

DEIXIS ON OBAMA’S REMARKS ON PARIS TERRORIST ATTACK

THESIS

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF

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DEIXIS ON OBAMA’S REMARKS ON PARIS TERRORIST ATTACK

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Humanities in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

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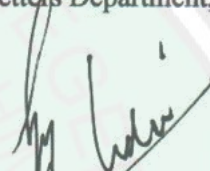
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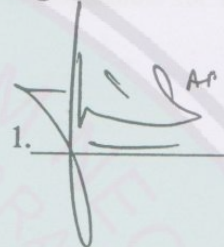
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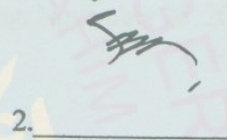
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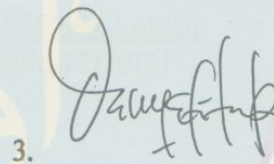
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I, Alif Zainal Abidin, as the writer of the thesis entitled “Deixis on Obama’s Remarks on Paris Terrorist Attack” certify that this thesis is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except for those which are referenced in the text and listed in the bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claims from others.

Malang, November 26, 2016



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MOTTO

“Work Hard, Pray Harder, Love Hardest

Never Forget to Thank the God”

(Zen Aliv)



DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to those who are keen on learning English, especially in discourse aspects. This is for those who regard that conveying utterance and understanding context by using deixis concept properly is as an important thing to notice in using the language.



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First and above all, I praise and feel thankful to God, the almighty who is providing me this opportunity and granting me the capability to proceed successfully. This thesis appears in its current form due to the assistance and guidance of several people. I would like to offer my sincere thanks to all of them.

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The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Abidin, A. Zainal. 2016. *Deixis on Obama's Remarks on Paris Terrorist Attack*. Thesis, Faculty of Humanities, English Letters and Language Department, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Keywords: deixis, remarks, Obama, Paris terrorist attack

This study examines the use of deixis on Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack. Deixis which is well known as 'pointing via language' is an utterance of meaning based on the word and phrase within the context. In this study, the theory is based on the Levinson's theory of deixis which is divided into five categories. Those are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. This study is carried out to address the research questions: how is deixis used by Obama on his remarks on Paris terrorist attack.

This study is a qualitative inquiry aimed at analyzing the case of deixis used on remarks. Besides, Levinson (1983) theory is used to analyze the five types of deixis. It also including others theory, Yule (1996) adds the basic three-part division of person deixis.

This study results that the deictic expression used on Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack consists of consists of 42 person deixis, 9 time deixis, 4 place deixis, 3 discourse deixis, and 5 social deixis. The kinds of person deixis found are I, you, he, him, we, us, they, and them. Then, place deixis found are Paris, United States, here, and there. Besides, time deixis found are evening, tonight, today, few days ahead, and next few days. Meanwhile, discourse deixis found are demonstration of word "this". Furthermore, social deixis found are President Hollande, my teams, and the press.

مستخلص البحث

العابدين، ألف زين. ٢٠١٦. الإشارية في قول أوباما عند ضربة الإرهاب بارس. البحث الجامعي، كلية الإنسانية، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: ديني إيفيتا نور رخماواتي الماجستير.

كلمات أساسية : الإشارية، قول، أوباما، ضربة الإرهاب فارس
هذا البحث سيبحث استخدام الإشارية في قول أوباما عند ضربة الإرهاب بارس. الإشارية أو مشهور ب "الإشارة باللغة" هي القول ذا المعنى المناسب بالكلمة أو التعبير في السياق. يستخدم الباحث نظرية الإشارية ليفينسون Levinson الذي يقسم الإشارية إلى خمسة أقسام. هم إشارية الفرد، وإشارية المكان، وإشارية الوقت، وإشارية التكلم، وإشارية الاجتماعية. هذا البحث يعتمد على سؤال البحث: كيف يستخدم أوباما الإشارية في قوله عند ضربة الإرهاب بارس.

هذا البحث البحث الكيفي بهدف تحليل الأمثلة من الإشارية المستخدمة في القول. بجانب ذلك، نظرية ليفينسون (١٩٨٣) مستخدمة لتحليل خمسة أنواع الإشارية. تستخدم هذا البحث بعض النظريات، مثل نظرية يولي Yule (١٩٩٦) التي تزيد ثلاثة أنواع من إشارية الفرد.

يجد البحث الإشارية المستخدمة في قول أوباما عند ضربة الإرهاب بارس تتكون من ٤٢ إشارية الفرد، ٩ إشارية الوقت، ٤ إشارية المكان، ٣ إشارية التكلم، و ٥ من الإشارية الاجتماعية. وأما أنواع الإشارية الفردية أنا، وأنت، وهو/هي، نحن، وهم. وإشارية الوقت الليل، وهذا الليل، أيام تالية. إشارية المكان بارس، والأمم المتحدة، هنا، وهناك. إشارية التكلم المظاهرة من كلمة "هذا/هذه". الإشارية الاجتماعية في رئيس جمهورية هولاندي Hollande، فرقتي، والصحافة.

ABSTRAK

Abidin, A. Zainal. 2016. Deixis dalam Pernyataan Obama pada Serangan Teroris Paris. Skripsi, Fakultas Humaniora, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: deixis, pernyataan, Obama, serangan teroris Paris

Penelitian ini mengkaji penggunaan deixis pada pernyataan Obama dalam serangan teroris di Paris. Deixis yang biasanya dikenal sebagai “Menunjuk menggunakan Bahasa” adalah sebuah ujaran dari arti yang sesuai dengan kata dan frasa dalam suatu konteks. Dalam penelitian ini, teori yang digunakan sesuai dengan teori Levinson yang membagi deixis kedalam 5 kategori. Kategori tersebut adalah deixis perseorangan, deixis tempat, deixis waktu, deixis wacana dan deixis sosial. Penelitian ini mengacu pada rumusan masalah: bagaimana deixis digunakan Obama dalam pernyataannya pada serangan teroris di Paris.

Ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yang bertujuan menganalisa contoh dari deixis yang digunakan dalam sebuah pernyataan. Selain itu, teori Levinson (1983) digunakan untuk menganalisa lima tipe deixis. Dalam penelitian ini, beberapa teori lain juga disertakan, seperti dalam teorinya Yule (1996) yang menambah tiga basis bagian dari deixis perseorangan.

Penelitian ini menemukan deixis yang digunakan pada pernyataan Obama dalam serangan teroris Paris terdiri dari 42 deixis perseorangan, 9 deixis waktu, 4 deixis tempat, 3 deixis wacan, dan 5 deixis sosial. Adapun macam-macam deixis perseorangan yang ditemukan yaitu saya, kamu, dia, kita, dan mereka. Kemudian, deixis waktu yang ditemukan yaitu malam, malam ini, beberapa hari kemudian, dan hari-hari selanjutnya. Selain itu, deixis tempat yang ditemukan yaitu Paris, United States, disini, dan disana. Sedangkan deixis wacana yang ditemukan yaitu sebuah demonstrasi dari kata “ini”. Terlebih, deixis sosial yang ditemukan adalah Presiden Hollande, timku, dan pers.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, several important points related to introduction of the study are discussed. Those points are background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of the key terms, and research method.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language as a tool to communicate has an important role in transferring information, messages, and utterances from one to another. In communication, sometimes people are erroneous in understanding information given. They have their own perspective that makes possibility to the variety thought. They can get different perception. This case occurred because there are some points that could influence people's assumption. Those points are who is the speaker, where and when he or she is speaking. Thus, deixis is needed in order to build a successful communication. The right usage of deixis is important factor in avoiding misunderstanding while doing communication because people cannot utter any utterances without looking for their addressee. It means that both addresser and addressee have their own position while interact each other. In short, to get the same understanding people ought to know the use of deixis. In linguistics, deixis refers to phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information (Levinson 1995, p. 35).

