

**POLITICAL INCLINATION THROUGH DEIXIS IN JOE
BIDEN'S PRESS CONFERENCES ON PALESTINE AND
ISRAEL ISSUES**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2025**

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ISRAEL ISSUES**

THESIS

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2025**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Political Inclination Through Deixis In Joe Biden’s Press Conferences On Palestine and Israel Issues”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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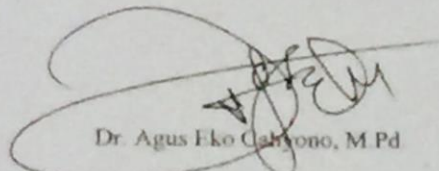
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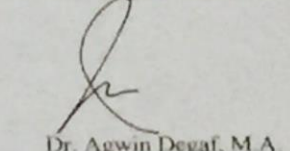
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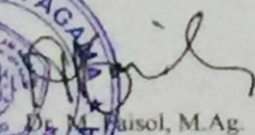

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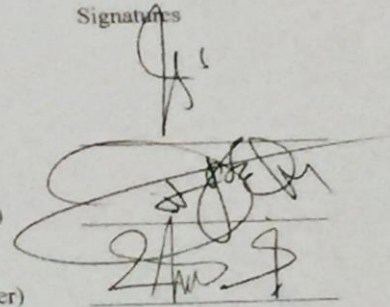
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MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

“Allah does not charge a soul except within it is capacity”

(Al-Baqarah Verse 286)

DEDICATION

I am proud to dedicate this thesis to the most meritorious people in my life, namely my mother and father yet my beloved siblings who are always a reminder when this spirit is weak and the sincere faith of my closest friends that brought me to the end of this journey.

I dedicate this thesis as a form of my solidarity with Palestine.

From the river to the sea palestine will be free.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, all praise be to Allah the Almighty, and my deepest gratitude to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). It is only through His blessings, mercy, and guidance that I was able to complete this thesis. Every step of this journey was made possible by His divine will, and for that, I am profoundly grateful.

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To the one whose love is as vast as the ocean and whose smile is as gentle as the breeze among the leaves on a warm day-my beloved mother, **Sri Hartatik, S.E**. Thank you for every prayer you whispered in the depth of the night, for every hope you breathed upon my forehead as I slept, and for every tireless step you took in sacrifice for your child who continues to strive. I dedicate this humble achievement to you, Ibu. I promise to grow into the best version of myself. May you always be blessed with health, longevity, and a noble life.

To the most honorable man, my first love, and my eternal longing—my father, **Sujarwo**. With all my heart, I wish I could celebrate this special achievement with you. The universe knows my joy, and I am sure it will reach you too. Thank you, Ayah. Your sacrifices and struggles are irreplaceable. Whatever I have achieved will always belong to you as well. I pray to meet you again in hereafter—no matter how uncertain the journey—if joy and peace mean being with you and Mother. Even when life offers it is sweet, bitter, and sour moments, I will face them with courage, for you have taught me the beauty in all of them.

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I am also deeply grateful to my classmates, batchmates, juniors, and seniors from the Faculty of Humanities at UIN Malang, as well as friends from other faculties and universities, for the advice, encouragement, and motivation that helped me complete this thesis.

In addition, I would like to express my heartfelt concern and solidarity for the people of Palestine, who continue to endure unimaginable suffering. May peace, justice, and freedom soon prevail for them, and may humanity never lose it is compassion for those who are oppressed. Their resilience and strength in the face of hardship remind me daily to be grateful, humble, and steadfast in my own journey.

Lastly, I dedicate my deepest gratitude to myself—for staying strong despite the noise of thoughts and the weight of challenges; for continuing to climb even when the path was steep. Finally, you made it. Alhamdulillah. That is what I have longed to say—to myself. God has spoken to me through the flowers I received from joyful hands, the rain that touched my dry path, the sunlight that brightened my way, and the breeze that softly carried my mother's voice saying, "Bismillah, nduk. It will pass eventually." And I, waiting for words, almost missed that divine whisper. This journey would not have been possible without the grace of Allah.

ABSTRACT

Pradini, A. N. P. (2025). Political Inclination Through Deixis In Joe Biden's Press Conferences On Palestine And Israel Issues. Undergraduate Thesis. English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Key terms : deixis, propaganda model, inclination

Deixis plays a fundamental role in classifying the inclination of a speech because language can distinguish, point to, and direct focus on objects that connect the speaker to the event of the conversation. The present research aims to identify the types of deixis that indicate tendencies and analyze their ideological consequences. The present research adopts Levinson's (1983) deixis theory, which includes persona, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis, and adds Herman and Chomsky's (1988) propaganda model as a supporting analytical framework. The research methodology applied is descriptive qualitative with data derived from Joe Biden's speeches on the Palestine-Israel conflict. The results identify five types of deixis, with the persona "I" deixis most frequently used to depict authority and power claims as the main actor. The analysis also indicates that the use of deixis is influenced by filters in the propaganda model, such as sourcing (reliance on official narratives), ideology (moral framing of Israel's position), and flak (public response to the speech). This suggests that language choices are not neutral, but are influenced by the political system and the media. The present research concludes that deixis, when analyzed alongside Chomsky's propaganda model, not only reflects linguistic tactics, but also reveals power relations and ideological prejudices in political discourse.

ABSTRAK

Pradini, A. N. P. (2025). Political Inclination Through Deixis In Joe Biden's Press Conferences On Palestine and Israel Issues. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : deixis, propaganda model, inklinasi

Deixis memiliki peran fundamental dalam mengklasifikasikan kecenderungan sebuah pidato karena bahasa dapat membedakan, menunjuk, dan mengarahkan fokus pada objek yang menghubungkan pembicara dengan peristiwa pembicaraan. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengenali jenis-jenis deixis yang menunjukkan kecenderungan serta menganalisis konsekuensi ideologisnya. Studi ini mengadopsi teori deixis dari Levinson (1983), yang mencakup deixis persona, ruang, waktu, sosial, dan wacana, serta menambahkan model propaganda dari Herman dan Chomsky (1988) sebagai kerangka analisis yang mendukung. Metodologi penelitian yang diterapkan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan data yang berasal dari pidato Joe Biden mengenai konflik Palestina-Israel. Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi lima tipe deixis, dengan deixis persona "I" paling sering digunakan untuk menggambarkan otoritas dan klaim kekuasaan sebagai aktor utama. Analisis juga mengindikasikan bahwa penggunaan deixis dipengaruhi oleh filter dalam model propaganda, seperti sourcing (ketergantungan pada narasi resmi), ideologi (pembingkai moral terhadap posisi Israel), dan flak (tanggapan publik terhadap pidato). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa pemilihan bahasa tidak bersifat netral, tetapi dipengaruhi oleh sistem politik dan media. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa deixis, jika dianalisis bersama model propaganda Chomsky, tidak hanya mencerminkan taktik kebahasaan, tetapi juga mengungkap hubungan kekuasaan dan prasangka ideologis dalam wacana politik.

مستخلص البحث

براديني، أليفيا ناندا بوتري (٢٠٢٥) تحليل الميول السياسية من خلال الديكسيس في المؤتمرات الصحفية لجو بايدن بشأن قضيتي فلسطين وإسرائيل. سم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدهبا. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: الدكتور أغوس إيكو كاهين، ماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية : ديكسيس، نموذج الدعاية، الميل

تؤدي الدلالة الإشارية (الديكسيس) دورًا أساسيًا في تصنيف ميول الخطاب، لأن اللغة قادرة على التمييز والإشارة وتوجيه التركيز نحو العناصر التي تربط المتكلم بحدث الكلام. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحديد أنواع الدلالات الإشارية (Levinson 1983) التي تُظهر الميل، وتحليل نتائجها الأيديولوجية. يعتمد هذا البحث على نظرية الدلالة الإشارية لـ Herman والتي تشمل الإشارة إلى الشخص، والمكان، والزمان، والمجتمع، والخطاب، مع توظيف نموذج الدعاية لـ Chomsky (1988) بوصفه إطارًا تحليليًا مساعدًا.

حول الصراع الفلسطيني- Joe Biden المنهج المستخدم هو المنهج الوصفي النوعي، وقد استُمدت البيانات من خطاب "I" الإسرائيلي. توصلت النتائج إلى وجود خمسة أنواع من الدلالات الإشارية، وأكثرها استخدامًا الإشارة إلى المتكلم التي تُستعمل لإبراز السلطة وادعاء القوة بوصفه الفاعل الرئيس في الخطاب. كما أظهرت التحليلات أن استعمال الدلالات الإشارية يتأثر بعوامل نموذج الدعاية مثل الاعتماد على المصادر الرسمية، والأيديولوجيا التي تُؤطر الموقف الأخلاقي تجاه إسرائيل، وردود الفعل العامة على الخطاب. وتُبرز هذه النتائج أن اختيار اللغة ليس محايدًا، بل يخضع لتأثير النظامين السياسي والإعلامي.

لا تعكس مجرد أسلوب Chomsky بخلص البحث إلى أن الدلالة الإشارية، إذا ما أُدرجت ضمن نموذج الدعاية لـ لغوي، بل تكشف أيضًا عن علاقات القوة والانحيازات الأيديولوجية في الخطاب السياسي.

الكلمات الأساسية: ديكسيس، نموذج الدعاية، الميل .

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the research, research question, significance, scope, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

Political discourse is rarely neutral. It is often shaped by ideological tendencies that favor one perspective while marginalizing others. Such tendencies—known as political inclination—emerge through the way speakers express support, assign blame, highlight suffering, or construct alliances. In the hands of political leaders, political inclination becomes a tool to persuade the public and legitimize political stances, particularly during crises that demand immediate reactions.

Political inclination cannot be separated from power relations because language plays a key role in exercising and legitimizing power. Through speech, political actors influence how audiences perceive conflicts, nations, and identities. The authority of a speaker determines the strength of their narrative; therefore, when a world leader comments on an international conflict, their language not only reflects their position but shapes global discourse. The use of certain terms, pronouns, and descriptions reflects how power is distributed and how one party is prioritized over another.

Language used by government institutions becomes particularly crucial in this context. As noted by Imani (2023) that this problem is something that commonly occurs. In this aspect, the use of language plays an important role in the system for conveying the required information (Widjono, 2007).The

researcher believe the use of language can identify a language symbol that is used to assumed a particular situations or conditions (Mulyana, 2005). It can be said that language symbols have meanings to be conveyed in some utterances (Chaer, 2007). This point brings a bias on one side so that it has an impact on other parties yet indirectly confirms that the existing tendencies on some particular circumstances still widespread. This is supported by George and Waldogel (2006) stating that whether it comes from print or online media sources, the concept of partiality can provide public effectiveness over errors in the interpretation of the language used in the news.

Based on Dewi (2013), the media is more inclined towards; how to write news that leads to confidence in Republika Online as an Islamic news media, issues and selecting sources that are in line with Republika Online thinking, as well as analyzing social reality objectively, subjectively and symbolically. This research strengthens public opinion that the tendency for an issue to be accepted or rejected depends on its effectiveness in society.

To investigate how political inclination emerges in speech, linguistics requires a discipline that emphasizes meaning as shaped by situational factors rather than literal word meaning. Pragmatics provides that lens. The meaning of a political message cannot be fully understood without considering who is speaking, to whom, under what circumstances, and with what intention. A single utterance may contain hidden implications, persuasive strategies, emotional triggers, and ideological messaging that become clearer when context is examined. Levinson (1983) also said that pragmatics is grammar that focuses on the relationship between linguistic meaning and context with the aim of understanding the speaker's implicit or explicit intentions. In pragmatics, context is very much needed and is inherent in linguistic structures because without clearly relations in communication it will so much difficult to understand (ambiguity) in language. Without context or something that accompanies the text, language events will not be achieved and the speaker's intentions will not be known. Thus, studying pragmatics can understand the conditions (phenomenon) in language use which have been determined by the relationships behind the language.

As language learners, we believe that language has various functions in social interaction, one of which is to see how language is used in real situations or conditions. One of the most effective tools within pragmatics for identifying linguistic bias is deixis because it describes the relationship between language and context in language structure. Levinson (1983) states that the relationship between language and context shows a picture of the structure of language itself, which is presented in deictic phenomena, such as the words I, they, there, that,

this, then are deictic forms that change depending on the reference of the words. Nababan (2014) revealed that there are five types of deixis, namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In political discourse, deixis becomes a mechanism that subtly emphasizes affiliation, otherness, power, and urgency.

With deixis we can find out information about the symbols, codes, ideologies of certain groups in the speech they speak. Deixis plays a fundamental role in the inclination of the speech categorization process where language is considered to show the ability to differentiate, refer, focus attention on an object that connects the speaker with an object or speech event and provides useful insight into the nature of the speech. language and its relevance to processes that influence communication are the reasons why the researcher choose this topic in present research.

The phenomenon being discussed in present research is the conflict between two neighboring countries, Palestine and Israel. This conflict caused by ancient religious hatred is assumed to have lasted for centuries. although in this conflict religion was the initial reason for the split (Locke, 2018). In fact, at the beginning of the 19th century, the struggle for the same land became the subject of ongoing dispute between two groups of society, the Jewish Zionist group and the Palestinian nationalist project (Hamas). In 1947, when communal violence resulting from sectarianism between Arabs and Jews there increased, the UN (United Nations) approved a plan to divide Palestine in British rule during mandate into two separate countries: the city of Jerusalem became a sacred territory that became a international zone for Jews, Muslims and

Christians. while Israel is for Jews and Palestine is for Arabs.

However, it seems that the efforts to end the dispute made by England could not be controlled because in 1948-1949 the Arab countries declared war on Israel because they did not see the truth in the UN plan. The war won by Israel was the beginning of the power of the newly independent country to control the entire region except Gaza which was authorized by Egypt and the West Bank by Jordan. As a result, there was a large-scale expulsion of Palestinians. The war started again in 1967, which was the beginning of the expansion throughout the Palestinian territories occupied by the Israeli regime. The existence of the Camp David Accords (1978) between Israel and Egypt with the US as an intermediary between the two countries worsened the image of the countries concerned in the Arab tier.

Historically, a negotiation was attempted again through the Oslo Accords in 1993 followed by the Camp David Accords (2000) but was unsuccessful due to the conflict between the two dominant groups and the absence of leaders who understood constitutional law between Israel and Palestine. Resulting a violence, oppression and aggression on civilians are unavoidable without any clear sign of a ceasefire to date. The Hamas attack launched in southern Israel on October 7 2023 was a response from nationalist groups in the Gaza Strip to the military aggression carried out by the Israeli regime against the Palestinian people for centuries. This led to an escalation of the conflict that was worse than before because Israel attacked back and declared war on Palestine.

As a country that has veto rights over international maintenance and security, the United States can be a mediator who is expected to resolve the

Israeli and Palestinian conflict. In retrospect, what is happening on the ground is completely different. Until the last few months, the President of the United States, Joe Biden, has become public spotlight. Biden's statements hold significant geopolitical implications because the United States is not only a participant in diplomacy but also a global superpower whose position influences humanitarian responses, international political decisions, and media narratives. His discourse is strategically shaped to maintain alliances, justify foreign policy, and preserve U.S. dominance while sustaining the image of humanitarian legitimacy. Therefore, Biden's speech represents a complex linguistic arena in which political inclination may be subtly encoded through language that simultaneously reinforces power relations.

