study as the object of the research. In hope this should be the encouragement for the English teacher to decide the use of deixis during teaching learning process. By shown this fact, the researcher study about deixis of English teacher utterance can be valid and trusted.

2.9. The Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

The method which is apply in analyzing the data in this study is descriptive Qualitative method by analyzing the Deixis in ‘My Story’ which will be taken from National geographic magazine edited in USA In classic reads in edition 2020. Based on best and khan (2003:241), Qualitative researchers do not bring such hypotheses to their research. The detailed descriptions collected in qualitative research could be converted later to numerical data and analyzed quantitatively, but the reverse is not possible. In addition, although some qualitative research includes limited quantification (example: counting the number of occurrences of an event), in general, qualitative research interprets data without numerical analysis.

3.2. The Data and The source of Data

The subjects of this study are some stories which will be taken from ‘My Story’ column which will be taken from National geographic magazine edited in USA In classic reads in edition 2020. There were one stories in this research where one story is taken from each selected edition namely “my story”.

3.3. The Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer will use these following steps:

1. Firstly, reading magazine from National geographic magazine
2. Secondly, transcribing the sentences stories from the magazine and finding out the five types of deixis in these stories.
3. The third, underlying the sentence in deixis .

3.4. Technique of Analyzing Data

The techniques of data collection in this study that which will be used by the writer in collecting data as follow:

- 1) Classifying the five types of deixis; person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis from each story , then tabulating the frequency of each types of deixis.
- 2) Counting the five types of deixis which were used in 'My Story' of reader's Digest.

3.5.Triangulation

The trustworthiness of the data need to be checked to examine the validity of data. In this research the writer will use the triangulation technique to observed the validity of the data. According to susanstainback in sugiyono(2007:330) triangulation the aims not determined the truth about same social phenomenon, rather them the purpose triangulation is increase one understanding of what ever being investigated. William wiersma in sugiono (2007:372) also stated that triangulation the qualitative cross validation. It assist the sufficiency the data according to convergence multiple data source or multiple data collection text. Norman Derzim in halles there are have been to identify validity.

1. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation relates to the use of variety data or information including time, space, and person in a research. Data triangulation is the process rechecking and

comparing information by writer which obtained in the different source, to get the data, the writer will compare observation data with and interview data.

2. Time Triangulation

Time Triangulation relates to the use of time in getting more valid data. Writer needs to do the observation more than once to make sure the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory Triangulation relates to the use two or more theories which is combined when examining situation and phenomenon. Some theories support both of way of collecting and analyzing data need to be created more complete to give more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology Triangulation

Methodology Triangulation relates to the checking the data or data result.

The aim is to conduct situation phenomenon by using some method. Methodology triangulation is similar with the mix or method approaches use in social science research. Where the result from one method are used to enhance, argument, and clarify the result of others. In this research the writer will combine those all triangulations. The observation will not done once. The writer also will compare the finding of data observation, and the writer will compare some theories to support this research and make sure the data is valid.