In daily life, people cannot be separated from using deixis. They always use deixis in speaking or in delivering information. Sometimes, people do not

realize whether what type of deixis they used is right or not. The goal is just what they mean is accepted. Whereas, in understanding someone's speech needs an information related to him or her social background in order to evade wrong interpretation of the message or utterance. It means that being careful of accepting someone's utterance is very important. In short, deixis theory should be applied correctly in order to get the successfulness in social communication.

The existence of deixis in communication is needed to give a powerful statements. Deixis which is commonly interpret as a "pointing via language" has the ability to comprehend someone's utterance. In this study, deixis becomes the focus of the research because it is one of the formula to know the intended meanings in investigating someone's remark. Deixis, "the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected" (Levinson 1983:54), has a significant role toward this research. It means that by using deixis the researcher could classify any details of the remarks into parts of deixis which apparently have different interpretation. Therefore, my reasons for addressing this problem, and specifically for using deixis as my illustration, are not merely derived from misunderstanding on a deictic situation, but rather are motivated by a class of data in the domain of deixis and vast phenomenological account of deixis.

In this case, this research is focusing on the types and functions of deixis on Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack. As the President of the United States, Obama may be the most famous public figure and the ascendant person around the world. By this condition, what he said has a possibility to be discoursed. It is evidenced by two popular speeches of Obama's; Victory Speech

(November, 4th 2008) which tells about the power of democracy, and Inaugural Address (January, 20th 2009) conveys about economy and life. This phenomenon encourages the researcher to catch the deep assumption of Obama's speech, including the deictic expressions on his remarks. It is considered significant to deeply know who and what are pointed by Obama on his remarks, especially about Parris Terrorist attack. Thus, the researcher is interested in analyzing his remarks on Paris terrorist attack by bringing deixis as the device to get all the techniques he uses deixis.

Meanwhile, the researcher chooses Obama's remark on Paris terrorist attack as object of the study because it has two reasons. Firstly, Obama's remark on Paris terrorist attack contains various deictic expressions which is interesting and significant to deeply understand by the people. Secondly, there are many responses on this terrorist attack in the form of texts, comments and also updates that indicates how vital this calamity. Those responses come from many people around the world including some international actors and actress like Obama, Madonna, Justin Bieber and One Direction. Thus, it is interesting to know how those who are in sympathy with this event delivering feelings by using deictic expression. Then, Obama is chosen as he is a great person, an important public figure in the world, that is, the president of the United State. Thus, what he conveyed and responded regarding to any cases, especially crucial case as Paris terrorist attack is significant to deeply understand in order not to be misled to grasp what he pointed in his remark.

There are some researchers who has conducted studies which are related to this study. The first previous research was conducted by Sami'ani (Maulana Malik

Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, 2012). His research is entitled Deixis used in the opinion columns of online “Time”. He uses Anderson and Keenan’s theory of deixis. The second previous was conducted by Dimas Pramianto (University of Muria Kudus, 2012). The title is Deixis found in “One Piece” comic. He adopts Levinson’s theory of deixis in his research. Another previous research was conducted by Ardita Dylgjeri (University Student of Elbasan, Albania 2012). He analyzed Deixis in Modern Linguistics and Outside. He used Levinson point of view (1995, p.34) in his research. However, those three researchers above explained about the types of deixis and deictic word used. They did not encourage to gain deep comprehension about deixis usage and its response toward social life. Thus, this research purposes to discover the good usage of deixis including its influence in transforming ideas or thoughts to listeners.

In short, Obama’s Remarks on Paris Terrorist Attack is chosen as the object of this research because it is the commotion terrorist attack recently. Besides, a lot of public figures and social media around the world get the impact of this happening. Then, Obama’s Remarks and Paris Terrorist Attack are the core parts of this research. Therefore, the finding of this study will be the way Obama uses a deixis on his remarks on Paris terrorist attack which as an extraordinary thought towards all participants.

1.2 Research Question

How is Deixis used on Obama’s Remark on Paris Terrorist Attack?

1.3 Objective of the Study

To know the types and functions of Deixis used on Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution to those who are studying discourse analysis especially in the area of deixis. Theoretically, the research is aimed to give more views in term of deixis to the readers. The researcher assumes that in understanding discourse needs deep thought. Thus, this research will provide vivid sight on how deixis is used. Hopefully, this research is useful for discourse study, especially on how to analyze remarks using deixis.

Practically, the outcome of this research is to motivate the readers to function deixis properly within formal and informal speaking. Besides, it will inspire the readers to apply deixis concept in their speaking practice such as while delivering information, speech and so on in order not to be wrong to use deictic expression to point the object, place, and scale. Thus, the results of this research are expected to be beneficial not only for English students but also for anybody who are keen on studying deixis especially on investigating someone's remarks.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research covers deixis used and its function in term of Obama's remark on Paris terrorist attack by applying Levinson's theory on deixis which consists of five types of deixis. Hence, the research will focus only on context analysis.

The limitation of the research is on Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack. As The President of United States, Obama is accustomed to conveying such kind of presidential speech. By this condition, the way he speaks definitely attractive to be discussed. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the five types of deixis proposed by Levinson. In essence, these remarks concern on social term because the contents of the remarks are strategically deal with people thought and feeling.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding on the terms used in this research, the researcher provides some definitions:

1. *Deixis*: the relation of reference to the point of origin of the utterance, on pointing words which had its own reference, and it could be classified based on three factors: who was saying, where it's saying and when it's saying.
2. *Obama's remark*: A spoken statement of an opinion or thought from Obama on his comments, statements, or presidential remarks
3. *Paris terrorist attack*: A surprise attack occurred suddenly in Paris

1.7 Research Method

The research method of this study contains research design, data source, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

The research was designed to give a description of the types and functions of deixis used by Obama on his remarks on Paris terrorist attack. This research was classified as a qualitative method. Silverman (1993) stated that it just because language studies are categorized as social science and most of social science prefers to choose qualitative as a methodology, a general approach used to explore the problems. Therefore, Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack was considered to be discussed in the form of a detailed explanation.

1.7.2 Data Source

The data of this research are taken from remarks conveyed by Obama on Paris terrorist attack. The data are in the form of words and phrases, precisely the data formed in the transcript and video. Thus, the video of Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack is also used in order to ensure that the data are analyzed clearly and correctly. Furthermore, the transcript data consists of 562 words while the length of the video is about 4 minutes.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

Regarding the research instrument, the goal is to collect and analyze the data which is in the form of remarks text. As the research instrument, human is very important in collecting and classifying the data. Lincoln and Bogdan believed that qualitative research studies human experiences and situation. It needs an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of human experiences. Only human instrument is capable of this task. (Bogdan: 1988; p.

76). Therefore, due to qualitative inquiry, the research instrument of this study is the researcher himself.