To capture this dynamic, the present research specifically examines Biden's ABC News press interview rather than his formal speeches in diplomatic forums such as the United Nations General Assembly. Diplomatic speeches are heavily scripted and aim to demonstrate neutrality, leaving little space for spontaneous linguistic expression. In contrast, the ABC News interview was conducted only one day after the October 7 attack, during a period of heightened global tension, compelling Biden to deliver immediate and unscripted responses to journalistic pressure. This real-time context highlights deictic expressions more transparently, especially those associated with urgency, solidarity, blame, and legitimization. Moreover, because ABC News broadcasts reach a wide international audience and shape public perception rapidly, Biden's linguistic choices do not merely reflect political strategy but actively influence how global audiences interpret the conflict.

Several previous research raised similar topics as the present researcher, Chariroh (2023) in her research revealed the representation strategies of social actors in hoax news which created a positive image for Russia and a negative image for Ukraine. The results of this research show that hoax news writer's side more with Russia than Ukraine. Such as research conducted by Sari (2023) applying a qualitative approach method to explore movement patterns based on mathematical dispositions which resulted in a tendency for student's ability to solve problems and it was generally proven that the gestures found in a sample of 3 students at SMAN 4 Malang that students had a high disposition in planning problem solving and checking again by giving dominant pointing gestures. Apart from that, Petrus et al., (2023) using content analysis techniques, the researchers found that the tendency of persona deixis was used to classify characters in the novel Edensor by Andrea Hirata and its implications for novel learning in high school.

Setyawan (2019) analyzed the tendency of the political ideology of Antisemitism which expresses the translation strategies and principles used in movie subtitles. From the results found by researcher by applying this qualitative descriptive method, it was stated that there were 75 meanings and idioms in the data, the strategies used were syntactic, semantic and pragmatic in 148 data. Maghfiroh (2023) found several tendencies in the language used by Kyai Bisri Mustofa in her ccommentary on the Koran which indicates a language structure used when expressing the characteristics of Allah SWT. Data was obtained from documentation using descriptive qualitative methods. Thalia (2022) believes that the deictic meaning in the lyrics of the song Sour

by Olivia Rodrigo has a tendency towards the emotions presented in this research.

In addition, several research have also examined inclination in the same object, research conducted by Suntoko et al., (2022) which revealed that there are social tendencies which are indicated as differentiating social levels, sentence activation, and differentiating social identities found in online news texts detik.news about Covid 19 while researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach which produced data regarding functions and results in the form of 8 words and 14 phrases in it. Sudana et al., (2023) in their research explained that tendencies towards news issues can shape various existing discourses. Researchers found two differences in news media, namely Republika and Jazeera, in conveying news. While Republika publishes news based on the principle of professionalism, Jazeera prioritizes humanitarian principles in its news narratives by using descriptive analysis.

Another research conducted by Megah (2023) aims to find the reasons why President Joko widodo prioritizes the Indonesian people in all existing interests. The Judgmental category which is dominated by the Capacity subtype has surpassed the other judgmental subtypes. Jokowi assesses Indonesian society more by using its positive capacity to show that the Indonesian people are a nation capable of overcoming its problems. Data obtained from content analysis of his political speeches using critical discourse analysis and SFL resulted in President Joko Widodo tendency in politics and society due to support from the party that houses him, namely Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP).

Megah (2022) also conducted research on trends in the political speeches of Indonesian presidents in the reform era. Due to the use of qualitative methods and quantitative data analysis, researcher revealed that the content of the speeches by Susilo Bambang Yudoyono and Joko Widodo had a big influence on the government's image in the eyes of the public. Without realizing it, the ideological attitude conveyed builds a positive image of the government as the highest holder of the state system. Muhammad et al., (2022) revealed deictic expressions in Imran Khan's speech at the UN which referred to different themes such as self, climate change and Islamophobia. The most frequently used deixis in the speech of Imran Khan to refer to the self and other concepts in the context in which the speech is set. Self- concept is used for the opportunity for the nation and authority, and the others deixis (they, them, he, etc.) are used for a negative attitude.

The present research aims to explore how President Joe Biden uses deixis in his ABC News interview to show his political stance on the Israel–Palestine conflict. It also seeks to understand how these deictic choices help shape or reflect power relations in the conversation. By doing so, this research fills the gap in previous research, as only a few studies have examined deixis, political inclination, and power together in the context of U.S. presidential media discourse.

B. Problem of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the research questions that have been discussed in this research are:

1. How is deixis used in President Joe Biden's speech on ABC News

to indicate his inclination?

2. How does the use of deixis that reflects inclination contribute to the construction of power relations?

C. Significance of the Research

The practical significance of the present research is to provide readers with a clearer understanding of how deixis, as explained by Levinson (1983), functions not only to refer to people, places, social, and discourse but also to reveal subtle political inclinations in speech. By examining President Joe Biden's ABC News interview, present research helps readers recognize how linguistic choices can shape partiality and influence interpretation, especially in political contexts. Present research is expected to support students, researchers, and the general public in becoming more aware of how language is used to construct meaning and power in media communication.

D. Scope and Limitation

The present research focuses on examining the use of deixis in President Joe Biden's ABC News interview on 10 October 2023. Using Levinson's (1983) framework, the research identifies and categorizes the deictic expressions found in the transcript—such as persona, temporal, spatial, social, and discourse deixis yet analyzes how these linguistic forms reflect Biden's political inclination toward the Israel–Palestine issue while also contributing to the construction of power relations within the discourse. The present research is limited to this single interview segment and does not include Biden's speeches delivered in other settings, such as United Nations assemblies or additional media appearances. The analysis is restricted to deictic expressions only and

does not extend to other linguistic or rhetorical features. Furthermore, the research is based solely on the textual transcript, excluding non-verbal elements such as tone, gesture, or visual cues. Consequently, the findings are specific to this speech event and may not represent Biden's language use in broader political contexts.

E. Definitions of Key Terms

To help readers understand the contents of the research, the terms are defined as follows:

1. Deixis

Deixis is a reference to a language that has a meaning depending on the context that affects it. Like who said it, where the speech occurred, how the speech could be delivered. In political discourse, deictic expressions can also reveal the speaker's viewpoint or stance toward an issue by showing how certain groups, events, or actions are positioned.

2. Inclination

Inclination is a linguistic and ideological tendency in which a speaker shows preference or bias toward one party over another rather than maintaining neutrality. In political communication, inclination manifests through selective symbolic choices referential framing that subtly justify a particular actor, ideology, or geopolitical interest.

3. Palestine-Israel issues

The issue between the two countries Palestine-Israel occurred because of a conflict that roll out due to distinction in every matter

including the context that accompanied it. This conflict is one that has lasted a long-time issue that always become the spotlight, pull out to various assumptions from the world. Including those delivered by President Joe Biden in his public statements.

4. Power Relations

Power relations refer to hierarchies in which one party holds more authority or influence than another. In political discourse, this power is often exercised through language, especially in how groups or events are represented. In present research, power relations help explain how Biden's speech not only expresses a political stance but also reflects the United States' global influence in shaping narratives about the Israel–Palestine conflict.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents several theoretical foundations that support the present research, including political inclination, power relation, pragmatics and deixis, the propaganda model, and the relevance of the integration of these concepts to the analysis of Joe Biden's speech.

A. Political Inclination

Political inclination refers to the tendency of a speaker or institution to favor one political actor, group, or ideology over another through linguistic choices. Golden (2001) explains that political inclination is not always expressed explicitly; it is often embedded in rhetorical strategies such as lexical selection, emotional labeling, repeated contrast between in-groups and out-groups, and the construction of moral framing. Through language, a leader can guide the audience toward a particular interpretation of a political event without openly declaring support or rejection.

For instance, when a political figure describes one side of a conflict as innocent families while referring to the opposing group as radical extremists, the speaker implicitly directs empathy toward one group and hostility toward the other. The bias does not lie in the information itself but in the linguistic framing. In present research, political inclination is examined by identifying how Biden consistently positions certain actors within pronouns such as *we* (support, solidarity) and *they* (blame, threat), indicating clear ideological alignment.

B. Power Relation

Power relations describe how inequality in influence, authority, or control

is reproduced through discourse. Foucault (1980) argues that power operates not only through physical force or legal structures but most strongly through language, because whoever controls the narrative controls the social reality that people accept as truth. In political communication, language becomes a tool for legitimizing certain actions while delegitimizing others.

For example, a military intervention can be portrayed as a defensive operation, while a retaliatory act by the opposing side is labeled as terrorism. Through asymmetric labeling, audiences are encouraged to view one side as justified and the other as morally unacceptable. This concept is highly relevant to the present research because Biden's discourse does not merely express personal views—it reflects the geopolitical authority of the United States and its ability to shape international interpretations of the Israel–Palestine conflict.

C. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an important component in micro linguistics. This branch of linguistics limits relies on the meaning of language and its use. Therefore, the context of speech is very much considered in this research (Yule, 2014). In line with Yule (2014) statement, Chomsky (2014) states that there are two things that need to be emphasized, namely how language users speak language with understanding in the context of the language used. Nababan (1987) clarifies the meaning by stating that pragmatics as a science of language, examines the relationship between linguistic elements with meaning and the users of the language themselves. From the three statements above, we can construe that studying pragmatic field is important to understand the context of the language

whomever use in order to avoid misinterpretation or not delivered the purpose of objective to an audience.

According to Andriyani (2021), pragmatic studies are useful in describing utterances in certain conditions that link them to social aspects. The context in question is the meaning in the use of language by the speaker. Before analyzing a word, phrase or sentence, we should know the context of what is being discussed, who is speaking, who is listening, how it is being discussed, and who is influenced by what is said. Tarigan (1986) explains that the context of speech can vary depending on the area in which the conversation is located. citing from the encyclopedia, studying pragmatics is basic knowledge in the use of language and its formal situations. In this field, pragmatics divides the rules and processes of language analysis into several parts, namely; politeness, implicature, speech act, presupposition, and deixis. In line with this, Leech (1993) argues that the focus of pragmatic studies tries to reveal language forms based on relationships and language use. From what is written above we can see that there are various aspects and the reason why we need to study pragmatics more deeply is not only because of language as a means of communication but also the symbols and signs of language that influence its use.

D. Deixis

Deixis is a branch of pragmatics that examines language signs in more depth which contain certain essences which are influenced by the situation and condition of the speaker and the meaning of language signs can change depending on the context of the conversation. Saragih (2006) said that deixis is

a linguistic unit that contains sounds, words, phrases or clauses whose meaning is determined based on the speaker's reference context. According to Putra Yasa (2014), deixis shows expressions in the form of speech that are tied to the goals and intentions of the speaker and require the listener to agree with the speaker's intentions. The word deixis comes from the Greek word *deiktikos* which means direct meaning, in English deictic means direct proof and linguistically it means words used to indicate the function of words as personal pronouns, demonstratives, time, grammatical characteristics and other lexical terms. which connects the functions of space and time with speech (Lyson, 1977). In the use of language, deixis cannot be separated from its expressive form. Yule (1996) state that deictic expressions are intended to refer to something related to language. Experts divide deixis into the expressive forms of speakers which are identified based on people, events, processes and speech activities which refer to the moral qualities of the speaker.

Cummings (2007) 1. *Persona deixis: Joe Biden is the President of the United States who is rumored to be defending the country that committed genocide. he held a press conference as if he wanted the media and the world to disbelieve the facts on the ground.* (The example above is one of the tweets in the comments chart on the ABC NEWS YouTube channel in a video containing a press conference for the President of the United States. The third person deixis is found in the word *he*, because this word represents a third party who is responding to the content in it, while he refers to *president joe biden* as the person being talked about)

2. *Social deixis: ladies and gentlemen, will you please stand?* (social

deixis is found in the sentence fragment above *ladies and gentlemen* which is used as a form of address to the interlocutor with the aim of maintaining social attitudes in society and to refine the way of speaking to the interlocutor) 3. place deixis: *it seems like you got an apple from under the rubbles* (in this example the form of place deixis found is the phrase *under the rubbles* which refers to a place described in the form of the ruins of a destroyed building) 4. anaphora and cataphora: (1) *the last hours of baby Maryam. She was looking around, hungry, frightened, and wounded, and then she died.* (1) is an example of a victim of the genocide case that is currently occurring in Palestine. The anaphora is found in the phrase *baby Maryam* with the phrase *she*. The phrase *she* refers back to the character being discussed, namely the phrase *baby Maryam* which was mentioned previously. (2) *The superstar received an honorary doctorate of fine arts from New York University. Taylor Swift has Grammys galore and now she has a new title — “doctor.”* In the Global News media piece (2), the form of the cataphoric phrases *the superstar and Taylor Swift* is obtained. The phrase *the superstar* refers to the figure being discussed, namely *Taylor Swift*.

Levinson (1983) conducted research based on his focus on language diversity and its implications for theories of human cognition. Because language is the only tool used to communicate, it cannot be denied that the form and meaning of the language used will be very different between social groups. He stated that literary works strive to understand this diversity, and use it as a way to discover the role of language in our daily analytical processes. In his pragmatics book he conveys his analysis clearly by connecting two correlations between pragmatics and other fields in linguistics and the use of language in

other scientific disciplines. He provides an integrative analysis of central topics in pragmatics such as deixis, implicature, speech acts, presuppositions, and conversational structure. especially in deixis, he divided deixis into five categories to make it easier for readers to identify the meaning of word markers. He explains further examples of deixis as follows persona, temporal, spatial, social and discourse:

a. Persona deixis

Persona deixis is a type of deixis that refers to people or groups of words as pronouns to convince the interlocutor that the speaker plays a role in the speech event. In English, this categorization system is divided into first person, second person, and third person forms

i. First person category: word reference category that refers to the speaker himself, singular (I); plural (we, us) example :

1. *I am* proud to be a UIN Malang student. The sentence states that the speaker feels happy being a student at the Islamic State University in Malang, Indonesia. He is talking about himself and hopes that his interlocutor understands what he means.

2. *We will not forget your service, heroes.* the speaker describes honors to fallen heroes as a sign of service

ii. Second person category: reference category which refers to words that can replace the person being spoken to, singular (you); plural (they, you, all of you). Example :

1. *You did very well*

2. *They* really like the songs on your latest album, Taylor.

iii. Third person category: word reference category which refers to words or objects, used to replace the person being talked about, singular (she, he, it); plural (they) example :

1. *He* should have come on time for the school exam
2. *They* are stolen our land

b. Place deixis

Place deixis spatial deixis, namely giving form to the speaker's location in the speech event, a location related to the speaker and what is being discussed (Cahyono, 1995). Place deixis uses many references such as here and there. This type of deixis makes it easier for the interlocutor to differentiate between 'those close to the speaker' and 'those far from the speaker', Nababan (1987). In deictic grammaticalization, place is often identified as a description of place. Examples of the use of deixis in the speech space are as follows:

- i. Fight your enemies, *here* we will always help you whatever happens
 - ii. *There* is where your grandfather's house is, in the corner of town
- In the example sentence above there are pronouns here and there. The phrase here in the first sentence refers to the topic of the sentence and the phrase there in the second sentence refers to a city that has been discussed.

c. Time deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis, giving reference to the distance of view from when a language event occurs or when the speaker speaks.

Agustina (1995) says that this type of deixis is used to express whether or not a point of time is long in view of the time an expression was made. Levinson (2006) adds statements such as yesterday, now, tomorrow, later, this week, two days later, the day before, etc. This proves that time deixis refers to the speaker when he speaks, before or after the utterance, indicating the time when the speaker makes the utterance. Example :

- i. *The day before* there were consecutive accidents on the Ciputra toll road
- ii. Aljazeera news media revealed that Israel would observe a ceasefire for *two days*
- iii. The war between Israel and Palestine which lasted for *two months* claimed as many as 20,000 martyrs

d. Social deixis

The differences that arise from social strata, especially in social aspects and the roles between speakers and the things around them, are the focus of social deixis, Nababan (1987: 41). This confirms that class yet status play a big role in the movement of individuals and groups. The realization of social deixis will clarify the relationship between participants in the conversation. Social deixis is divided into two based on its form, namely; relational and absolute example :

- Quoting a scene in the Bridgerton series, the dialogue between Bridgerton Eloise and Queen Charlotte ;

“I almost forgot you were making your debut this season. after your

eldest sister's triumph, perhaps good fortune might run in the family"

[Queen Charlotte]

(laugh)

"Uh, it's a delightful ball, Your Majesty, very diamond-y [Eloise Bridgerton] [chuckles]

This quote reveals that there is social deixis in it, in the speaker's relational honorific category. The speaker in the dialogue is Queen Charlotte and her interlocutor is Eloise Bridgerton. In this dialogue, Queen Charlotte makes an explicit statement to Eloise which makes Eloise furious. However, this did not reduce her respect for the queen, therefore when she responded to Queen Charlotte's words she still used '*your majesty*' because of Eloise's status as a noble family and Queen Charlotte as the queen of the country they were in. and as stated above, this utterance shows a relationship between the speaker and the speech partner which is coded in the form of the address '*your majesty*'.

e. Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis is the provision of references to certain parts of discourse that have occurred or are occurring. Discourse deixis depends on word choice with the use of an expression that refers to a part of the discourse contained in the utterance to find out the meaning of the utterance itself. According to Khoirurozikin (2021), the function of this type of deixis is to refer to what is being discussed, what will be discussed and resulting in a decision. Cumming (2007) conveys the forms of deixis in cataphora and anaphora discourse. Example :

- The man was looking at me all this time, apparently, *he* liked me or else I would have approached him and asked him.

From the example sentence above we can conclude that the words in italicized are a type of anaphora deixis, anaphora is repetitive in nature which refers to something that has been said in spoken or written discourse. The word '*he*' contains anaphora deixis which refers to 'that man' as the first-person pronoun mentioned in the sentence above.

E. Propaganda Model by Herman & Chomsky

To examine inclination more critically, the present research also draws on the Propaganda Model which is a term that describes an idea that has been developed by Edward Samuel Herman and Noam Chomsky in their book entitled '*Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy Of The Mass Media*' published in 1988, this book provides detailed information on how systemic bias can be found in the mass media, especially for liberal democracies such as the United States where public opinion often favors those in power. Occasionally the information we get from a news is not just a series of information but there are such a anomalies that are made in such a way as to match the truth that can benefit a party.

In the book, there is a concept that can represent how framing in political issues arises. It seeks to describe how elite groups distribute news so that messages that are contrary to their interests seem less important that will be useful to their purposes, this is further strengthened by the existence of news filters, such as the following ; *Ownership* as the attachment of large media with businesses in other fields, because of this relationship, the media will tend to reject news to be published that is felt to be detrimental to the business owner. *Advertising* as the main source of income, as a result of which issues that are considered to interfere

with advertising are often marginalized. *Sourcing* as a media blatantly relies on the quality of it is news based on elite or official sources. As a result, those who can clarify the quality of a news are rarely highlighted. *Flak* as a negative reaction to the media for covering news that does not conform to norms and laws. Such a phenomenon causes a boycott of the aspects involved. *Ideology* as an extreme idea that is considered a tool of political control. The goal is for the public to easily accept the enforced framing. This builds an image of inclusive and exclusive. These five filters produce selection bias, framing bias, moral bias, favorable language bias and form certain tendencies of news content.

Previous research, Pedro (2011) has conducted framing research in social media. This research shows that the theoretical framework of model propaganda is still relevant to use in present research, albeit in different contexts. This concept is in line with the analysis of deixis, as Herman and Chomsky (1988) focus on the structure of language that focuses on the media and politics, with the use of deixis, researcher hope to prove what is meant by ‘who we are’ and ‘who they are’ that dominant groups tend to frame narratives. Deixis levinson (1983) to discover the form of deixis and it is usefulness while Propaganda model Herman & Chomsky (1988) to explain the tendencies.

The concepts above complement each other in present research. Political inclination is the main focus that wants to be revealed through deixis. Power relations provide a framework for understanding how political tendencies emerge not only as opinions, but as forms of power that influence global interpretations. Pragmatics and deixis provide microlinguistic tools to find linguistic indicators that indicate partisanship. Model propaganda provides a macro framework for

interpreting the ideological motives behind such linguistic choices. An example of integration: when Biden uses deixis *we* only to refer to the US and Israel, accompanied by labeling terrorists to refer to the opposing side, the pattern shows political inclination, while producing geopolitical legitimacy (power relations), and reflects a framing pattern that is in line with ideological filters in the propaganda model.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains research design, research instruments, data collection and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The present research used qualitative methods, the type of qualitative method used by researcher is descriptive qualitative which included descriptions and qualitative data as a whole. Basically, it is to examine how language shows political meaning in President Joe Biden's press conference on ABC News. Indriantoro & Supono (2012) define descriptive research as research into problems in the form of facts that become research material. According to Creswell (2016), the qualitative method is a method used by researchers to explore and understand the meaning of research subjects originating from social phenomena.

First, a pragmatic analysis using Levinson's theory of deixis is conducted to identify the linguistic forms that indicate political inclination. Second, the results of this deictic analysis are interpreted through Herman and Chomsky's Propaganda Model to understand how these linguistic patterns help build ideological messages and power relations in the speech. In this research design, deixis works at the micro level to find visible patterns in the language, while the Propaganda Model works at the macro level to interpret how those patterns support political alignment and media framing. The method used by researcher is supported by a qualitative descriptive approach with data processing with detailed explanations in the form of narratives in text (Clandinin, 2007).

B. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the researcher plays the central role in both data collection and interpretation. The researcher functions as the instrument who observes the data, transcribes the verbal material, identifies deictic expressions, analyzes their contextual meaning, and formulates conclusions related to political stance and power relations. Several tools such as data tables, note-taking formats, and digital documents are used only to support organization and documentation of the data.

C. Data and Data Source

The data used in the present research consist of utterances in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that contain deixis spoken by President Joe Biden. The primary source of data is an ABC News YouTube broadcast (October 10, 2023) featuring a press statement delivered during the escalation of the Israel– Hamas conflict. This particular broadcast was chosen due to three reasons ; The interview occurred at a tense geopolitical moment, which makes Biden’s language choices highly significant. The format reflects direct media questioning rather than scripted political speeches, allowing spontaneous linguistic markers of stance. The United State geopolitical influence makes Biden’s comments central to shaping public and diplomatic reactions. To strengthen the interpretation, the study also employs viewer comments from the same YouTube video as supporting data to observe whether public perception aligns with the linguistic tendencies identified in the speech.

D. Data Collection

The data collection process proceeded through several systematic stages such as accessing the ABC News YouTube video that contains President Joe Biden's interview, transcribing the audio into written form to allow linguistic examination, carefully rereading the transcript to gain familiarity with sentence structure and context, highlighting the portions of the transcript that contain deictic markers, extracting utterances relevant to deixis, political inclination, and power, selecting viewer comments from the same upload to serve as supplementary interpretation of audience response. These steps ensured that relevant segments of the speech were collected comprehensively without removing contextual meaning.

E. Data Analysis

The data analysis was conducted in several sequential phases ; identifying utterances that contain deictic expressions, dividing the expressions into five types based on Levinson (1983) such as persona, temporal, spatial, discourse, and social deixis, and then examining how each deictic form contributes to meaning within the context of the Israel–Palestine issue, determining whether the linguistic choices show support, rejection, distancing, justification, or alignment with a specific actor, linking the use of deixis to broader political legitimacy and power using the framework of Herman & Chomsky's (1988) propaganda model, comparing the interpretation with viewer comments to see whether public opinion resonates with or challenges the inclination found linguistically, synthesizing the results to explain how deixis contributes to political stance and power reinforcement in the interview.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings obtained from the formulation of the research problem. The findings include the description and analysis of the types of deixis and their use in Joe Biden's speech concerning the Hamas attacks and the broader Palestine–Israel issue. The focus of this chapter is to explain how deixis functions within the speech and how its usage contributes to the construction of bias in political communication

A. Findings

The results of the present research relate to the identification of the deixis types and the analytical process applied to the sentences delivered by Joe Biden during a press conference. The analysis highlights the presence of ideological bias embedded in the speech, reflected through the use of deixis in framing the Palestinian–Israeli conflict. The speech examined was published by ABC News, and the analysis centers on deictic expressions found within Biden's statements.

From the 15-minute press conference, 21 fragments of sentences containing deictic reference words were collected as the primary data for the present research. This section presents all deixis types identified in Biden's speech and elaborates on their functions. The analysis is based on five types of deixis proposed by Levinson—persona, temporal, spatial, social, and discourse deixis—which are listed in detail in the appendix.

Furthermore, to deepen the interpretation of bias and inclination, the findings are also examined through the lens of Herman and Chomsky's (1988) propaganda model. The effects of Biden's speech are reflected in 21 public

comments that serve as supporting data and demonstrate how audiences respond to the narrative constructed in the speech.

Datum 1.1

Biden's opening remarks at the start of a press conference on Gaza that took place after an escalation in Israeli airstrikes.

"Tonight about these wars"
[minute to 0:00]

In datum 1.1 above, it is revealed that there are several types of deixis used by the speaker that cause a shift in meaning in them. the appearance of an image of urgency in the temporal deixis 'tonight' which means in a short period of time as if the speaker did indeed use the phrase chosen in this case to draw the public's attention to the topic of conversation indicating critical time or proximity to the context used in the present tense form which allows the speaker and the recipient of the news in this case to know the crisis of time related to the context in the sentence. This shows that the distribution of information is centralized under the narrative, placing the public as passive recipients who must follow the framework of closeness that he has built.

Meanwhile the phrase 'these wars' indirectly confirms that there is indeed a conflict taking place, which gives a clear emphasis that there is a framing of closeness in the element of meaning in it. Indirectly, we are led to assume that the listener must know which war was intended at the time the statement was made through the influence of 'these' discourse in the phrase. 'War' has an unclear interpretation as it refers to a spatial deixis that indicates a specific place but does not explain where the location of the 'war' took place. The depiction of the narrative is very important, depending on who the narrative presented will affect how the

listener responds to the information obtained. By mentioning some aspects that affect the context of the above sentence in a deeper range, this sentence is not a neutral sentence related to the concept of the propaganda model (Herman & Chomsky) which is a characteristic of the *sourcing* filter that justifies the validity main sources of Joe Biden regarding the urgency in his speech and the *ideology* that leads to public perception regarding the involvement of ‘who’ war actors without having to mention it. Biden’s position of power allows him to steer the narrative of urgency, while silencing or minimizing alternative interpretations of the conflict.

Internet user opinions shows the opposite of the above narrative, with comments (with ‘smart’ leadership like this, world war 3 is around the corner) the discourse of deixis ‘these’ and spatial deixis ‘around the corner’ refer to Joe Biden’s leadership which is sarcastically described filtering news in *flak* which is interpreted in the propaganda model as a counter back which means a negative reaction to the actions of the government that is considered to trigger something worse like the world war 3. This proves that there is a difference in inclination in the context of the narrative that constitutes the validity of urgency and counter back in the comments that form the criticism.

Datum 1.2

Biden opened his speech by emphasizing that America was at a defining moment of crisis. This statement was used to convey urgency and prepare the audience for the policies he would outline.

*“We are facing an inflection point in history, one of those moments where **the decisions we make today** are going to determine the future for **decades to come**. **That** is what i do like to talk with **you** tonight.”*

[from minute 0:07 to minute 0:19]

In datum 1.2, the explanation of the analysis section in this sentence describes

the use of persona deixis which is related to the reference of words that refer to the person involved in the statement. The use of the plural form of the reference to the word 'we' in this sentence triggers selective framing in a context that implicitly asserts that the unrelated party has no right to the statement made. In the context of the sentence above, the social forms of the deixis 'we' and 'you' also function to glue moral bonds between those who have authority and their supporters, namely US President Joe Biden and his nation. It does not merely build inclusion; it also constructs hierarchical power relations between the speaker and the audience.

In a political scheme it is important to choose focus because goals are part of political tricks, as we can see from the following sentence, 'the decisions we make today are going to determine the future for decades to come' is a way for speakers who tend not only to involve themselves in legal action but they also involve those Americans who can be reached and pay attention to the impression of the news being conveyed. However, the bias of power is legit used by Joe Biden to regulate his people without coercion in it. He assured his people that a joint decision would produce the result they wanted, namely peace between their sides. While he ignores peace for those beyond his reach. This is in line with the style of inclination that operates as a *sourcing* filter and *ideology* in the use of the following discourse deixis 'we are facing an inflection point in history...' In this direct interactive, the speaker wants to convey the message effectively in an emotional narrative but specifically by exaggerating the event as if it were a serious thing to hear and pay attention to. This rhetorical move enforces an unequal power dynamic in which the speaker directs the story and the audience is persuaded to accept its structure without feeling pressured.

Meanwhile, in the commented (i have no confidence in biden. I do not trust him to do what is best for america. He will have us fully caught up in this mess before he leaves office) in the discourse of deixis ‘this mess’ which refers to the social deixis ‘him, President Joe Biden’ it is actually drops the narrative by showing the relationship of the filter *flak* propaganda model that frames the crisis of trust such as *i have no confidence and i do not trust him*. As a result, these comments tend to view the narrative as a result of a decline in authority at a certain time. Both, the narrative and the commentary reveal a clear tendency towards the use of deixis which suggests the framing of validity versus Invalidity of government policies

Datum 1.3

Biden claimed that he returned from Israel to show American commitment and support to the country in times of conflict. This statement emphasized the political solidarity and leadership position of the US in the region.

“Not this morning, i returned from israel, they tell me i am the first american and president to travel there during the war.”

[from minute 0:19 to minute 0:25]

In the above data, it is shown how the social deixis ‘first america and president..’ is used through the persona deixis ‘i’ is joe biden as a U.S. representative in claims of authority that can lead to fatal errors when dealing with hotly debated issues, which reinforces the impression of an emergency situation. Joe Biden as the American president who certainly has the authority to deal with the issue between Palestine and Israel which objectively displays the tendency in the narrative ‘I returned from Israel..’ clearly describes which side will benefit from it. The speaker triggered an unbalanced public opinion, especially his position as the full holder of

the authority of the United Nations (UN) which from the same concern and empathy can solve the problems of Palestine and Israel. The following statement ‘traveling there during the war..’ further aggravated the situation during the complex situation during the Hamas offensive. This action builds a narrative of bold and reckless leadership, it is called a framing action and this is what Joe Biden is trying to project as his contribution to the conflict in his actions in the aftermath of the *sourcing* filter and the *ideology* of power in the propaganda model. "I returned from Israel... I am the first American president to travel there during the war" is more than just a statement. It displays power as well. By referring to himself as the "American president" and using the pronoun "I," Biden establishes himself as the most significant individual in the circumstance, one with unique access and authorization to enter a combat zone. This diminishes the significance of other individuals in determining the nature of the conflict, including the general public and other global leaders. Biden demonstrates symbolic dominance in this statement by acting as though he is the only leader with the authority to discuss the war. This is consistent with the propaganda model, in which Biden’s message is elevated to the status of the primary fact while opposing viewpoints are ignored.