1.7.4 Data Collection

The data are collected in the form of transcript and video which are obtained from internet resources. The transcript is taken from official site whitehouse.gov while the video is taken from you tube site. In collecting the data, the researcher does some steps. Firstly, the researcher watches the full video of Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack while listening the whole utterances in the video. In the same time, the transcript is scribbled to underline the deictic words or phrases that exist.

Secondly, the researcher focuses on deixis that are found in the transcript paper and collects them in the form of either word or phrases. Thirdly, the data are listed to make sure that the transcript contains five types of deixis. Lastly, the researcher notes listed data to be analyzed with the theory provided.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

To answer the research question, firstly, the researcher collected the authentic data which contains of deixis. Secondly, the data are classified into five branches of deixis based on the Levinson's theory. Thirdly, the researcher focuses on observing both transcript and video in order to get a detail data text. Fourthly, analyzing the data in accordance with the theory proposed. At last, the researcher discussed the data and makes a conclusion to answer the research questions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents several supporting theories and the previous studies. It involves discourse analysis, deixis, and types of deixis.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis in Linguistics is simply defined as a unit of language longer than a single sentence. According to Foucault, Discourse refers to: ways of constituting knowledge, together with social practices, forms of subjectivity, and power relations which inhere in such knowledges and relations between them. Moreover, he states that Discourse is the way of speaking about a topic which delimit the sayable and unsayable. Discourse could not be separated from human life because it is always united with human language. Besides, Weedon (1987, p. 108) argues that Discourses are more than ways of thinking and producing meaning. They constitute the 'nature' of the body, unconscious and conscious mind and emotional life of the subjects they seek to govern. Meanwhile, Brown and Yule (1983:1) explain that discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what and how that language used for it. Thus, discourse analysis is concerned with the language used for communication between the speaker and listener.

Discourse in which often defined as the analysis of language 'beyond the sentence' has the relation with Deixis. As what explained before, discourse concerns with the use of language between the speaker and hearer including what and how that language is used. It shows that understanding discourse is like discovering the implicit meaning of written or spoken language within the

context. On the other hand, deixis is more specific than discourse. According to Fromkin (1991), Deixis are those words in a language entirely depend on context. If discourse is described as understanding language beyond the sentence, deixis is known as a pointing via language. Pointing language means the way speaker utters utterances is by stating with whom, where and when the speech event is existing. In society life, the use of both discourse and deixis is frequently appears even though people are often do not realize it. Sometimes, they just speaks to others without considering several significant aspect such as subjectivities, objectivities, times, places, situations and so on. Therefore, the use of deixis is very important in order to build a good and communicative social interaction.

2.2 Deixis

Levinson (1983:54) states that essentially deixis concerns with the ways in which language encode or grammaticalize feature of the context of utterance or remarks event, and thus also concern with the ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. In addition, deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. It means ‘pointing’ via language (Yule 1996: 9). Based on definition above, we can understand that deixis is a way to refer something in current time, place, and context of speaker and listener via utterance, for example: Jones was born in Malang, Indonesia. He lived there for 20 years. Now, he is in London for continuing his study. 1. The word *he*, *there* and *now* are what we call deixis. 2. Word *he* refers to Jones, *there* refers to Malang of Indonesia while word *now* refers to the time. Thus, the functions of word *he*, *there* and *now* are to indicate people via person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis.

In the Levinson theory, we should add discourse and social deixis. Discourse deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterances where those expressions include the utterance itself. According to Nababan (1987: 42) discourse deixis refer to certain parts of the discourse been given and/or are being developed. Meanwhile, social deixis concerns to the encoding of destination that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent (Levinson 1985:63).

2.2 Types of Deixis

There are several types of deixis as the engine to analyze Obama's remark on Paris terrorist attack. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory (1983:65), namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

2.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the remarks event in which the utterance in the question delivered. Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker of spokesman can be different from the source of an utterance and the recipient is different from the targets and the hearer of the bystanders is different from the addressee or targets. In addition, the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addresses, and third person concerns the encoding of reference to personal and entities which are neither

speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (Levinson 1983:62). Moreover, Yule (1996:10) states as follows “person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by pronouns for first person (‘I’), second person (‘you’), and third person (‘he’, ‘she’, or ‘it’)”.

In addition, there are three kinds of person deixis proposed by Levinson. Those are called as first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. First person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, us, ourselves, our, ours). Besides, second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, and yours. Meanwhile, third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to, for example: he, she, they, him, himself, her, and herself.

2.2.2 Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:79), place deixis (spatial deixis) is the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the remarks event. Yule (1996:12) states that 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. In addition Mayer (2009:186) states that the kind of deixis, known as spatial or space deixis is also associated with the adverbs *here* and *there* and some uses of prepositions such as *in* or *on* (e.g. in the room, on the roof). There are though some pure place deictic words, notably in English the adverbs

here and there and demonstratives pronoun this and that. The importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that they seem to be the basic ways of referring objects, such as: by describing or naming objects or by locating them.

On the other hand, location can be specified as relative to other objects or fixed reference points. In conclusion, place deixis simply defined as the place where the speech event happen.

2.2.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis also called as temporal deixis. Rankema (1993, p. 79) stated that time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance. These language resources are the adverbs of time: yesterday, tomorrow, and now. Furthermore, Levinson (1993, p. 73) denotes that the basis for systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be the natural and prominent cycles of day and night, lunar month, seasons and years. Based on the transcription above, the outcome is clear that those expressions like yesterday, tomorrow and then are markers of time or temporal deixis. In English, time deixis is expressed by adverbs of time and tense markers on the verb. The tense markers in English are distributed into three temporal verbs. They are present, past and future.

2.2.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions with utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself) (Levinson 1983:85). Discourse deixis is the use of demonstrative

“that” and “this”. The use of this can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. The use of that can be used for a preceding portion. In conclusion, discourse deixis is containing speakers’ utterance in the remarks event. Discourse deixis concerns the use of deictic expression with in an utterance as form of orientation inside and unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located.

2.2.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis is those aspects of language structure that are anchored to the social identities of participants (including bystander) in his remarks event, or to relations between them, or relations between them and other referents (Levinson 1979:67). Additionally, social deixis concerns to the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. Levinson (1983: 63) says that 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. Besides that, social deixis is reference to the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event. Social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status. Social deixis separated in to two kinds relational and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. For example: my husband, teacher, cousin, mother, etc. Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc

2.3 Functions of Deixis

2.3.1 Function of Person Deixis

Person deixis dealt with the correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to the addresser and addressee. It is related directly to the participants on the speech event. The categorization of person deixis is divided into first person of the grammaticalization speaker reference to himself, second person person the encoding of the speaker's reference to one on or more addressees, and third person the encoding the encoding of reference to personal and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses of the utterance of question. (Levinson 1985: 62). Inexample :

- **I** read a book in every night
- Could **you** close the window, please!
- **He** always plays football on Sunday

Based on the vivid examples above, the word “I”, “you”, and “we” are called person deixis. The word “I” used by speaker as a means of referring to him/herself and the word “you” is used to refer to addressee or the listener. In meantime, the word “we” is used as the pronoun which is capable of including those both participants. In short the function of person deixis is to stipulate participant role of referent whether he or she is speaker, addressee or the referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. According to Levinson (1983: 62-8), person deixis deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. Mamaridou (2000:75) adds that

person deixis primarily makes reference to the speaker as the deictic center of the speech event and addressee.

2.3.2 Function of Place Deixis

According to Levinson (1987: 79) place deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event; for example: location can be specified relative to other objects or fixed reference points. In addition, (Grundy, 1995:23) declares that place deixis is deictic reference to a location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. The most obvious place-deictic in English are adverb "*here*", and "*there*" and the pointing words "*this*" and "*that*" along with their plural forms.

According to Grundy (2000, p. 28), there are three degrees of proximity by no means uncommon with some language distinguishing proximity to the speaker and to the addressee. They are "here" (proximity), "there" (distal), and where (the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, wither, whence) left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come go, bring, take. So, place deixis is a positional system of utterances. It can show the location of the participation the speech event. In short, place deixis focuses on defining location in space with reference to the position of speaker, versus and hearer. Therefore, the function of place deixis is also to determine the location of the speech event where the word usage of "*this*" means the location of thing is near to the speaker, while word "*that*" is far from him/her.

2.3.3 Function of Time Deixis

Time deixis concerns with the various times involved in and referred to an utterance in speech event. Levinson (1983: 62) states that time deixis is reference made to particular times relative to some other time, most currently the time of utterance. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (like English now and then, yesterday and this year).

Anderson and Keenan (1985) use the speech event in time by means of adverbs (now, then) or nouns (Tuesday, April). This idea indicates that in time deixis the inflection of tense is existed. The use of time deixis is related to the grammatical form especially in the term of time signal. Therefore, time deixis deals with tense system in giving the fact that every sentence makes reference to the event time.

2.3.4 Function of Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis refers to the use of expressions within an utterance to refer to parts of the discourse that contains the utterance including the utterance itself. According to Levinson (1983: 62), discourse or text deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. Discourse deixis is the demonstrative use of “this” and “that”.

In example:

“That’s wrong” I never do that crime.

Based on the example above, the researcher means to give statement that discourse deixis can be realized by the kinds of expressions. What makes distinction between place deixis and discourse deixis is on the expression of the speaker towards listeners. Furthermore, the sense of applying word “that” in place deixis form is different with the use in discourse deixis form. In conclusion, it emphasizes the demonstrative use of place deixis.

2.3.5 Function of Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns on the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. Levinson (1983: 63) says that 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: my mother, teacher, our friend, etc. It means that social deixis is reference to the social characteristics between the participants or referents in a speech event.

On the other hand, social deixis closely related to many aspects of language specifically in the relationship between the speaker and addressee or speaker and some referents. The usage of social deixis depends on who is the speaker, who is the addressee or who is the hearer. Thus, the function of social deixis is to distinct social status and relate to aspects of the social correlation that is possessed between the speaker and addressee. As in this example below:

“My Mother buys vegetables everyday”

Based on the text above, it could be identified that the word My Mother was used to encoded the social identities of person participant, in which both speaker and

addressee have the close relationship because it shows that the community are a child and his/her mother. Therefore, the sentence above is a sentence which is describes about the close relationship between a mother and her child and care expression possessed to the beloved person, mother.

2.4 Previous Studies

Some previous studies have been conducted by the researchers in this field. It means, it is known the gap of each research to position them into proper objective of the research as well. Besides, previous studies helps the researcher to conduct this research. So, the researcher can do the better research than before.

The researcher reviews some previous studies which are related to this topic. The first previous study, Sami'an (2012) investigated deixis used in the opinion columns of online "Time". The objectives his research are the type deictic words of Deixis used in the opinion columns of online "Time" and to formulate its interpretation. Besides, the result of the research shows that 1) there are three types of deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. 2) There are three types of person deixis specifically divided into first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

The second previous study, Dimas Pramianto (2012) analyzed deixis in "One Piece" comic. This research is about giving some examples related to deixis. Those are speech event, tabulating kinds of deixis and five types of deixis. He adopts Levinson's theory of deixis in his research. The objectives of this research are to analyzed deixis on the "One Piece" comic. The result of the research is discovering deixis in the comic per chapter. The researcher took some chapters as

the data collection. Thus, the findings of the study is to find kinds of English deixis used in the comic.

Another previous study was conducted by Ardita Dylgjeri (University Student of Elbasan, Albania 2012). He analyzed Deixis in Modern Linguistics and Outside. This research discussed about the place of deixis in pragmatics and semantics. The objective of the research is to investigate the contribution of deixis toward pragmatics and semantics. The result of the research conclude that deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics while semantics does not. It means that deixis can help semantics to better analyze context of an utterance.

Therefore, those three previous researcher have their own field of deixis study. They investigate of three types of deixis used in the opinion, kinds of deixis used in comic and the place of deixis in pragmatics and semantics. Meantime, this research is analyzing five types of deixis used on someone's remark. In short, the gap of this research is clearly stated on the theory and its object.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher provides findings and discussion of the study for the analysis of deixis used by Obama on his remarks on Paris terrorist attack. The analysis is specifically will focus on types of deixis proposed by Levinson. It is systematically formed to explain the types and functions of deixis. In short, to get a comprehensive understanding in accordance with research questions formulated, the researcher presents a discussion in the second section.

3.1 Research Findings

In this section, the researcher presents the data analysis of deixis used by Obama on his remarks on Paris terrorist attack. Those data are analyzed by applying Levinson's approach. Besides, the findings concern with both two research questions. The first research question of this study is regarding with the types of deixis. Meanwhile, the second research question deals with their functions of deixis used by Obama on Paris terrorist attack. The data are presented as follows the transcript of Obama's remarks.

Datum 1

Good **evening**, everybody. **I** just want to make a few brief comments about the attacks across Paris **tonight**.

Analysis:

In datum 1, Obama starts delivering his remarks by greeting the listeners and conveying his purpose. In stating his remarks, it is found a deixis markers

used by Obama. Those are located in the beginning and ending of sentence, specifically on words “evening” and “tonight”. The word “evening” is characterized as *time deixis*. It is the greeting from Obama toward his listeners that explains when the speech is given. According to Levinson (1993, p.73), the basis for systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be the natural and prominent cycles of day and night, lunar months, season and years. Thus, time deixis used by Obama on word “tonight” has a significant point. It seems that Obama is strengthening his remark that Paris terrorist attack has been occurring. The function of time deixis here is *a reference of times in the moment of utterance*. From this exposition, the use of time deixis implies that the moment of Obama’s delivering speech is in the same time with the tragic event of Paris terrorist attack.

In extended view, the event of Paris terrorist attack is from Friday night of November, 13rd at 6.28 PM until Saturday pre-dawn of November, 14th 2015 at 00:58 CET. Meanwhile, Obama conveys his remarks in front of people of United States on November, 13rd 2015 at 6:28 PM. Therefore, a period of time of when Obama is delivering his remarks and when the terrorist attack is occurring is in the same time. Thus, time deixis word “evening” used by Obama because he delivers his remarks at 6:28 PM. Moreover, Obama prefer to choose word “tonight” than “that night” because both his remarks and terrorist attack are in one day.

On the other hand, it is found word “I” which is categorized as person deixis. Renkema (1993, p.77) stated that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. Person deixis usually refer to the use of first person referring to the

speaker himself. The word “I” in the sentence “I just want to make a few brief comments about the attacks across Paris tonight” is a singular pronoun. It means that in making a few brief comments about the attacks across Paris, Obama delivers his remarks personally. He does not refer others. As the President of United States, Obama is definitely has individual power in conveying remarks. Therefore, Obama prefers using singular pronoun “I” without including others. By this condition, the listeners are aware that it is no other participant or institute that are involved on his brief comment. It entirely comes from Obama’s feeling and thought.