While the comment (the point of this address seems to be about Biden bragging about being the first American president in a war zone without US involvement. Are we supposed to be proud of him ?) It shows the dominant *flak* filter as a form of opposite reaction to the narrative that he considers only as the concept of Joe Biden’s leadership. Using the persona deixis ‘we’ juxtaposed with ‘him, Biden’ to capitalize on the public validity that implies a rejection of the narrative. This shapes the public’s perception of the contrasting tendencies of the purpose of the narrative.

In summary, between Joe Biden's speech and the response of netizens above shows opposite preferences. Joe Biden's speech focused on how that authority was framed while the comments negates the narrative in response to the seriousness of Joe Biden's actions.

Datum 1.4

Biden mention his meetings to show the relationship with the Israeli leader and the Hamas leadership as a means of demonstrating their strong opposition to Israel. This cited is used to strengthen the legitimacy of American support for Israel in an ongoing conflict.

“I met with the prime minister and members of his cabinet and most i met with israelis who had personally lived through horrific horror the attack by hamas on the 7th of october.”

[from minute 0:28 to minute 0:38]

In the data listed in 1.4, the speaker subtly displays how the use of bias in a sentence affects partiality in this case. From the beginning of the sentence, it can be explicitly known through the deixis persona that who is discussed and mentioned in the narrative that is said directly by Joe Biden which is not only constructs partiality but also contains an implicit hierarchy of power relations. He stated that after meeting the prime minister and his cabinet, which meant Israelis, which made sense because it did not appear to mention representatives of the countries that were also affected, namely Palestine and it is people who also suffered similarly. If we look back in history, it can be said that the U.S. and Israel have been allies for a long time because of bilateral relations both politically, socially and militarily. Not to mention, this is further strengthened by the events that befell it is ally, Israel on October 7 at that time and the tendency to intensify support from the US state for Israel. From the following word temporal and spatial deixis ‘i met with israelis

who had personally lived through horrific horror..' Therefore, the framing at the level of propaganda of this *sourcing* model plays a role in the inclusion of empathy for the affected parties of the attack which seems to be intended as a form of moral solidarity and strictly filters the guilty party, namely 'hamas' in the narrative. Through this discourse, power works by deciding which groups are highlighted and which are made invisible.

The comment actually reveal (dear americans : we are sending all the wealth of our nation to money laundering arms dealers so i can get rich and be a good lap dog. As president, there is no greater priority to me.) Narratives that refer to acts of apathy in the persona of deixis 'we' and 'our nation' seem to condemn the president's authority over phrases such as *money laundering arms dealers* and *i can get rich*. The commentary also used the figurative word 'lap dog' to worsen the president's image. In the concept of model propaganda, this is called flak because the responses contained in the comments are contrary to the empathetic framing created by Joe Biden in the narrative above. Of course, this difference can be seen through the use of deixis which is shown through the flak tendency that opposes the narrative. The conflict of meaning between the speaker and the public reflects a struggle over who has the power to define the moral and political reality of the Israel–Hammas conflict.

Datum 1.5

Biden highlighted the death toll and hostages on the part of Israel and the Americans to stir up empathy and moral outrage. This statement serves to justify the US firm stance in supporting Israel's actions during the conflict.

“More than 1300 people slaughtered in israel, including at least 32 americans citizens, scores of innocent from infants to the elderly, grandparents, israelis, americans taken hostage.”

[from minute 0:38 to minute 0:51]

In the datum above, the speaker uses a very prominent stylistic tendency of language such as 'slaughtered' to indicate who suffers the most, i.e. captive Americans and Israelis. Which shows the framing of suffering, although the words in quotation marks are not a reference to a form of deixis, the above statement tends to abandon Palestinians who are also experiencing misery. The speaker wanted to give the impression that the sharp and brutal suffering suffered by the victims of Hamas was truly heartbreaking, especially for those affected on their side (Americans). In this structure, Biden discursively allocates moral significance unequally, which reflects one-sided power relation over the control of humanitarian legitimacy.

In addition, he emphasizes deep emotional language such as in the social form of deixis 'people' mentioning the high number of victims in the form of spatial deictic 'more than 1300 people were slaughtered in Israel...' To reinforce the assumption that this event was the highest humanitarian tragedy he had ever witnessed without placing himself among the thousands of innocent lives martyred in Palestine in that involved parties to the conflict. Thus, the authority to define the meaning of violence and tragedy is held not by the victims themselves but by the speaker, which is a key mechanism of power reproduction in political discourse That align with the function of sourcing and ideology that corners Hamas in the previous narrative and gives the bunch of concerns to it is victims. By highlighting only U.S. and Israeli suffering, the narrative uses deixis to reinforce their authority and shape public empathy, while sidelining Palestinians.

Contrary to the comment (you cannot ignore the fact that a palestinians kid is dying every 15 minutes since the israeli military unleashed a massive military offensive on the gaza territory. Please let someone else capable of making the right decisions for our grandchildren and great children, why do you need now 100 billions? Please, stop increasing our debt that no longer has a way out by fueling unnecessary wars.) It provides a contrasting picture that shows the worse situation that Palestine received in reference to the persona deixis ‘you’ who blames the speaker directly for the situation. as evidenced in the temporal deixis ‘... Every 15 minutes..’, the following phrases ‘Why you need now 100 Billions’ and ‘Stop increasing our debt’ also exploit the use of the temporal deixis ‘now’ as a harsh indictment of the policies made by the government. Flak here is empowered to reject official sources (Joe Biden and his administration) and move the ideology of a common enemy to the United States. Deixis depicts the opposite fact, the tendency created by the moral framing of the narrative seen from the use of deixis persona, spatial, and social while public commentary changes the perspective of the narrative from empathy for Palestine, grievance of the rights and obligations of the government, this forms a different inclination towards the official narrative. This datum illustrates that deixis does not only express political inclination but also functions as a mechanism of power: it determines whose suffering becomes legitimate and whose is silenced, and the audience responds by contesting this authority through counter-deixis.

Datum 1.6

Biden comforts the families of hostages, stressing that their safety is his highest concern. This serves to demonstrate his personal dedication and underscore U.S.

moral responsibility, bolstering his leadership image during the crisis.

*“As i told the families of americans being held captive by hamas, we are pursuing every avenue to bring **their** loved ones **home**.”...“As **president**, there is **no higher priority for me** than the safety of **americans** held hostage.”*

[from minute 0:51 to minute 1:03]

Datum 1.6 states that there are some indications of the use of persona deixis such as “I” referring to the first person pronoun (president joe Biden) and “We” underscores the important opposition of Joe Biden as president of the United States to Americans held captive by Hamas, which tends to lead to a collective framing of allies characterized in the spatial deixis ‘home’ implicitly referring to the American state. In the discourse of deixis ‘as I told..’ refers to the previous topic of conversation where this sentence does not stand alone can also be considered as a moral ethics targeted through direct roles. The statements position Biden as the central authority, using “I” to show personal responsibility and “we” to include government institutions under his leadership. This hierarchy highlights whose lives are prioritized (Americans) versus those outside this circle (Hamas and affected Palestinians), revealing an unequal distribution of power in the discourse.

This applies as a *sourcing* and *ideological common enemy* in the propaganda model that targets ‘Hamas’ as a detrimental actor and legitimizes its policies in social deixis such as ‘The families of Americans’ showing the status of a social group intended for ‘the families of the victims’ which is considered to be the main priority that needs to be highlighted in the narrative ‘we are pursuing...’. It produces a tendency in the name of strong social solidarity to pocket the main goal of to bring loved ones home,’ namely the safety of its people. Biden is framed as the moral and political authority setting priorities, while Hamas is cast as the threatening “other.” Through these linguistic choices, the speaker shapes who deserves

protection and whose suffering is highlighted, reinforcing his political and moral power.

Comment (Noam Chomsky is the best way to learn about your government.) Although it is short, it implies an appearance that shows a hard *flak* for Joe Biden's leadership. This is reinforced in the metaphor of person deixis 'your' limiting the speaker's opportunity to agree on political strategies in the narrative. This actually emphasizes the concept of the propaganda model that mentions Noam Chomsky which is considered to be able to detect government policy tendencies. It indicates the inclination of the comments that show doubts about the government and want the public not only to accept a statement without examination but also to be concerned about the meaning of the narrative. Through deixis, it can be concluded that there is an opposite bias between narrative and commentary by showing how the government's 'position' in social roles is played in the narrative while commentary is precisely a counter balance that is used as a public reflection on the points emphasized in Noam Chomsky's comment on the legitimacy that the government is trying to build in the narrative. This datum shows that deixis not only reflects political stance but also shapes and contests power. Biden highlights authority and duty to Americans, while public reactions challenge and negotiate that power.

Datum 1.7

Biden condemns Hamas's actions and frames them as morally reprehensible, appealing to historical suffering of the Jewish people. This statement functions to justify U.S. support for Israel and portray the conflict in moral terms, reinforcing a clear political stance.

“The terrorist group hamas released pure, un adulterated evil in the world and sadly, the jewish people know perhaps better than anyone that there is no limit to the depravity of people when they want to inflict pain of others.”

[from minute 1:05 to minute 1:18]

In the above datum the temporal deixis ‘released’ indicates the fact that has already happened, the social deixis ‘the terrorist group hamas’ here means the cornered group that reinforces the framing of the bad representation of Hamas and the selection of the social deixis ‘the Jewish people’ which shows the opposite representation of religious entities that are perceived to understand suffering better in the narrative. The issue of the influence of collective consciousness to frame what is wrong and right leads to the attribution of *sourcing* situations and *ideology* to the concept of the propaganda model because this reveals a tendency that has the potential to obscure the issue of human rights for victims affected by war. The alignment between the factors influencing the narrative and the use of deixis results in significant public differences in views of the two entities mentioned in the narrative. The statement frames Hamas as “evil” and the Jewish people as morally innocent, establishing a hierarchy of legitimacy and delegitimization. Through social deixis, Biden grants moral authority to Israelis/Jews while portraying Hamas as inferior, exercising symbolic power by defining right and wrong. Within the Propaganda Model, this reflects how official sources shape narratives, selectively recognizing suffering and condemning actions to guide public opinion and legitimize political positions.

The following comment (You should have thought about this when israel was bulldozing Palestinian homes on their own land without consideration for harm to others.) confirms the rejection shown in the direct depiction of the use of the ‘you’ persona deixis aimed at the government of the tendency to view the conflict. The

commentary also uses the spatial deixis ‘Palestinian homes’ and ‘their own land’ to question Israel’s involvement which has an impact on the physical and mental damage and injuries inflicted by the affected victims but is neglected in the content of the social deixis of ‘others’. This context reinforces the shift of filters to flak because it criticizes the narrative from official sources. The Palestinian party is also the affected party, not only Israel. The speech exposed the tendency to frame the conflict by damaging the image of the Hamas entity and embedding collective support for the Jews, while the commentary illustrated a contrast to the narrative response that suggests that there is an injustice to be gained by the Palestinians as a result of Israel’s actions, both physical and psychological. This difference shows a framing bias, narrative: focus on the perspective of official sources related to Hamas & Jews and commentary: divert attention to Palestine. Overall, this datum exemplifies how power relations are constructed, maintained, and contested in political discourse. Deixis serves as a tool for constructing power hierarchies and moral authority, while audience commentary uses counter-deixis to challenge and redistribute interpretive power, reflecting a contested negotiation over the legitimacy of suffering and blame in the conflict.

Datum 1.8

Biden describes the emotional state of Israelis he met to show empathy and acknowledge their suffering. This statement functions to humanize the victims and reinforce the moral justification for U.S. support during the conflict.

“In israel, i saw people who are strong, determined, resilient, and also angry, in shock, and in deep, deep pain.”

[from minute 1:19 to minute 1:25]

Datum 1.8, depicts the Persona deixis ‘i’, which marks the direct involvement

of President Joe Biden who shows recognition of the reference word ‘People’ to frame a narrative that highlights the suffering of the Israelis. The temporal deixis ‘i saw’ in the past tense, indicating the time in the conversation that has already taken place, this tends to strengthen Joe Biden’s influence because he sees firsthand the conditions that have occurred. clarified in the Spatial deixis ‘in israel’ location related to the scene that has been emphasized based on Joe Biden’s participation. The social depiction of ‘People’ and the emotional descriptive shown through ‘strong, determined, resilient, and also angry, in shock and in deep, deep pain’ This produces a power imbalance, with the speaker deciding whose suffering matters and positioning himself as the arbiter of empathy and humanitarian concern. Within the concept of propaganda of the *sourcing* model and *ideology* that is filters that used in the the narrative based on empathy and a form of humanity towards Israel. The inclination emerge itself from the manifestation of support from Joe Biden to Israel. Using various types of deixis, Biden presenting himself and the U.S. as credible moral authorities. By focusing on Israelis while ignoring others, the discourse exercises power through selective recognition of victims, legitimizing U.S. political and humanitarian support for Israel.

The comment (he rejects all forms of hate and denounces violence, what reasonable person would not want to stand behind that message?) shows that there is a consensus that is in line with the narrative mentioned in the person deixis ‘he’ which is referred to as the central individual who strengthens support for President Joe Biden’s actions framed in the phrase ‘reject all forms of hate and denounces violence’. with the supporting phrase ‘what reasonable...’ which emphasizes a statement that the public must follow. This brings the narrative in a favorable

direction to the U.S. that is approved by the aforementioned comments. In the context that has been described, positive bias results from the public response not only as a supporter but also as a context that reinforces Joe Biden's official narrative of the conflict. This datum shows that deixis not only signals political stance but also shapes and reinforces power relations. Biden controls whose suffering is acknowledged and how it is morally framed, while public responses support this authority, highlighting how power operates through both narrative and audience alignment.

Datum 1.9

Biden emphasizes U.S. commitment to Palestinian rights while speaking with President Abbas. This statement functions to balance U.S. support in the region, showing diplomatic consideration and maintaining a neutral stance toward both parties.

*“I also speak with **the president abbas** of **the palestinians** authority and reiterated that **the united states** remains committed to the **palestinians** people's right to dignity and self-determination.”*

[from minute 1:27 to minute 1:38]

As presented in datum 1.9, there is a significant implicit interaction in spatial deixis in the diplomatic space which is then clarified in the person deixis as the core actor of narratives such as the 'i' referring to President Joe Biden, 'President Abbas' being the Palestinian Authority involved in diplomatic situations face-to-face with President Joe Biden, 'United States' as the entity representing the national core group and the 'Palestinian People' referring to on the other hand seem to be involved as symbolic in a narrative that shows complex concerns. In the sentence 'dignity and self determination' which tends to frame the position of the United States as a fairly good moral integrity towards the rights of the Palestinian people.