Datum 2

This is an attack not just on **Paris**, it’s an attack not just on the people of France, but **this** is an attack on all of humanity and the universal values that **we** share.

Analysis:

Obama tries to convey the important point on his remarks from this part. Therefore, it shows that datum 2 consists of deixis marker on words “this”. This word is classified as *discourse deixis*. (Levinson, 1983:62), said that discourse deixis encodes reference to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located. In this utterance, the word “this” is no longer a place deixis but it is considered as discourse deixis because *it is used to give a demonstration not describing a place of speech or event*. Discourse deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of text passage to the current utterance either as a head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. Besides, Cummings (2005: 28) argues that in discourse deixis, linguistics

expressions are used to refer to some parts of the wider discourse (either a written text or an oral text) in which these expressions occur. Therefore, words “this” in this sentence prefers demonstrating to describing place where the speech event is taking place.

Words “this” above categorized as discourse deixis because the use of those two words are forming of demonstrative “this”. Actually, the first word “this” on datum 3 refers to Paris while the second one refers to all humanity and the universal values. Additionally, these kinds of discourse deixis can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse. It means that Obama wants to remind the listeners that actually what was happening in Paris should be noticed seriously.

Besides, it is also found person deixis “we” in the edge of the sentence. The word “we” is plural pronoun. Thus, this illustration seems that it is the way how Obama brings the listeners into his comment. Furthermore, in the previous parts he refers to Paris, people of France, and all of humanity and the universal values, thus, it strengthen the extended meaning of functioning person deixis.

Datum 3

France is **our** oldest ally. The French people have stood shoulder to shoulder with the United States time and again. And **we** want to be very clear that **we** stand together with **them** in the fight against terrorism and extremism.

Analysis:

Based on datum 3 above, it seems that Obama focuses his remarks to point to the listeners. He is specifically delivers his want towards people in United State to help each other with French people. It is evidenced by some markers of *person deixis* that are found. Those appear on plural pronouns words “our”, “we”, and “them”. Related to this, Renkema (1993: 77) stated that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. Words “we” and “our” are categorized as first person deixis. They both refers to Obama and people of United States. The use of person deixis “we” does not play role as the use of pronoun “I”, like the function of “our” and “my”. These two person deixis are categorized as first person deixis because *it refers to the speaker himself including the listeners*. Besides, word “we” is used as a pronoun which is capable of including both participants (speaker and listener, in this case, Americans).

Meantime, the word “them” is classified as third person deixis. Levinson (1983: 62) stated that third person deixis is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker nor addressee of utterance. As what explore before in previous point that Obama uses first person deixis on words “we” and “our” refer to people of United States. Therefore, functioning the concept of third person deixis that defined as reference to a referent which is not identified as the speaker or addressee, third person deixis on word “them” is specifically is the reference of French people.

In short, the use of deixis words “we”, “us”, and “them” in datum 3 interprets that Obama and especially people in United States are also in sympathy

with that tragedy. Moreover, he tries to emphasize that people around the world have the same feeling. In a general speech, by using person deixis “we”, there are some points that will arise; 1. It will strengthen the relationship between two participant (The speaker and the listeners). 2. The speaker wants to get close with listeners feeling or thought. Therefore, the impact of using statement “we” towards people of United States is building such deep relationship.

Datum 4

Paris itself represents the timeless values of human progress. Those who think that **they** can terrorize the people of France or the values that **they** stand for are wrong.

Analysis:

In datum 4, Obama convinces the listeners that this event should not happen. It shows that Obama totally support people of France to against that terrorist attack. In stating that remarks, there are two markers of *third person deixis* used by Obama on word “They”. The both word “they” refers to terrorists and extremists as mentioned in the previous datum. This type of person deixis is defined as deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified the speaker or addressee. According to Levinson (1992: 62), third person deixis is *encoding of reference to person and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance*. In instance, he, she, and they. On the other hand, Grundy (2000: 78) states that third person pronouns (he, she, and they) are not usually used deictically but rather anaphorically to objects or persons already mentioned in the discourse. In short, third person deixis are able to point third person which is mentioned in the utterance or not.

Here, the word “they” has the purpose in referring to terrorists who terrorized the people of France. The use of third person deixis is to point the third participant out, or specifically not including the speaker or listeners. Besides that, Obama mentions the word “they” twice on this remarks that means to emphasize his remark. Thus, he is truly does not give tolerance for those who think that they can even terrorize people of France.

Datum 5

The American people draw strength from the French people’s commitment to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. **We** are reminded in **this time** of tragedy that the bonds of *liberté* and *égalité* and *fraternité* (French from liberty, egaliter, and fraternity) are not only values that the French people care so deeply about, but **they** are values that **we** share.

Analysis:

Comes to datum 5 which consists of Obama’s elaboration in conveying his remarks. It views that Obama wants to invite the listeners to muse of what happen in Paris. In doing this, it is found two types of *first person deixis* on word “we” that is used by Obama. This word *refers to himself and the people in United States*. As what discovered by Yule (1996, p.9-10), person deixis involves the speaker and addressee and operates in a basic three-part division they are: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. So, word “we” in this utterance specifically goes in the direction of listeners not others. Thus, in this statement, Obama refers to the American people.

Meanwhile, time deixis on word “this time” refers to the event of Paris terrorist attack. It gives information about specific time. Moreover, word “this time” is adjective of time in which the function is to build a meaning of present moment. Renkema (1993, p.79) stated that time deixis is reference to time relative to temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance. Therefore, the word “this time” belongs to time deixis because it gives information that something is happening at the present and it deals with adverb of time in the speech event.

On the other hand, it is found deictic word “they” which is not categorized as person deixis. In this point, Obama uses word “they” to refer to words “*bondsof liberté and égalité and fraternité*”, not to participants or person anymore. According to Levinson (1983: 62-8), person deixis deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. Thus, it is not classified as person deixis anymore but to the bonds of values mentioned above.

Datum 6

We’re going to do whatever it takes to work with the French people and with nations around the world to bring **these** terrorists to justice, and to go after any terrorist networks that go after **our people**. **We** don’t yet know all the details of what has happened.

Analysis:

Datum 6 is the most important point of Obama's remarks. It asks the listeners in United States to assist French people and all nations in building the world in peace without terrorist. In referring participants, it is found that Obama uses *first person deixis* on word "we". Regarding this point, Yule (1996, p.9-10) describes that first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, our, and ours). Vividly, word "we" on this datum is categorized as first person deixis in which Obama refers to himself and people of United States. What is more, the way Obama often use person deixis "we" at the beginning and the last part of his remark significantly has the goal. It means that the use of person deixis "we" by Obama represents that he is still involved others idea, thought or feeling. Furthermore, when conveying his remarks he tries to unite both his and listeners' feeling.

Besides, it is found discourse deixis on word "these" in this part. The word "these" itself is the plural form of word "this". As what stated in the previous analysis that word "this" could be classified as discourse deixis since it is in the demonstrative form. Here, the word "these" is a plural deictic form of word "this" which is also categorized as discourse deixis. In short, the distinction of those two deictic markers of discourse deixis are word "this" is the singular form while "these" is plural form.

Meanwhile, words “our people” which is used by Obama that is categorized as social deixis is refers to people of United States. Briefly, social deixis shows how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationship via language. Levinson (1993, p.90) stated that social deixis concerns with aspects of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs. In addition, Levinson divided social deixis into relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Concerning with word “our people” in the datum 6, it is called as relational social deixis because when Obama says “our people” he is consciously feels that it is a relationship between himself and his listeners. Therefore, the use of relational social deixis here is to clarify that the people that is meant by Obama belongs to he as the speaker and people of United States as the referents.

Datum 7

We have been in contact with French officials to communicate our deepest condolences to **the families** of **those** who have been killed, to offer our prayers and thoughts to **those** who have been wounded. **We** have offered our full support to **them**.

Analysis:

In datum 7 Obama tells the listeners about what he has done related to Paris terrorist attack. He also delivers his condolences toward families of terrorist attack victims and his support to them. In this remark, Obama points to the listeners and he also refers to the families of victims. In short, it is found that

Obama uses types of *first person deixis* on word “we”. Besides that, it is also exist *third person deixis* on word “them”. In this utterance, Obama functions two branches of person deixis on word “we” and “them”. According to Renkema (1993, p.77), person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. Arriving at interpretation, first person deixis on word “we” that used by Obama has a purpose in *pointing himself and people of United States into his remark*. Meanwhile, word “them” is a reference of families of terrorist attack victims.

Almost the same with deixis markers in datum 6, the word “those” is plural deictic word form of word “that”. Two words “those” above are the plural form of word “that” which are categorized as discourse deixis. Therefore, the function of word “these” in datum 6 is the same with word “those” in datum 7. The different is just the form of demonstrative “this” and “that” on discourse deixis which are in the plural form words “these” and “those”.

Furhtermore, it is also found *absolute social deixis* on word “the families”. Levinson (1983, p.90) stated that absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. Thus, it is clear that both Obama and the families have no comparison each other. Additionally, the word “the families” refers to the victims of Paris terrorist attack. It belongs to kind of absolute social deixis. On the other hand, absolute social deixis in the words “the families” means it is no comparison between Obama and the families in which point at victims of this unexpected moment.

Using absolute social deixis could *represents an expression usually used by speaker to another who does not have relationship of the ranking between speaker and addressee*. It explains that both speaker and addressee are in the same level of speech event no longer gives any details about how the relationship is or states that both of them are already involved in the discussion before. Furthermore, the speaker absolutely has a motive on way he brings his remark. It was evidenced by some key words in the data above like French officials, our prayers and thoughts and our full support. The words “our prayers and thoughts” and “our full support” are not categorized as social deixis because it dation which is encode such as relative social status. In addition, those words function as the supporting statement of the two absolute social deixis on the paragraph. Thus, it is very interesting on how Obama arranges his sentences creatively.

Datum 8

The situation is still unfolding. I’ve chosen not to call **President Hollande** at **this time**, because my expectation is that **he’s** very busy **at the moment**.

Analysis:

Comes to datum 8, Obama explains to the listeners that he does not call President Hollande for the reason. In this remarks, Obama uses *first person deixis* on word “I” to refer himself as a President of United States. Besides, it is also *third person deixis* on word “he” used by Obama to *refer to* President Hollande. First person pronoun “I” typically *refers to Obama as the person who is currently speaking*, whereas third person pronoun “he” *points to President Hollande who is assumed as neither speaker nor hearer*. Levinson (1983: 62-8) stated that person

deixis deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person. Thus, first person deixis could be refer to speaker him/herself and both speaker and addressee. Meantime, third person deixis is not directly involved in the speech event.

On the other hand, Obama uses absolute social deixis on words “President Hollande”. What makes it different from the previous data is when he mention the social identities of the reference in his remark event. Whereas, it is possible if Obama states “I have chosen not call Mr. Hollande at this time” or “I have chosen not call President of France at this time”. Those three alternatives in mentioning someone’s social identity absolutely have a distinction specifically in political speech. The use of phrase “President Hollande”, “Mr. Hollande”, and “President of France” are very different. First, when Obama says “President Hollande” it means that the relation between him and the President is close. In fact, they both are equal in the social stratum as President of United States and President of France. Second, using phrase “Mr. President” to mention President Hollande will show the distance between the speaker and the reference. Here, the distance could be related to the class in social identity or just in length of time in existence. Third, the phrase “President of France” clearly discloses the transparency relationship between speaker and addressee. It seems that both speaker and reference have no an intimate connection because the speaker does not mention even the name, relation or familiarity. Thus, this kind of absolute social deixis is just to relation between Obama and President Hollande not to describe a comparison to them.

Furthermore, time deixis is found on words “this time” and “at the moment”. Yule (1996: 135) stated that time deixis is forms used to point to location in time, e.g ‘now’ and ‘then’. In addition, time deixis is generally grammaticalized by the form of adverbs of time, like now, the, yesterday and of tense (Levinson, 1983: 62). From these time deixis principles, it explains that both words “this time” and “at the moment” have a signal in expressing time. Distinctly, Obama uses words “this time” to clarify time related to the time of his speaking while words “at the moment” is telling the time during the Paris terrorist attack is happening. From this description, the effect of using those two timedeixis are different. Thus, to sense of specific time, Obama applies two distinction time deixis form on his remark

Datum 9

I actually, by coincidence, was talking to **him** earlier **today** in preparation for the G20 meeting. But **I** am confident that **I**’ll be in direct communications with **him** in the **next few days**, and **we**’ll be coordinating in any ways that **they** think are helpful in the investigation of what’s happened.

Analysis:

Datum 9 still consists of explaining Obama’s effort to be in contact with President Hollande. The datum describes that Obama met the President in earlier day and will be in direct communication with him in the next few days. From his explanation, some *person deixis* are used by Obama. Those are on words “I”, “him”, “we”, and “they”. Word “I” *refers to Obama*, word “him” *refers to President Hollande*, word “we” *refers to Obama and listeners*, while word “they”

refers to French people. In details, words “I” and “we” are categorized as first person deixis, meanwhile words “him” and “they” are classified as third person deixis. Renkema (2004: 122), stated that person deixis is realized using personal pronoun. Therefore, all those mentioned pronouns are truly has been explained in the previous datum.

Relating with this datum, there are also exist time deixis on words “today” and “next few days”. According to Levinson (1983: 73-76), time deixis often interacts with measures for time periods such as day, week, months, or year. Obama uses word “today” to tell the listeners that something was happening in a day during he delivers his remarks. Meanwhile, words “next few days” means that the he convinces the listeners that something will be happening soon. It seems that the range of the day he conveys his remarks and the day he will be in direct communication with President Hollande is short.

Datum 10

This is a heartbreaking situation. And obviously those of **usherein the United States** know what it’s like.

Analysis:

In datum 10, Obama gives an emphasis that the event of Paris terrorist attack must be heeded. He adds that both he and people in United States know what that heartbreaking situation is happening. From this view, it is found that Obama applies *discourse deixis* on word “this”. It is categorized as discourse deixis nor place deixis because it tends to be *demonstrating a forthcoming portion of thing rather than showing a place on speech event*. Besides that, Obama’s first

sentence “this is a heartbreaking situation” doesn’t describes where the speech event take place but it is showing that something is vital. Using discourse deixis means that the speaker essentially wants to utter expression of his personal emotion toward listener. Therefore, it is a sense of being bit emotional when using discourse deixis.