This narrative is reinforced by the temporal form of deixis ‘remains’ in line with the propaganda filtering of the *sourcing* model which indicates an ongoing commitment to diplomacy that is definite in the ‘reiterated’ review in the discourse deixis of the promises that have been made before. The narrative highlights the positive bias against the United States in the moral values it holds to protect Palestinian rights and the constructive diplomatic ties forged. Reinforces the enduring authority of the United States in defining the scope and continuity of diplomatic commitments, demonstrating how power is exercised through the control of narrative and diplomatic framing.

The following comment actually shows the difference of opinion (America sides with not who is right, but with whoever suits American interests. Biden and oter in his cabal has even been saying that america is the ‘indispensable’ country. That makes the rest of us dispensable then. The world is waking up to that and america is becoming loathed) expressed the following rejection ‘america sides.. American interests’ which is shown in the use of the persona deixis ‘america vs us’ which refers to the duality of the global community and the United States, self versus others. With this comment, it makes the *flak* response that opposes the policy in the official narrative. ‘indispensable’ is emphasized as the credibility questioned in the context of the comment ‘that makes us...’. This comment considers that the President’s policy is not solely about morals and ethics but is based on mutualism relations for the entities involved. It can be concluded that narratives do form moral and diplomatic framing, but the existence of comments actually distorts the fact that there is a political game in every conflict. This difference shows the essentials of the moral framing of the United States and the cross perception of the global

perception shown in the commentary. In this datum, deixis functions as a tool for constructing hierarchical power, where Biden and the United States centralize authority in diplomacy, and public commentary challenges this authority, highlighting the contested nature of moral and political legitimacy in international relations.

Datum 1.10

Biden acknowledges the suffering of Palestinians while clarifying that Israel was not responsible for the hospital explosion. This statement functions to show empathy, maintain U.S. neutrality, and distance Israel from civilian casualties, balancing moral and diplomatic messaging.

*“The actions of **hamas terrorists** do not take that right away. Like **so many others, i am heart broken** by the tragic loss of palestinians life include the explosion **at the hospital in gaza which was not done by the israelis.**”*

[from minute 1:38 to minute 1:54]

In datum 1.10, in the use of the pronoun ‘i’ as President Joe Biden in his attempt to build a positive image strategy framed in attitude or sympathy for the tragedy that befell Palestine, precisely in the Gaza Strip mentioned in the spatial deixis ‘at the hospital in Gaza’ and shown in the emotional narrative ‘I am heart broken..’ reinforced by the supporting phrase ‘like so many others..’ which implies the amount of support obtained because of the narrative that previously mentioned. This demonstrates asymmetrical power, where Biden discursively controls which actors are condemned and which are shielded from criticism, reinforcing U.S. alignment and influence in the conflict. His claim in ‘was not done by israelis’ shows the framing bias resulting from the filtering of the propaganda concept of Noam Chomsky’s model of sourcing and the bias control tool that does not want to directly mention Israel as a criminal entity that in the above narrative the speaker

tends to want to direct a narrative that corners the position of Hamas to be absolutely defeated which can no longer be debated. The selective framing of responsibility toward Hamas centralizes moral and political authority in the speaker, while Palestinians are rendered dependent subjects whose suffering must be interpreted and mediated by the official narrative. Here, deixis functions as a tool to exercise symbolic power by regulating recognition and blame.

And on the comment ('if the Arabs put down their weapons today, there would be no more violence. If jews put down their weapons today, there would be a massacre' this quote speaks volumes.) Deixis's commentary divides its focus on two entities with different moral values contained in the persona of deixis 'Arabs' and 'Jews' which negatively stereotypes the Arabs as the ones who are always the culprit of the problem and the Jews who are always accused in the factual event of 'putting down their weapons..'. This is similar to the propaganda concept of the Chomsky model which shifts the flak response into a consensus that supports the narrative into a valid unity that needs to be accepted by the public because it tends to occur. For example, narrative as a knife and comments become his sharpening tools. Where Joe Biden frames his actions as a form of empathy but behind that support continues to be directed at Israel, this goal is reinforced by the comments contained in the factual narrative above. Biden centralizes moral and political authority, while public commentary challenges this authority, revealing that the assignment of blame and the recognition of suffering are actively negotiated in discourse.

Datum 1.11

Biden compares Hamas and Putin to highlight external threats to democracies. This

statement functions to frame both as dangerous aggressors, reinforcing a narrative of moral clarity and justifying U.S. vigilance and intervention in global affairs.

*“**hamas and putin** represent different threats, but **they** share this in common. They both want to **completely annihilate a neighbouring democracy**, completely annihilate **it**.”*

[from minute 2:34 to minute 2:46]

The deixis in datum 1.11 is presented in the form of the persona ‘they’ which refers specifically to Hamas and Putin who are labeled as enemies who have similar goals and ‘it’ as a reference to a word that repeats the phrase ‘completely annihilate’ which objectifies the victims refers to the form of social deixis ‘neighbouring democracy’ although it is not explicitly mentioned which country is affected by the brutality of the two, but from this narrative Joe Biden builds Negative framing of the threat to democracy for Hamas and Putin. It constructs a clear hierarchy of power relations yet reflects skewed power, where the speaker discursively defines the enemy and asserts control over the narrative of threat and security.

In line with the concept of model propaganda in the part of anti-communist (*ideology*) that places both Hamas and Putin as entities that threaten the security and comfort of the nation and the inclination formed from the different perspectives of ‘they vs us’ as ‘they’ (Putin and Hamas) are a dangerous evil entity vs ‘us’ (both the speaker and the context of the specific group of countries that are victims, affected parties). It showing how power operates through language by establishing clear in-group/out-group hierarchies.

The following comment (it is despicable that Biden compares Putin with Hamas. The other day, Russia called for an immediate cease fire at the UN security council. US vetoed the resolution to shield Israel from accountability. The US is pushing to escalate the Ukraine conflict and blocked diplomatic efforts to end of war. As an

american i am deeply ashamed of my goverment and our warmonger leaders.) Instead, it turns the narrative into *flak* because it contradicts the real contribution of the US in it is position as a veto at the UN. Comments criticizing ‘my government’ or ‘our leaders’ as shameful actors (person deixis) for provoking which makes the situation worse highlighted through ‘warmonger’ and hatred inscribed in the emotional language ‘iam deeply ashamed..’. The comments instead try to show the inconsistency of the US which is always looking for loopholes in the problem, not those affected by the problem. The inclination formed in the narrative frames Hamas and Putin as common enemies and the comments destroy the framing of the US as an inconsistent party to the actuality of it is policies. Overall, datum 1.11 shows how Biden centralizes power by defining enemies and legitimate actors in international politics, while public commentary contests this authority, highlighting the tension between official framing and audience-perceived accountability. Deixis functions as a linguistic tool to both assert and challenge hierarchical power relations in political discourse.

Datum 1.12

Biden distinguishes Hamas from the Palestinian people, portraying the group as violent and manipulative. This statement functions to justify U.S. support for Israel while showing concern for civilians, reinforcing a moral and strategic framing of the conflict.

*“Hamas stated purpose for existing is **the state of israel** and the murder of **jewish people**.”... “**hamas** does not represent **the palestinian people**.”... “**hamas** uses palestinian civilians as human shields and palestinians are suffering greatly because of **that**.”*

[from minute 2:46 to minute 3:01]

In the datum above, Hamas is repeatedly mentioned as the main actor being

talked about (persona deixis) which is the cause of the problem emphasized in the phrase ‘the murder of Jewish people’, ‘uses Palestinian civilians as..’ which separates the interests of Hamas which is only limited to the annihilation of the Jews and exploits the suffering of the Palestinian people. This produces an uneven power dynamic in which the speaker discursively distinguishes Hamas from Palestinians, delegitimizes Hamas, and reinforces his authority to decide who deserves protection and whose suffering is acknowledged. This condition connects the relationship between the concept of propaganda and *ideological models* that function to control the narrative. The main topic here is the sadism of the Hamas group towards the suffering entity which is affirmed in the form of the spatial deixis ‘The State of Israel’ which explicitly mentions the location of the target. The moral framing of Palestinian misery separates the distance between Hamas and Palestine, although their nature is very complex, but in line with US interests that lead public perception to belittle and insult Hamas. The bias is clear because it places Hamas as an othering device in the negative framing while the speaker separates the Palestinians and Israelis as the victims. The selective framing shows how discourse exercises power by creating in-groups and out-groups, shaping public perception of who is to blame and who is legitimate.

In the following comment (‘Hamas does not represent the Palestinian people’ then why are Palestinians suffering from the actions of Hamas??) questions the validity of the above narrative because of the logical implications, what started Hamas to carry out the attack precisely because it was caused by other parties the US could be Israel. The person deixis ‘hamas’ represents ‘palestinians’ because it is the right to seek justice, not enemies or victims. These comments show a *flaky*

response from the narrative that assumes the suffering created is all from the actions of Hamas. The tendency is created from the narrative because of the negative framing of Hamas but positions the commentary in opposition to the framing of the narrative. In this datum, deixis builds a hierarchy of power by delegitimizing Hamas and legitimizing the victims, while public responses challenge this by questioning responsibility, showing how moral and political power is negotiated in discourse.

Datum 1.13

Biden argues that if terrorists and dictators are not punished, the world will become more dangerous. This frames strong U.S. action overseas as essential for safeguarding both America and global security.

*“**You know**, history has taught **us** that when **terrorists** do not pay a price for **their** terror, when **dictators** do not pay a price for their aggression. **They** cause more chaos and debt and destruction. They keep going and the cost and the threats to **america** and the world keep rising.”*

[from minute 3:36 to minute 3:51]

In datum 1.13, In this excerpt, the speaker’s stance (Joe Biden) is constructed through the persona deixis is shown through the pronoun ‘us’ explaining the inclusive context of the victim. which creates an inclusive alignment between Biden and his audience as the shared victims of global threats and morally framing that reflects time from the past as a lesson in the present in the temporal deixis ‘history has taught us..’. which refers to ‘terror’ and ‘aggression’ it is acts as a source of moral legitimization, suggesting that past events validate political actions taken in the present emphasizes the use of persona deixis ‘they’ in an exclusive context that maps those who control their power in the form of violence and oppression, namely which refers to the social deixis ‘terrorists’ and ‘dictators’. The reason for this inclination is clearly included in the anti-communist (ideology) propaganda filter

of Herman and Chomsky models because it aims to control public opinion by acknowledging the negative framing of those who are labeled as bad in the narrative. The effect of this inclination situation leads to a real categorization of black on white that declares the opposition of Hamas (terrorists) and Putin (dictators) as the hell of global peace. By constructing a clear “us vs them” divide, Biden positions the United States and its allies as morally superior actors entitled to intervene, while portraying opposing groups as threats to global stability. In doing so, U.S. power is legitimized through a moral narrative that supports political dominance.

In the comments (as a U.S. vet, the moral righteousness of our criminal state is stunning. We paid no price for our aggression. So, as Biden said, ‘they keep going’ Israel is a very oppressive state, and it just created a slave rebellion. Stop oppressing the Palestinians. If you cannot find a political resolution with the moderates you get the extremists, it is not a complicated lesson one can learn from history. It was a slave rebellion.) The narrative actually triggers a negative response (flak) from his own group which is expressed in the persona deixis ‘us’ which is exemplified in the comments as ‘US vet’ expressing his dislike for the polarization created in the narrative that assumes that his own government stands in the name of oppression. Which is wrapped satirically in ‘our criminal state is stunning’, ‘a slave rebellion’, and ‘it is not a complicated lesson..’. The difference between the framing narrative is very bad on the part of Hamas and Putin while the commentary gives a strong criticism of the narrative description.

Datum 1.14

Biden emphasizes the urgency of supplying Israel with complete support and introduces a large, unprecedented U.S. security package. This serves to legitimize extensive military assistance and reinforce the U.S. position as Israel's key protector.

*“In israel, we must make sure that **they** have what they need to protect **their** people **today and always**. The security package **i am sending** to congress and asking congress to do is an unprecedented commitment to israel's security that will sharpen **israel's qualitative military edge which** we have committed to the qualitative military edge.”*

[from minute 6:39 to minute 6:59]

In datum 1.14, in his speech, Joe Biden uses the person deixis ‘we and they’ as symbolic of the relationship that is mutually established. The use of this type of deixis repeatedly states that Israel is an implicit US ally whose needs and protection must be prioritized as contained in the narrative ‘we must..’. With the reference to another person deixis ‘i am sending..’ also hides the continuous framing of pro-Israel which is supported in the temporal deixis ‘Today and always..’. The narrative focuses on an exclusive framing for the Israeli side that *ideologically* filters public perception to submit and agree that Israel's salvation is in the common interest. The status of the government's policy of the discourse deixis ‘which’ hints at a right action that must be taken for various reasons in the discourse of deixis ‘that’ as a framing bias that refers to the moral and political feasibility of the Israeli side which is strengthened in the context of the sentence ‘qualitative military edge’.

The comments (i have never seen such a weak and pathetic display of leadership and address to the nation by a president of the US. Not only Biden offer zero indication that he has any solution to offer to the conflict in the middle east. He also seems to think that the dying of people can be stopped by sending more

money to fund arms in that region. Instead of trying to restrain the conflict, he has handed out a *carte blanche* to Israel and at the same time went on to ramble about Putin and other unrelated issues. This means clear proof of how low America has fallen and it is not surprising that Arab leaders did not even wish to receive him while he was in the area. He is a disgrace and stands symbolic for the decline of America's international standing in the global south. There is no stopping this now. A lot of hot air with stale statements such as 'this is America' are not going to impress the world any longer. Actions speak louder than words.) In line with the *flak* filter, this comment became a real resistance between the government and the people (America and its nation) because the comment indicated as a US ally who is an American citizen actually denounced the narrative by marking Joe Biden in the persona of deixis 'i' which is considered authoritarian in his policy optimizing his statement in the sentence 'he has handed out a *carte blanche*..' which decided the validity of the narrative. In conclusion, significant emphasis is placed on the mention of 'we and they' in the narrative to form a pro-Israel framing while the 'i and we' in the commentary is used to distance itself from the government where the commentary serves as an internal audience's response to its policy contract and all the aspects involved. The *flak* demonstrates internal ideological conflict, revealing that not all Americans support the pro-Israel framing promoted by the state.

Datum 1.15

Biden reasserts ongoing U.S. backing for Israel's defense system and its deterrence strategy against regional threats. This serves to legitimize the strengthening of Israel's military protection and frame U.S. involvement as essential for maintaining

regional stability.

*“We will make sure **iron dome** continues to guard the skies **over israel**. We **are going to** make sure **other hostile actors in the region** know that israelis stronger than ever and prevent this conflict from spreading.”*

[from minute 7:01 to minute 7:13]

In the datum above, it is explained that Joe Biden again uses ‘we’ as a reference to the persona deixis that connects the speaker and the group, between the US and Israel. It gives rise to the selective framing shown by the persona deixis ‘israel’ as a party that is protected from the labeling of social deixis ‘hostile actors’ which labels outsiders or opponents whose identity is obscured as a group that is contrary to the interests of the narrative. corresponds to the process of *ideological filtering* in the concept of propaganda model, which is a statement that states that the dominant strategy will be advantageous periodically both for the US and Israel, or in a wider range such as ‘in the region’ which explains the existing region in the Middle East (spatial deixis) and also that the benefits are emphasized in the temporal deixis ‘will or going to’. A clear inclination is needed to shape a public perception that the speaker as a US representative is pro-Israel and a negative framing of the threat from opponents who firmly refer to them as ‘hostile actors’. The power dynamic here casts the U.S. as the protector and Israel as the protected, while unnamed adversaries are portrayed as dangerous outsiders who must be contained.