In the second sentence in datum 10 above, it is also found first person deixis “us” that refers to Obama and people in United States. On the other hand, Obama also uses two place deixis markers o word “here” and “in the United States”. In this remark, Obama intends to strengthen his remarks by expressing discourse deixis, person deixis and place deixis in his utterances. It implies towards listeners that both people of US and people of France are in the same feeling even though they are in the different place. It was evinced by his statement on second sentence “And obviously those of us here in the United Statess know what it’s like”

Datum 11

We’ve gone through these kinds of episodes **ourselves**. And whenever these kinds of attacks happened, **we**’ve always been able to count on the French people to stand with **us**.

Analysis:

Looking at datum 11, it shows that Obama reminds the listeners to be always ready and stay support the French people. On the other hand, it is interesting on how some person deixis are well organized. It seems that the statement is structurally has the good arrangement. Absolutely, Obama uses

person deixis on word “we”, “ourselves”, and “us” that all *refers to him and people in United States*. This datum contains two sentences in which the first sentence consist of person deixis “we” and “ourselves, while the second sentence consists of person deixis “we” and “us”. From this structured utterance, Obama wants to emphasis his feeling towards people of United States by utilizing those three kinds of person deixis.

Datum 12

I’m sure that in **the days ahead**we’ll learn more about exactly what happened, and **my teams** will make sure that **we** are in communication with **the press** to provide **you** accurate information.

Analysis:

In datum 12, the sense which appears is the way Obama is slowly wants to give his last effort to assist Peris terrorist attack event. He delivers some ideas related to what to do with all participants that support French people. Therefore, Obama points to some figures in his remarks. In addition, it is evidenced that two branches of person deixis are used by Obama. Those are *first person deixis* on words “I” and “we”. Meanwhile, second person deixis is on word “you”. In addition, word “we” that is used by Obama does not refer to himself and listeners as mostly referents in the previous data. It is truly *refers to Obama’s team* because he states “my teams” before uttering pronoun “we”. Thus, it is clear that the first person deixis “we” point to Obama and listeners while the last one is for his teams. Thus, sometimes plural pronoun person deixis “we” doesn’t only belongs to the speaker and listeners.

Furthermore, Obama also uses *time deixis* on words “days ahead”. It is classified as time deixis because *it points to the time*. Words “days ahead” used by Obama means that he tells the forthcoming condition. It illustrates that deixis markers point to the days after the happening of Paris terrorist attack. Obama uses words “days ahead” because he is sure that in the next days after the tragedy he and the listeners will learn more about exactly what is happen.

Otherwise, *relational social deixis* that is exist on word “my teams” gives details that actually *refers to Obama himself and his members*. Besides that, the function of words “my teams” indicates that it is a comparison and also relation between Obama and his teams. Clearly, the teams seems like under controlled by Obama. This view describes that both Obama and the teams have different level in society. Therefore, words “my teams” is categorized as relational social deixis.

Meanwhile, word “the press” is called *absolute social deixis* because Obama clearly displays that between he and the press is no comparison at all. It is different with the previous type of social deixis because in words “my teams” it looks like that Obama is the owner of the teams that build a relationship inside. Meanwhile, on words “the press” it is no clue that *explains it is relation or comparison between Obama and the Press*. Thus, both Obama and the press are no comparison existed there. It is the key way words “the press” is classified as absolute social deixis.

At last, word “you” is which is called as *second person deixis* *refers to the listeners*. Second person deixis is kind of person deixis that is only has one marker on word “you”. It is different with the other person deixis type of first person

deixis and third person deixis. Additionally, first person deixis frequently marked by words “I” and “we” while third person deixis are on words “he”, “she” and “they”. Therefore, second person deixis is only the deixis marker which function is only to point the addressee or hearer. Meanwhile, first person is aimed to refer to the speaker or both speaker and addressee while third person deixis used to refer nor the speaker or hearer, it refers to third person who is not exist in the speech event.

Datum 13

I don't want to speculate at **this point** in terms of who was responsible for this. It appears that **there** may still be live activity and dangers that are taking place as **we** speak. And so until **we** know from French officials that the situation is under control, and **we** have for more information about it, **I** don't want to speculate.

Analysis:

In datum 13, Obama states his closing remarks by not giving speculation in term of Paris terrorist attack. He repeats words “I don't want to speculate” twice in the last remarks that means he just conveys what he want. It covers his first remarks in datum 1” I just want to make a brief comments about the attack across Paris tonight”. From this datum, it is found *first person deixis* that is used by Obama on word “I” and “we”. As what exemplified in the some previous data, word “I” here *refers to Obama as the utterer* and word “we” *points to Obama and people in United States*. From datum above, Obama uses singular first person deixis of words “I” twice. He express those deixis markers in the beginning and ending of his utterances. Moreover, Obama uses plural first person deixis of

words “we” three times. From this explanation, it means Obama himself considers what points which relates to himself and people in United States.

On the other hand, discourse deixis is found on words “this point”. Discourse deixis, somehow, is often compared to anaphora. However, discourse deixis and anaphora is quite different since discourse deixis is located in a pronoun which refers to a linguistic expression or part of discourse itself, while anaphora is located in a pronoun which refers to the same entity as a prior linguistics expression refers to (Levinson, 1983: 86). Words “this point” is no longer categorized as place deixis because it does not point to place or where the speech is taking place. Besides that, the use of words “this point” is as a demonstrative in uttering the important point. Thus, discourse deixis is an expression used to form demonstrative form of place deixis “this” and “that”.

Furthermore, two markers of place deixis are exist. Those are “this” and “there”. However, word “this” here refers to terrorist attack not points to location. Thus, it is just represent a thing not showing a place. Meanwhile, word “there” is categorized as place deixis that points to “Paris”. Regarding with place deixis, Levinson (1983, p.79) stated that place deixis concerns for the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker, and there are two basic ways of referring objects by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other. Therefore, it concludes that even though “this” and “there” are two deixis markers, they are not always categorized as place deixis. They are possible to belong to discourse deixis or just as a pronoun.

3.2 Discussion

The analysis of Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack is designed to explain how the deixis rules specifically used in term of political speech. The explanation is presented through two formulation of research objectives, those are finding the types of deixis and its function.

Based on the analysed data, it shows that Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack consists of 32 first person deixis, 1 second person deixis, 9 third person deixis, 5 place deixis, 10 time deixis, 3 discourse deixis, and 3 discourse deixis. From this view, it is concluded that Obama often uses person deixis and place deixis on his remarks. The most frequent deixis which is used by Obama is first person deixis. It means that Obama confidently conveys his remarks based on his own thought or feeling. As the President and politician, Obama has a big power in delivering his remarks in term of political speech. He does not need to include other participant comes to his remarks by referring them.

Therefore, the use of person deixis "I" and "we" indicates that Obama gives priority in referring to person within delivering remarks. Besides, as what stated in the first utterance that Obama just want to make a few brief comment on Paris terrorist attack. According to Levinson (1992:62), first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself. It means that all the words of first person pronoun such as "I", "we", "my", "us" are categorized as first person deixis because those deixis markers are as the reference to refer to the speaker, or the speaker and listeners. In short, the basic markers of first person deixis are in words "I" and "we". In essence, word "I" is a form of singular

pronoun and word “we” is plural pronoun in which the distinction of them are in referring to the speaker himself and both the speaker and listeners within speech event.

Dealing with social deixis, during delivering his remarks, once Obama refers to the press in his utterance *“I’m sure that in the days ahead we’ll learn more about exactly what happened, and my teams will make sure that we are in communication with the press to provide you accurate information”*. In this sentence, words *“the press”* has been explained in the findings and it is categorized as absolute social deixis not person deixis. The reason is that words mention the social identities of the referent in the speech event, not just refers to someone or addressee as a referent.