The following comment (i am sorry, but i do not believe anything president biden said, US had an opportunity to have a cease fire in israel, but it rejected the UN resolution. If you wanted peace in the middle east, US should have passed the resolution. We saw how middle east was handled and is still being handled. Unlike some, I can feel the pain of both israelis and palestinians; they are innocent victims,

who had nothing to do with a missile attack. We do not know who attack israel, considering it is iron dome did not shoot down any missiles. The truth is anytime US shoes up in any country, it always turns into chaos wars or hostile takeovers. I would retract this statement if US can furnish any proof , in all these years where it entered a country, and it achieved peace and prosperity. Right now, it is difficult to view these wars in israel and ukraine other than a grab land and natural resources.) It shows a rejection of the narrative shown by the persona deixis ‘i’ as a review of government regulations, through the emotional emphasis of the personal ‘I do not believe..’ , ‘I can feel the pain..’ which is shown in the belief of the persona that challenges the government to act on the promise of ‘I would retract..’. and extends it is criticism towards larger regions such as ‘Ukraine, Israel, Palestine’ which aligns with the concept of criticism *sourcing* and *flak* response to the official narrative.

As a result, there is a difference in framing wrapped in a selective vs negative context in the narrative, namely, israel vs hostile actors. Meanwhile, the comments position the US as a party perceived as opportunistic by commentators. Biden uses deixis to build a normalized but unequal power structure in which the U.S. is positioned as responsible for defending Israel and suppressing its opponents. This reflects the ideology filter of the Propaganda Model, reinforcing pro-Israel sentiment and legitimizing ongoing military support. The comment, however, overturns this hierarchy by framing the U.S. as a destabilizing force rather than a protector. The contrast between the narrative and the comment thus reveals an ideological contest over moral authority and global responsibility in the Israel–Palestine conflict.

Datum 1.16

Biden emphasizes that Israel must obey the laws of war and safeguard civilians while recognizing Gaza's humanitarian needs. This serves to present a diplomatic balance — backing Israel militarily while upholding humanitarian values to preserve international legitimacy.

*“Look, **at the same time, president netanyahu and i** discussed again yesterday the critical nature to operate by the **laws of war. That means** protecting civilians in combat as best as **they can and the people of gaza** urgently need food, water, and medicine.”*

[from minute 7:15 to minute 7:30]

Datum 1.16, In this utterance, the person deixis “I” represents Joe Biden as the central authoritative decision-maker, placed in a diplomatic context alongside This pairing constructs an image of collaboration and mutual agreement between the U.S. and Israel. Meanwhile, another serves as social deixis representing civilians who are suffering and require humanitarian aid.agreement addressed to ‘the people of Gaza’ indicates a positive bias that he wants to show in concrete actions that are morally appealing that he is aware of the suffering experienced by the Palestinians by pinning the urgency of ‘urgently need..’ which is framed which gives the impression of high moral ground to the United States in the social deixis ‘Laws of War’ which means international law that must be obeyed by anyone referred to in the persona deixis ‘they’, namely the parties concerned either in the temporal form ‘yesterday or at the same time’ which refers to the appropriate time in the context of both then and now, shows how efficient the consistency pours out. This is in accordance with a *sourcing* filter that utilizes authority to obtain justice, allied security and at the same time gain public acceptance that the United States is neutral to the conflict. Biden uses a framing of neutrality but is still pro-Israel's allies.

The following comment mentions (they want to destroy all moral law because they think that is the way. Satan never succeeds it is written. God saw their works and it does not end there for them, Plasm 46. God is almighty stand still and see that there is a God.) The approach to the deeply religious aspect is used to dissect the narrative in a negative way. Filtering the narrative in *flak* or negative form uses excerpts from the Christian bibles contained in ‘Plasm: 46’ to criticize the government’s mistakes in making decisions shown in ‘they want to destroy..’ which refers to the US and Israeli sides through the use of persona deixis ‘they’ to reinforce the commentator’s statements. Inclination is obtained in narratives that show the legitimacy of authority while comments delegitimize the narrative.

Datum 1.17

Biden announces progress on securing humanitarian aid for Palestinians while framing Hamas as a possible obstacle to its distribution. This statement functions to present the U.S. as both supportive of humanitarian efforts and firm against Hamas, reinforcing a balanced diplomatic posture.

*“Yesterday, in discussion with the leaders of israel and egypt, i am secured an agreement for the first shipment of humanitarian assistance from the **united nations to palestinian civilians in gaza. Hamas does not divert and steal these shipments, we will provide an opening for sustained delivery of life saving humanitarian assistance for the palestinians.**”*

[from minute 7:33 to minute 7:56]

In the above datum, there is the use of the persona deixis ‘i’ placing the speaker, namely Joe Biden as the party who holds the authority in the conflict to achieve a positive impression because it promotes the succession of humanity in the narrative ‘i secured an agreement..’ Therefore, the pro-Palestinian bias arises because of the impression of heeding the suffering of the parties mentioned in the narrative referring to the social deixis of ‘Palestinian civilians’ in the temporal deixis ‘in

Gaza’ which shows specific locations for humanitarian aid on the part of the ‘United States’. This supports the use of *sourcing* that shows the identity of elite groups such as the governments of the United States, Israel, and Egypt. The above narrative produces a substantial inclination because the role of outsiders dominates policy rather than that of the Palestinian government itself and blacks Hamas as an entity that deprives the Palestinian people of their rights. The narrative reflects a clear ideological tendency: it legitimizes the authority of the U.S., Israel, and Egypt while delegitimizing Hamas, presenting American intervention as moral and necessary. Power relations are constructed through deictic choices that grant responsibility, legitimacy, and agency to certain actors while denying them to others.

The commentary (the latest report from Gaza indicate Israel still has not allowed the humanitarian food, water, and medicine meant for the palestinians to enter Gaza via the Rafa border crossing.) shows the contrast of the commentator’s argument with the narrative. Because in the commentator citing direct facts proven in the spatial deixis ‘From Gaza’, it can be said that the narrative contains a biased narrative where the comment is positioned as a *flak and counter sourcing* response because it turns out that it is not Hamas that is an obstacle to the distribution of humanitarian aid, but rather an ally of the United States, ‘Israel’ itself, which aggravates the situation in Gaza. The difference of views between the narratives exposed is clear on the effectiveness of the U.S. government in framing allies and opponents

Datum 1.18

Biden reports progress in delivering humanitarian aid to Palestinians while suggesting that Hamas may hinder the process. This positions the U.S. as supportive

of humanitarian relief yet firm toward Hamas, reinforcing a balanced diplomatic stance.

*“As i said in israel, as hard as it is, we can not give up on peace, we can not give up on a **two state solution**. Israel and palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity, and peace.”*

[from minute 7:56 to minute 8:09]

From the data above, the depiction of the deixis type is presented in the use of the ‘i’ persona, namely Joe Biden who again commands the direction of the conflict in the narrative and ‘we’ as an inclusion group on his side. As in the narrative that spatial deixis ‘in israel’ shows which party is the focus and concern in the narrative, although in the narrative it is mentioned that social deixis ‘palestine’ is also present, but there is a complex social gap because it is not in line with the concept of *sourcing* formed from the positive framing of the United States towards the political situation that occurs. As a result, the public is directed in the narrative of ‘A Two State Solution’ which presents the United States as a peace-loving party that creates a pro-solution bias but implicitly remains pro-Israel. This contrast creates an implied social imbalance: although both groups are mentioned as if equally important, the narrative still centers Israel as the primary focus.

The following comment (i wish our ‘president’ cared about america’s safety and security as much as he cares about other nations.) actually shows the skepticism of their government because the commentators refer to the social deixis of ‘i’ and ‘our president’ that separates the relationship between the people and the head of state. Because the nature of the above comments tends to implicitly criticize the government, this is in accordance with the concept of the propaganda model by Chomsky, namely *flak* as a form of negative criticism of the commentator because it considers that the quality of the state itself is not paid attention to, then whether

the narrative is only used for the benefit of the authorities in achieving political goals. The inclination is formed from a narrative that framing the legitimacy of U.S. power in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but the comments turn the narrative upside down and deny the credibility and distrust of the people to the U.S. government. Thus, the contrast becomes evident: the narrative presents U.S. involvement as moral and peace-oriented, while public commentary recasts it as neglectful and self-interested. The ideological inclination emerges from this tension — the discourse legitimizes U.S. power, while public criticism works to undermine that legitimacy.

Datum 1.19

Biden compares Israel's response to the Hamas attack with the U.S. reaction after 9/11 to caution against uncontrolled retaliation. This serves to encourage restraint and moral responsibility while reaffirming American values of rejecting hatred toward any group.

“When i was in israel yesterday, i said that when america experienced the hell of 9/11, we fell, enraged, as well and we sought and got justice and made mistakes. So i cautioned the goverment of israel not to be blinded by rage and here in america, let’s us not forget who we are, we rejected all forms of hate whether against musllims, jews, or anyone. That is what great nations do and we are a great nation.”

[from minute 10:24 to minute 10:55]

Datum 1.19, visualizes the function of deixis as follows, the use of the discourse deixis ‘we are a great nation’ which refers to the americans who frame the situation and the suffering of Israel carefully to show high solidarity with the allies who have been afflicted by the disaster. ‘We’ in another context is also used in the function of persona deixis (we reject, we fell, we sought, and so on) as a framing of Joe Biden’s inclusion to invite the public not to hate each other between Muslims, Jews, and anyone. Through this framing, Israel’s suffering is validated by

comparing it to the trauma of 9/11, generating strong solidarity with the ally.

This is in line with moral *sourcing* in the concept of a propaganda model that overcomes problems by utilizing authority and feasibility as a leader that have the authority it is used to define ethical standards and present the U.S. as a model for resolving conflict. Even while Biden cautions Israel against being “blinded by rage,” the speech ultimately positions the United States as possessing greater wisdom and moral legitimacy, reinforcing an unequal power dynamic despite the language of empathy and unity.

The following public comment (we love our beloved president even when he messes up. In an effort to paraller the bravery and heroics of a 77 year old who fought off hamas soldiers single, handily Biden said, ‘he reminds me of that detective cop played by Cletus Eastwood, uh, Fifty-Harold I believe was the character. 77 years old, old enough to be my father, uh, well almost.’) It gives the impression of subtly mocking the way Joe Biden delivered his speech, namely with the argument ‘We love our beloved President..’ is enough to strengthen the mockery *flak* response to the president and the statements he made that he felt were not in harmony with the existing reality ‘even when he..’. The unanimous inclination lies in the positive framing of legitimacy, but the comment instead serves as a counter frame that doubts the validity of the narrative.

Datum 1.20

Biden frames Hamas and Putin as shared threats to democratic values and asserts U.S. determination to stop them. This statement functions to strengthen national unity and justify strong U.S. involvement in global conflicts.

“We can not and will not let terrorist like hamas and tyrants like putin win. I refuse to let that happen. In moment like these we have to remember who we are.”

[from minute 2:40 to minute 2:49]

Based on datum 1.20, the use of the deixis persona ‘we’ refers to the United States and its allies constructing a collective identity against a shared external threat. While the ‘i’ in ‘i refuse’ refers to the United States or Joe Biden who ostracizes Hamas and Putin as political tyranny. As the decisive authority who guarantees that the enemy’s objectives will not succeed. The negative social deixis “terrorists and tyrants” strategically delegitimizes Hamas and Putin, justifying adversarial actions through strong moral categorization. If viewed from the narrative, the filter of anti-communist *ideology* is strongly exposed to justify the behavior of its enemies who are referred to as ‘terrorists and tyrants’ and a form of vigilance of the situation that occurs in the global context mentioned in the implicit spatial deixis ‘in moment like this..’. The tendency to create a collective impression of the United States and its allies is also shown in the social deixis ‘Who We Are, We Are a Great Nation’ adding a positive impression that gives great justification to the narrative. This narrative makes framing positive for the identity that represents the United States and Israel but gives negative framing to Hamas and Putin as adverse parties.

The commentary (only the dead will know the end of a war – Plato) in a universal context, uses a quote from the famous philosopher/scientist ‘plato’ to reflect on the conflict situation by juxtaposing his argument in metaphor that war will continue as long as we live. Provides a shift in meaning from morality to the existence of war. This comment is a counter-narrative to the rejection of the narrative that offends the moral framing that Joe Biden is trying to convey. The

distinct inclination of the narrative context is evident from the socially negative judgments of certain groups that divide the camp into pro-US/allied sides while the counter-Hamas/Putin side and the commentary omit from who wins and who loses. This sentence acts as a form of criticism that weakens Biden's framing of the issue, without openly supporting either side.

Datum 1.21

Biden ends his speech with a call for unity and national confidence. This statement functions to inspire collective resolve and reinforce a positive national identity in the face of global challenges.

“We are the united states of america. And there is nothing beyond our capacity if we do it together.”

[from minute 14:50 to minute 15:00]

In datum 1.21, it explains the use of the persona deixis ‘we’, ‘our’, ‘we do it together’ as an inclusive collective identity of the speaker to allies and also the audience. This is the first bias that refers to the *sourcing* filter created to give a positive impression to the collective identity implied in the spatial deixis of ‘the united states of america’. Positive claims are also raised in the ongoing ‘if we do it together’ narrative presented in temporal deixis referring to the appreciation for their own part ‘there is nothing beyond our capacity’. Narrative forms a high claim to solidarity between others. It projects a continuity of resilience and capability into the future, expressing optimism and confidence in collective power. This narrative creates a clear ideological inclination through a patriotic positive framing that elevates the credibility, agency, and moral superiority of the United States.

In the following comment (correction: americans are a great nation. Their goverment is certainly NOT.) Commentators try to break the narrative into the

people/nation vs the government. In line with the function of the *flak* filter, commentators denounced the narrative by contrasting Joe Biden's leadership. The inclination is formed from the narrative of affirming the position that provides positive collective claims for personal groups, the government and the nation, yet the comments as a breakdown of the moral integrity of the people or the nation over Joe Biden's leadership. In the propaganda model, the narrative functions as a positive claim and the comment filters its response in a negative way or flak that is the counter to the narrative. The narrative's ideological claim blends government and nation into a single collective entity, whereas the comment strategically dismantles that unity and morally critiques the government's leadership instead. Thus, the inclination lies in the narrative's patriotic and legitimizing framing, while the comment functions as a counter-frame that challenges the credibility of that claim.

B. Discussions

This section is different from the previous segment which only answers research questions through a short list of presentations and explanations. In this section, the present research more detailed explanation is satisfied with the results of the research. In this chapter, a more comprehensive interpretation is provided to explain the linguistic and ideological implications behind the results. Based on the results of the research that has been described, it is known that in Joe Biden's speech there is the use of the types of deixis, context, and public community effects of Joe Biden's speech that reveal ideological tendencies related to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.. The detailed discussion is as follows.