However, the position of *“the press”* is as the persons who existed in speech event. It is clear that Obama indirectly refers to participants who are directly contacted. Connecting with this exposition, Levinson (1979:67) states that social deixis is those aspects of language structure that are anchored to the social identities of participants (including bystander) in his remarks event, or to relations between them, or relations between them and other referents. In addition, what must be underlined from this concept is word *“bystander”*. Bystander is the persons who are existed in an event but they are not involved. Thus, it is proved that word *“the press”* is categorized as absolute social deixis.

Another thing to be highlighted is Obama’s remark in the sentence *“The situation is still unfolding. I’ve chosen not to call President Hollande at this time, because my expectation is that he’s very busy at the moment”*. The phrase

“President Hollande” which is used by Obama is categorized as absolute social deixis. It is almost the same with the previous discussion. The distinction is located in the term *bystander*. In the previous point, the absolute social deixis marker on word *“the press”* is classified as a bystander because it existed in the speech event. Meanwhile, word *“President Hollande”* here is positioned as third person participant. It is not present at the moment which is happening. In short, this word is still classified as absolute social deixis since it gives social information of referent. As what proposed by Levinson (1983: 63), social deixis concerns to the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity. Therefore, even though word *“President Hollande”* is not positioned like word *“the press”* in the previous point, it is also classified as absolute social deixis.

On the other hand, word *“this”* which is not classified as place deixis or discourse deixis. In his remarks, Obama states *“I don’t want to speculate at this point in terms of who was responsible for this”*. What makes this point becomes interesting is the function of word *“this”* that is no longer refers to a place or somewhere in which the speech event is happening. Regarding with this, Levinson (1983, p.79) stated that place deixis concerns for the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker, and there are two basic ways of referring objects by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other. Therefore, it is fine if word *“this”* here is not classified as place deixis because it does not point to anyplace at all.

Meanwhile, word *“this”* also not categorized as discourse deixis because it is not giving demonstration of a thing. Levinson (1983:85), discourse deixis

concerns the use of expressions with utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). Factually, it is possible to form a discourse deixis without containing the utterance itself. In extended elaboration, the first reason why word “this” is not categorized as place deixis because it does not refer to someplace or where the speaker is delivering his speech, but it refers to words “this point” which is mentioned by Obama.

In addition, the second reason why word “this” that is used by Obama is not classified as discourse deixis because it is not a demonstrative form of “this”. Whereas, it is known that discourse deixis is the demonstrative use of “this” and “that”. Vividly, it represents a thing which is already known by both the speaker and listeners, not denoting a place at all. Besides that, in stating discourse deixis using word “this” needs an utterance which follows it. Whereas, it is located in the last part within the sentence. Therefore, it could not form to neither place deixis nor discourse deixis. Therefore, to make word “this” in this sentence becomes discourse deixis, it should be followed by a noun.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This study presents two objectives of the study: to know the types of deixis concept applied and to discover their function. The findings shows that all deixis types are applies by Obama on his remarks. Those are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Dealing with types of deixis that is used by Obama, it consists of 42 person deixis, 9 time deixis, 4 place deixis, 3 discourse deixis, and 5 social deixis.

The concept of person deixis which is often used by Obama on his remarks indicates what his purpose of giving a few brief comment on Paris terrorist attack is. It shows that he is intentionally wants to makes closer the relationship of people in United States to French people and also himself and President Hollande. Moreover, as the President of United States, Obama invites people of France and nations around the world to against the terrorist. On the whole data, it is proofed that Obama is frequently refers to all participants related to this attack event. Therefore, the function of person deixis which is used by Obama is strongly has the power in conveying the thoughts on his remarks on Paris terrorist attack.

4.2 Suggestion

From the result of this study on Obama's remarks on Paris terrorist attack, the expansion are found within first person deixis that can be divided into exclusive first person deixis and inclusive first person deixis. Besides that, place deixis can be deictically specified to the location of participants at the time of speaking. Those specified location are proximal which means close to the speaker such as *this*, and *these*, while a distal is sometimes close to addressee such as *that* and *those*. Hence, it is recommended for the next researchers to conduct a research on deixis by including those developments of the theory proposed. Furthermore, the researcher suggests to conduct a research which discusses deixis comparison among three languages; English, Arabic, and Indonesia.

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APPENDICES

Obama's Remarks on Paris Terrorist Attack

Good evening, everybody. I just want to make a few brief comments about the attacks across Paris tonight.

Once again, we've seen an outrageous attempt to terrorize innocent civilians. This is an attack not just on Paris, it's an attack not just on the people of France, but this is an attack on all of humanity and the universal values that we share. We stand prepared and ready to provide whatever assistance that the government and the people of France need to respond. France is our oldest ally. The French people have stood shoulder to shoulder with the United States time and again. And we want to be very clear that we stand together with them in the fight against terrorism and extremism. Paris itself represents the timeless values of human progress. Those who think that they can terrorize the people of France or the values that they stand for are wrong.

The American people draw strength from the French people's commitment to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. We are reminded in this time of tragedy that the bonds of liberté and égalité and fraternité are not only values that the French people care so deeply about, but they are values that we share. And those values are going to endure far beyond any act of terrorism or the hateful vision of those who perpetrated the crimes this evening. We're going to do whatever it takes to work with the French people and with nations around the world to bring these terrorists to justice, and to go after any terrorist networks that go after our people.

We don't yet know all the details of what has happened. We have been in contact with French officials to communicate our deepest condolences to the families of those who have been killed, to offer our prayers and thoughts to those who have been wounded. We have offered our full support to them.

The situation is still unfolding. I've chosen not to call President Hollande at this time, because my expectation is that he's very busy at the moment. I actually, by coincidence, was talking to him earlier today in preparation for the G20 meeting. But I am confident that I'll be in direct communications with him in the next few days, and we'll be coordinating in any ways that they think are helpful in the investigation of what's happened. This is a heartbreaking situation. And obviously those of us here in the United States know what it's like. We've gone through these kinds of episodes ourselves. And whenever these kinds of attacks happened, we've always been able to count on the French people to stand with us. They have been an extraordinary counterterrorism partner, and we intend to be there with them in that same fashion. I'm sure that in the days ahead we'll learn more about exactly what happened, and my teams will make sure that we are in communication with the press to provide you accurate information. I don't want to speculate at this point in terms of who was responsible for this. It appears that there may still be live activity and dangers that are taking place as we speak. And so until we know from French officials that the situation is under control, and we have for more information about it, I don't want to speculate.

Thank you very much.

Datum	Words	Types of Deixis				
		Person	Place	Time	Discourse	Social
1	Evening, I, tonight	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	We	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2	This is an attack, Paris, this, we	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Our, we, them	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4	We, the government	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Our, we, them	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6	They	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7	We, this time, they, we	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
8	This evening			<input type="checkbox"/>		
9	We, our people	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
10	We, the families, them	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
11	I, President Hollande, this time, he, at the moment	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
12	I, him, today, next few days, we, they	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
13	This is heartbreaking situation, us, here, in United State	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
14	We, ourselves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
15	They, we, there, them	<input type="checkbox"/>				
16	I, the days ahead, my teams, we, the press, you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	I, this point, there, we	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