The results of present research show that the use of levinson deixis not only

lies in linguistic preferences but also affects the structure of language from the outside to build external structures of power and social meaning. From the results of the analysis in chapter IV, it can be seen that there are several types of deixis that are constantly mentioned in the context of narratives, especially those that highlight the conflict between Palestine and Israel. The results of the present research are in line with the theory expressed by Levinson. the researcher divided the findings of the type of deixis based on Levinson's theory (1983) into five parts, namely persona, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse. Overall, a total of 144 data were found to contain the type of deixis that exists in Joe Biden's speech. First, there are five types of deixis in Joe Biden's speech, namely persona deixis as many as 53 data, spatial deixis 15 data, temporal deixis 14 data, social deixis 19 data, and discourse deixis 9 data.

Persona deixis is most commonly used in Joe Biden's speech, which shows it is claim of position as a dominant actor that can regulate public perception of the Palestinian and Israeli issues. As in datum 1.14 which marks 'i am' which in the persona order of deixis refers to the speaker of the speech itself, namely Joe Biden. Where in this sentence he constructs a social hierarchy that refers to they, their, we to the allies in question to show the power relationship between the two which can be said to be more dominant than the other because basically this type is used to mark solidarity or form a common enemy, give legitimacy or authority in certain situations or affirm the social hierarchy as in the example above. In politics, especially for language research, the status of speakers is very important because it plays a fundamental role in public narrative and perception. There are types of deixis that are rarely used but are still related to the context in the narrative such as

the discourse deixis. According to Levinson (1983), discourse plays an important role in the reference of words and phrases in the form of discourse, both anaphora and cataphora. In Joe Biden's speech, there are still some data that contain deixis discourse, but when compared to it is role with the use of the more dominant type of deixis, it directly reinforces the speaker's authority, strengthens moral positioning, and directs the audience toward alignment with the government's perspective. Therefore, it is reasonable that persona deixis appears most frequently, as political discourse relies heavily on shaping public perception through the establishment of "us" versus "them". This finding confirms that persona deixis in political discourse does not simply mark reference but is strategically used to build solidarity, create common enemies, and legitimize authority.

The second most frequent deixis found is social deixis (19 data). Its prominence relates to the nature of international conflict, which is strongly shaped by power hierarchies and social roles among countries and groups. By mentioning actors such as governments, allies, Hamas, and terrorist groups, Biden establishes who holds legitimacy and who is portrayed as a threat. In political discourse, this function is crucial because defining social positions reinforces authority and amplifies perceived danger.

Next, spatial deixis (15 data) appears to indicate geographical references within the conflict. Terms such as "here," "there," "in Gaza," or "in Israel" help visualize the physical landscape of the war and situate each party within it. Although spatial deixis contributes important context, its frequency is lower than persona and social deixis because the role of place is supportive rather than central to persuasion.

Following this, temporal deixis (14 data) is used to express time markers such

as “now,” “today,” “recently,” and “from the beginning.” These expressions connect current developments to past events and emphasize urgency. Its slightly lower frequency reflects that the speech prioritizes ideological framing rather than chronology.

Lastly, discourse deixis (9 data) is the least common, referring to other parts of the speech such as “as I mentioned earlier” or “this statement.” This deixis appears infrequently because political speeches tend to focus on direct persuasion rather than commenting on their own structure. Its role remains mainly to maintain the flow of ideas. Discourse deixis is less included in the data because based on the analysis, researcher tend to look for political bias through direct narratives rather than the discourse itself.

According to Levinson, deixis refers to the relationship of language and context to understand both implicitly and explicitly the language being conveyed. From the results of the classification, five types of deixis were successfully identified, of which of all types, deixis functions as a tool to achieve goals, express opinions, involve oneself in society, and even show an inclination bias towards one party and another. The present research is also in line with the results of research conducted by Safi'i (2025) in his research, stated that the types of deixis as found such as persona, spatial, temporal can provide gaps in framing political biases which include group inclusion, revealing urgency and so on. From the findings of this research, deixis in the political context is not only used as a reference for words but much deeper that binds ideological commitments in language. The goal is to convey that deixis offers a new perspective on the use of language in the context of culture, religion, social, and politics in Indonesia.

The findings from the previous research above also support the propaganda concept of the Herman and Chomsky (1988) model propaganda used in the analysis process of present research to help explain the process of inclination formed through deixis. Which emphasizes the distribution of speakers in managing the speech narrative according to certain interests and goals. In other words, the use of deixis in the political context is not neutral because it will always be influenced by situational or functional factors depending on the context. Based on the conclusion that has been described in the previous chapter, there are several dominant filters used in Joe Biden's speech that influence and control the situation and public space in response to the statements he made, including filtering sourcing, ideology, and flak. Which is used to frame the adversary or ally by applying selective bias, inclusive vs exclusive, urgency, legitimacy vs delegitimation, claims of authority, positive vs negative as an example of the analysis of datum 1.20 shown in the negative labeling of 'terrorists and tyrants' (Hamas and Putin) in the narrative. Meanwhile, the flak filter is more widely used as a counter back to the public response shown through netizen's comments that have been analyzed in each datum, such as in datum 1.14 which filters the narrative as criticism material from the internal audience in accordance with the flak function. The comments included in the datum analysis were used in the study to measure how much of an impact Joe Biden's speech had on the global community.

The main concentration on the concept of model propaganda is it is compatibility with the focus of the research, namely the deixis analysis of Joe Biden's speech in the political situation of the 'Israeli-Palestinian conflict'. It found to be of 3 types, namely sourcing filters, ideology, and flak. The sourcing filter was

used 17 times because of the bias seen from the minimized news sources because it only showed the point of view of the government and allies while not showing alternative news sources or direct witnesses from the Gaza side. Ideology is used 15 times predominantly in reference to the word deixis which Joe Biden constantly uses in political framing which is not only a moral dichotomy but also a framing of the ideology of ‘we’ which refers to the government, allies, Israel, the United States, the right but harmed parties versus ‘they’ which refers to Hamas, opponents, Putin, terrorists, hostile actors, tyrants, the blame party. Meanwhile, flak was used 21 times as a dominant cross opinion in comments responding to Joe Biden’s speech because the public did not fully accept the official narrative. They reject framing, reverse legitimacy, and even humiliate certain authorities. In the context of bias, flak can be marked as the non-neutrality of government discourse.

In relation to the propaganda model, only three filters—sourcing, ideology, and flak—were identified, while ownership and advertising did not appear. This absence is logical. The ownership filter is irrelevant because the speech is a formal governmental address rather than a media product influenced by corporate ownership. Biden speaks for the U.S. government—not for a private media institution—so there is no corporate pressure shaping his message. Similarly, the advertising filter is absent because the speech is not commercially sponsored and does not depend on advertising revenue. Without advertisers to satisfy or protect, no commercial influence is involved in the framing of the message. The speech serves rhetorical and political purposes rather than economic ones.

The use of deixis and propaganda filters shows that Biden’s speech creates a power structure where the U.S. presents itself as a moral leader, a protector of Israel,

and a country capable of solving political problems. Through persona deixis, Biden speaks on behalf of the American people, addresses allies, and talks about enemies, placing the U.S. government at the center of decision-making. However, the comments in the data show that the speech did not completely influence public opinion. Many people pushed back, creating ideological conflict in the public space. Flak responses, such as in Datum 1.14 and 1.20, show how the public rejected the government's moral messaging, humanitarian claims, and political legitimacy. In the end, deixis not only creates a power relationship from the speaker to the audience, but also reveals a struggle for power between the government's narrative and the counter-narratives produced by the public.

In previous research conducted by Zheni (2020), it was discussed that irregularities and management in discourse can function as a tool of massive fraud. Since politicians use language as a means of commerce, language users can define language games to achieve their political goals. Actually, this is the goal of this research which is oriented towards the management of deixis persona in political discourse. This research paper emphasizes the views of Arabs and Muslims through a Western perspective. In more detail, George W. Bush's speeches delivered between March 2003 and June 2004, relating to the Second Iraq War, are analyzed using Fairclough's sociocultural approach in the CDA. The results of this study show that the use of political pronouns in G. W. Bush's orations reflects the dichotomy between us vs them that distinguishes referents into groups that support the US and oppose the US. The use of the pronoun changes the truth and the wrong in understanding the referent by negatively labeling them and classifying them as spreaders of weapons of mass destruction. This research examines political

pronouns in discourse through the CDA approach and explains how persona deixis is applied in language games to confuse public views.

The previous research shows a context that contrasts with the present research. Previous researcher only used references to the persona deixis type to analyze the we vs. they dichotomy in G.W. Bush's orations and did not explain the relevance of the orientation others Levinson deixis type. Instead of, applying framing bias through a direct approach that leads to the use of political ideologies and media such as Noam Chomsky's, this researcher actually uses a CDA research framework that tends to explain the function of deixis in the scope of context and reference only. Indeed, it seems more linguistic, but when the research is universal, as the previous research example listed, the contribution of research is only limited to the function of language with spatial comprehensiveness. Differences from previous research create gaps to be filled by present research. The present research uses levinson's deixis theory which in detail explains the 5 types of deixis making it easier for researcher to classify references according to their roles and functions, the selection of this theory is very credible for the purposes of research because it is effectiveness can be combined with other ideological theories in this analysis, namely the concept of model propaganda. Therefore, the novelty of this research is in demonstrating that deixis functions as an ideological tool, not just a linguistic feature, and in revealing how public counter-discourse challenges the state narrative within the same communication space.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two parts that in the first part will discuss the conclusions, which are summaries of the findings of the proposed research. The second part is a suggestion for more information for future researchers interested in researching the same topic in present research.

A. Conclusion

The present research investigates Joe Biden's use of deixis in responding to the Palestine–Israel issue, highlighting the role of pragmatic deixis as an essential tool for examining political communication. The results of the analysis show two main points ; Types of deixis in Biden's speech. There are five types of deixis identified, namely, Persona deixis used 53 times, Spatial deixis used 15 times, Temporal deixis used 14 times, Social deixis used 19 times, and Discourse deixis used 9 times. These five types of deixis work together to build meaning in Biden's statements and subtly guide public interpretation regarding who is blamed, who is victimized, and which parties are considered legitimate or excluded in the discussed conflict.

Deixis in relation to the propaganda model. When deixis is analyzed through the lens of the propaganda filter model, three types of filters are identified, namely sourcing, ideology, and flak. Sourcing filter appears 17 times, reflecting selective reliance on information that favors the U.S. government and its allies while overlooking alternative sources or witnesses from Gaza. Ideology filter appears 15 times, especially visible through the repeated use of the pronouns associated with 'we'—referring to the United States, Israel, the government, and allied groups—and 'they'—referring to Hamas, opposing groups, and parties positioned as threats or responsible for wrongdoing. Flak filter appears 21 times, most noticeably

through public responses that challenge Biden's statements, criticize the framing of the government narrative, and question its legitimacy. In conclusion, Biden's strategic use of deixis not only strengthens the persuasive power of his speech but also contributes to framing the political narrative of the conflict, influencing how the public perceives and evaluates the parties involved. The novelty of the present research is the identification of the relationship between certain types of deixis and propaganda features (sourcing, ideology, and flak) as indicators of political inclination in political discourse.

B. Suggestion

The results of the present research illustrate her contribution in the field of pragmatism at large and to the analysis of political discourse, particularly on sensitive issues that are happening in the world. With this, it is confirmed that deixis is an adequate expressive analytical tool that can be developed in the realm of politics, ideology, and social interaction rather than just being accommodated as a linguistic feature. Future researchers are expected to develop deixis analysis with the concept of model propaganda because the combination of these two characters has not been widely used in the analysis of language and its context, especially in the political field that focuses on the structure of language and the reasons behind it. Future researchers are also expected to expand their research on other platforms such as Instagram and Twitter, in addition to Levinson's theory and Noam Chomsky's concept are still relevant and affordable to see how biases with the use of deixis in news media such as newspapers, interviews with public figures, or in advertisements can appear.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Alivia Nanda Putri Pradini was born in Rembang on October 5, 2000. She graduated from MA Muallimat NU Kudus in 2019. She started her Higher Education in 2019 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished it in 2025. During college, she actively participated in organizations outside the campus in the social activities of the Orphan Lovers Charity Association. And also the Indonesian Volunteer Community Senyum Anak Nusantara Chapter Rembang in the education and environment division in 2022. In addition, she also had an internship at one of the hotels in Bali in the food and beverage service department in 2023.

APPENDIX

No	Data	Types of Deixis	Propaganda Model Filter
1.	“Tonight about these wars” Komentar : With ‘smart’ leadership like this, world war 3 is around the corner	• Persona • Spatial • Discourse	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak
2.	“We are facing an inflection point in history, one of those moments where the decisions we make today are going to determine the future for decades to come. That is what i do like to talk with you tonight.” Komentar : I have no confidence in biden. I do not trust him to do what is best for america. He will have us fully caught up in this mess before he leaves office	• Persona • Social • Discourse	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak
3.	“Not this morning, i returned from israel, they tell me i am the first american and president to travel there during the war.” Komentar : The point of this address seems to be about biden bragging about being the first american president in a war zone without US involvement. Are we supposed to be proud of him ?	• Persona • Spatial • Temporal • Social	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak
4.	“I met with the prime minister and members of his cabinet and most i met with israelis who had personally lived through horrific horror the attack by hamas on the 7th of october.” Komentar : Dear americans, we are sending all the wealth of our nation to money	• Persona • Spatial • Temporal	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak

	laundering arms dealers so i can get rich and be a good lap dog. As president, there is no greater priority to me		
5.	“more than 1300 people slaughtered in israel, including at least 32 americans citizens, scores of innocent from infants to the elderly, grandparents, israelis, americans taken hostage.” Komentar : You cannot ignore the fact that a palestinians kid is dying every 15 minutes since the israeli military unleashed a massive military offensive on the gaza territory. Please let someone else capable of making the right decisions for our grandchildren and great children, why do you need now 100 billions? Please, stop increasing our debt that no longer has a way out by fueling unnecessary wars.	• Persona • Spatial • Temporal • Social` • Discourse	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak
6.	“As i told the families of americans being held captive by hamas, we are pursuing every avenue to bring their loved ones home.”, “As president, there is no higher priority for me than the safety of americans held hostage.” Komentar : Noam Chomsky is the best way to learn about your government.	• Persona • Spatial • Temporal • Social • Discourse	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak
7.	“The terrorist group hamas released pure, un adulterated evil in the world and sadly, the jewish people know perhaps better than anyone that there is no limit to the depravity of people when they want to inflict pain of	• Persona • Temporal • Spatial • Social	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak

	others.” Komentar : You should have thought about this when israel was bulldozing Palestinian homes on their own land without consideration for harm to others		
8.	“In israel, i saw people who are strong, determined, resilient, and also angry, in shock, and in deep, deep pain.” Komentar : He rejects all forms of hate and denounces violence, what reasonable person would not want to stand behind that message?	• Persona • Spatial • Temporal	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak
9.	“I also speak with the President Abbas of the palestinians authority and reiterated that the united states remains committed to the palestinian people’s right dignity and self-determination.” Komentar : America sides with not who is right, but with whoever suits American interests. Biden and oter in his cabal has even been saying that america is the ‘indispensable’ country. That makes the rest of us dispensable then. The world is waking up to that and america is becoming loathed	• Persona • Spatial • Temporal	• Sourcing • Flak
10.	“The actions of hamas terrorists do not take that right away. Like so many others, i am heart broken by the tragic loss of palestinians life include the explosion at the hospital in gaza which was not done by the israelis.” Komentar : ‘if the Arabs put down their weapons today, there would be no more	• Persona • Spatial	• Sourcing • Ideology • Flak

	violence. If jews put down their weapons today, there would be a massacre' this quote speaks volumes.)		
11.	" Hamas and putin represent different threats, but they share this in common. They both want to completely annihilate a neighbouring democracy, completely annihilate it." Komentar : It is despicable that biden compares putin with hamas. The other day, russia called for an immediate cease fire at the UN security council. US vetoed the resolution to shield israel from accountability. The US is pushing to escalated the Ukraine conflict and blocked diplomatic efforts to end of war. As an american i am deeply ashamed of my goverment and our warmonger leaders.	• Persona • Social	• Ideology • Flak
12.	" Hamas stated purpose for existing is the state of israel and the murder of jewish people." " Hamas does not represent the palestinian people." " Hamas uses palestinian civilians as human shields and palestinians are suffering greatly because of that." Komentar : ' Hamas does not represent the Palestinian people' then why are Palestinians suffering from the actions of Hamas??	• Persona • Spatial	• Ideology • Flak
13.	" You know, history has taught us that when terrorists do not pay a price for their terror, when dictators do not pay a praise for their aggresion. They cause more	• Persona • Temporal • Social	• Ideology • Flak

	chaos and debt and destruction. They keep going and the cost and the threats to america and the world keep rising.” Komentar : As a U.S. vet, the moral righteousness of our criminal state is stunning. We paid no price for our aggression. So, as biden said, ‘they keep going’ israel is a very oppressive state, and it just created a slave rebellion. Stop oppressing the palestinians. If you cannot find a political resolution with the moderates you get the extremists, it is not a complicated lesson one can learn from history. It was a slave rebellion		
14.	“In israel, we must make sure that they have what they need to protect their people today and always. The security package i am sending to congress and asking congress to do is an unprecedented commitment to israel’s security that will sharpen israel’s qualitative military edge which we have committed to the qualitative military edge.” Komentar : i have never seen such a weak and pathetic display of leadership and address to the nation by a president of the US. Not only biden offer zero indication that he has any solution to offer to the conflict in the middle east. He also seems to think that the dying of people can be stopped by sending more money to fund arms in that region. Instead of trying to restrain the conflict, he has	• Persona • Temporal • Discourse	• Ideology • Flak

	handed out a carte blanche to israel and at the same time went on to ramble about putin and other unrelated issues. This mean is clear proof of how low america has fallen and it is not surprising that arab leaders did not even wish to receive him while he was in the area. He is a disgrace and stands symbolic for the decline of america's international standing in the global south. There is no stopping this now. A lot of hot air with stale statements such as 'this is america' are not going to impress the world any longer. Actions speak louder than words		
15.	“We will make sure iran dome continoues to guard the skies over israel. We are going to make sure other hostile actors in the region know that israelis stronger than ever and prevent this conflict from spreading.” Komentar :	• Persona • Spatial • Social	• Ideology • Flak
16	“Look, at the same time, president netanyahu and i discussed again yesterday the critical nature to operate by the laws of war. That means protecting civilians in combat as best as they can and the people of gaza urgently need food, water, and medicine.” Komentar : i am sorry, but i do not believe anything president biden said, US had an opportunity to have a cease fire in israel, but it rejected the UN resolution. If you wanted peace in the middle east, US should have	• Persona • Temporal • Social	• Sourcing • Flak

	passed the resolution. We saw how middle east was handled and is still being handled. Unlike some, I can feel the pain of both israelis and palestinians; they are innocent victims, who had nothing to do with a missile attack. We do not know who attack israel, considering it is iron dome did not shoot down any missiles. The truth is anytime US shoes up in any country, it always turns into chaos wars or hostile takeovers. I would retract this statement if US can furnish any proof , in all these years where it entered a country, and it achieved peace and prosperity. Right now, it is difficult to view these wars in israel and ukraine other than a grab land and natural resources		
17.	“Yesterday, in discussion with the leaders of israel and egypt, i am secured an agreement for the first shipment of humanitarian assistance from the united nations to palestinian civilians in gaza. Hamas does not divert and steal these shipments, we will provide an opening for sustained delivery of life saving humanitarian assistance for the palestinians.” Komentar : i wish our ‘president’ cared about america’s safety and security as much as he cares about other nations	• Persona • Spatial • Temporal • Social	• Sourcing • Flak
18.	“As i said in israel, as hard as it is, we can not give up on peace, we can not give up on a two state solution. Israel	• Persona • Spatial • Social	• Sourcing • Flak

	and palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity, and peace.” Komentar : i wish our ‘president’ cared about america’s safety and security as much as he cares about other nations		
19.	“When i was in israel yesterday, i said that when america experienced the hell of 9/11, we fell, enraged, as well and we sought and got justice and made mistakes. So i cautioned the goverment of israel not to be blinded by rage and here in america, let’s us not forget who we are, we rejected all forms of hate whether against muslims, jews, or anyone. That is what great nations do and we are a great nation.” Komentar : we love our beloved president even when he messes up. In an effort to paraller the bravery and heroics of a 77 year old who fought off hamas soldiers single, handily biden said, ‘he reminds me of that detective cop played by cletus eastward, uh, fifthy harold i believe was the character. 77 years old, old enough to be my father, uh, well almost.’	• Persona • Discourse	• Sourcing • Flak
20.	“We can not and will not let terrorist like hamas and tyrants like putin win. I refuse to let that happen. In moment like these we have to remember who we are.” Komentar : only the dead will know the end of a war – Plato	• Persona • Spatial • Social	• Ideology • Flak
21.	“We are the united states of america. And there is nothing	• Persona • Temporal	• Sourcing • Flak

	beyond our capacity if we do it together.” Komentar : correction, americans are a great nation. Their goverment is certainly NOT	• Spatial	
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DATA TRANSCRIPT

Tonight, about these wars. Good evening, my fellow Americans. We are facing an inflection point in history, one of those moments where the decisions we make today are going to determine the future for decades to come. That is what I do like to talk with you tonight. Not this morning, I returned from Israel, they tell me I am the first American president to travel there during the war. I met with the prime minister and members of his cabinet and most i met with Israelis who had personally lived through horrific horror the attack by hamas on the 7th of October. more than 1300 people slaughtered in Israel, including at least 32 Americans citizens, scores of innocents from infants to the elderly, grandparents, Israelis, Americans taken hostage. As I told the families of Americans being held captive by hamas, we are pursuing every avenue to bring their loved one's home. As president, there is no higher priority for me than the safety of Americans held hostage. The terrorist group hamas released pure, unadulterated evil in the world and sadly, the Jewish people know perhaps better than anyone that there is no limit to the depravity of people when they want to inflict pain on others. In Israel, I saw people who are strong, determined, resilient, and also angry, in shock, and in deep, deep pain. I also speak with the President Abbas of the Palestinians authority and reiterated that the United States remains committed to the Palestinian people's right dignity and self-determination. The actions of hamas terrorists do not take that right away. Like so many others, I am heart broken by the tragic loss of Palestinians life include the explosion at the hospital in Gaza which was not done by the Israelis. We mourn every innocent life lost. We cannot ignore the humanity of innocent Palestinians who only to live in peace and have an opportunity. You know, the assault on Israel echoes nearly 20 months of war, tragedy, and brutality inflicted on the people of Ukraine, people that are very badly hurt since Putin launched his all-out invasion. We have not forgotten the mass graves, the bodies found bearing signs of torture. Rape used as a weapon used by the Russians and stolen from their parents, it is sick. Hamas and Putin represent different threats, but they share this in common. They both want to completely annihilate a neighboring democracy, completely annihilate it. Hamas stated purpose for existing is the state of Israel and the murder of Jewish people. Hamas does not represent the Palestinian people. Hamas uses Palestinian civilians as human shields and Palestinians are suffering greatly because of that. Meanwhile, Putin denies Ukraine has or ever had real statehood he claims the Soviet Union created it and just two weeks ago he told the world that if the United States and allies withdraw, our allies will, as well. Military support for Ukraine would have, quote, a week left to live, but we are not withdrawing. I know the conflicts can seem far away and it is natural to ask why does this matter to america? Let me share with you why making sure israel and ukraine succeed is vital for america's national security. You know, history has taught us that when terrorists do not pay a price for their terror, when dictators do not pay a price for their aggression. They cause more chaos and debt and destruction. They keep going and the cost and the threats to america and the world keep rising. So if we do not limit putin's appetite for power and control in ukraine, he won't limit himself just to ukraine. Putin's already threatened to remind, quote, remind poland that their western land was a gift from russia. One of his top advisers, a former president of russia has called estonia, latvia, and lithuania, russia's baltic provinces these are all nato allies.

For 75 years nato has kept peace in europe and has been the cornerstone of american security and if putin attacks a nato ally we will defend every inch of nato which the treaty requires and calls for. We will have something that we do not seek, make it clear, we do not seek to have americans troops fighting in russia or fighting against russia. Beyond europe, we know that our allies and maybe most importantly, our adviseraries and competitors are watching. They are watching our response in ukraine, as well, and if we walk away and let putin erase ukraine's independence would be aggressors around the world would be embolded to try the same. The risk of conflict and chaos could spread around the world, in the indo-pacific, and the middle east especially in the middle east, iran is supporting russia and ukraine and it is supporting hamas and other terrorists group in the region. We will continue to hold them accountable, i might add the united states and our partners across the region are working to build a better future. For the middle east, one where the middle east is more stable, better connected to it is neighbours and through innovative projects like the indian middle east europe rail corridor that i announced this year at the summit of the world's biggest economies. More predictable markets, more employment, less rage, less grievance and less war when connected it benefits the people in the middle east and it would benefit US. American alliances are what keep us, america safe. American values are what make us a partner that other nation's want to work with. To put all that risk and walk away from ukraine and turn out backs on israel is just not worth it. That is why tomorrow i am going to send to congress an urgent budget request to fund american's national security need to support our critical partner including israel and ukraine. It is smart investment that pay dividends for american security for generations help us keep american troops out of harm's way, help us build a world that is safer and more peaceful and more prosperous for our children and grandchildren. In israel, we must make sure that they have what they need to protect their people today and always. The security package i am sending to congress and asking congress to do is an unprecedented commitment to israel's security that will sharpen israel's qualitative military edge which we have committed to the qualitative military edge. We will make sure iran dome continues to guard the skies over israel. We are going to make sure other hostile actors in the region know that israelis stronger than ever and prevent this conflict from spreading. Look, at the same time, president netanyahu and i discussed again yesterday the critical nature to operate by the laws of war. That means protecting civilians in combat as best as they can and the people of gaza urgently need food, water, and medicine. Yesterday, in discussion with the leaders of israel and egypt, i am secured an agreement for the first shipment of humanitarian assistance from the united nations to palestinian civilians in gaza. Hamas does not divert and steal these shipments, we will provide an opening for sustained delivery of life saving humanitarian assistance for the palestinians. As i said in israel, as hard as it is, we can not give up on peace, we can not give up on a two state solution. Israel and palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity, and peace. You know, and here at home, we have to be honest with ourselves. In recent years too much hate has given too much oxygen, fueling racism and arise in anti semitism and islamophobia right here in america and it is intensified in the wake of recent events that led to the horrific threats and attacks that both shock us and break our hearts on october 7th, terror attacks have triggered deep scars a terrible memories in the jewish community. Today, jewish families are worried about being

targetted in school, wearing symbols of their faith walking down the streets or going out about their daily lives and i know many of you in the muslim-american community and so many others are outraged and hurting saying to yourself here we go again. With islamophobia and distrust we saw after 9/11. Just last week another was brutally stabbed, a little boy here in the united states, a little boy that had just turned 6 years old was murdered in their home outside of chicago. His name was wadea. Proud american, proud palestinian-american family. We can not stand by and stand silent when this happen, we must, without equivocation, denounce anti semitism. We must also denounce islamophobia and to all of you hurt. Hurting, i want you to know that i see you. You belong, you are all america. This is not a moment. In moments like these when fear and suspicion, anger, and rage run hard we have to work harder than ever to hold on to the values that makes us who we are. We are a nation of religious, freedom of expression, we all have a right to debate and disagree without fear of being targetted in schools and workplace in our communities. I must renounce violence and vitriol see each other not as enemies, but as a fellow americans. When i was in israel yesterday, i said that when america experienced the hell of 9/11, we fell, enraged, as well and we sought and got justice and made mistakes. So i cautioned the government of israel not to be blinded by rage and here in america, let's us not forget who we are, we rejected all forms of hate whether against muslims, jews, or anyone. That is what great nations do and we are a great nation. On ukraine, i am asking congress to make sure we can continue to send ukraine the weapons they need to defend themselves and their country without interruption so ukraine can stop putin's brutality in ukraine. They are succeeding when putin invaded ukraine he thought he would take kyiv and all of ukraine in a matter of days. Over a year later putin has failed and he continue to fail. Kyiv still stands because of the bravery of the ukrainian people. Ukraine has regained more than 50% of the territory russian troops once occupied backed by US led coalition of more than 50 countries around the world all doing it is part to support kyiv. What would happen if we walked away? We are the essential nation. Meanwhile, putin has turned to iran and north korea to buy attack drones and ammunitions to terrorize ukrainian cities and people. From the outset i have said i will not send american troops to fight in ukraine. All ukrainian is asking for is help for the weapons, munitions, the capacity, the capability to push invading russian forces off their land and their defense systems to shoot down russian missiles before they destroy ukrainian cities. Let me be clear about something, we send ukrainian equipment sitting in our stockpiles and when we use the money allocated by congress we use it to replenish our own storage our own stockpiles with new equipment that depends america and is made in america. Patriot missiles for air defense batteries made in arizona, artillery shells manufactured in 12 states across the country in pennsylvania, ohio, texas, and so much more. You know, just as in world war II, today patriot american workers are building the arsenal of democracy and serving the cause of freedom. Let me close with this, earlier this year, i boarded air force one for a secret flight to poland. There, i boarded a train with blacked-out window for a ten hours ride each way to kyiv to stand with the people of ukraine on the one year anniversary of their brave fight against putin. I am told i was the first not controlled since president lincoln. With me, was just a small group of personal and advisers when i exited that train and saw president zelenskyy, i did not feel alone. I was bringing with me the idea of america to the people who are fighting for

the same things. We fought for 250 years ago freedom, independence, self-determination. As i walk through kyiv with president zelenskyy with air raid sirens sounding in the distance i felt something i have always believed more strongly than even before, america is a beacon to the world still. Whereas my friend madeleine albright said, an indispensable to the world who hope because of us, who believe in a better life because of us who are desperate not to be forgotten by us and are waiting for us, but time is of the essence. I know we have our divisions at home, we have to get past them we can not let petty, partisan, angry politics get in the way of the responsibilities of a great nations. We can not and will not let terrorist like hamas and tyrants like putin win. I refuse to let that happen. In moment like these we have to remember who we are. We are the united states of america. And there is nothing beyond our capacity if we do it together. My fellow Americans, thank you for your time. May god bless you all. May god protect our troops.