

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Approach**

##### **2.1.1 Speech**

Speech pronounces articulation sounds or words to express or convey thoughts, ideas, and feelings. It can be said that speech is a system of signs or symbols. Speaking is a form of human behavior that exploits physical, psychological, neurological, semantic, and linguistic factors to be regarded as the most crucial social contact tool (Suparyanto and Rosad, 2020). Speech is a form of speaking activity. Through speeches, people can spread their ideas, instill their influence, and provide good direction and systematic thinking. Speech can convince listeners to accept and obey thoughts, information, and ideas or messages it conveys.

Every speech requires preparation. Preparation can include choosing a topic, setting clear goals, and developing a case. Depending on whether there is preparation or not, there are types of speech: impromptu, manuscript, memoriter, and extempore. Impromptu, namely speech without a script, is usually done without prior preparation, for example, at a party, suddenly called upon to give an address. Manuscript, namely speech with a script. Memoriter, that is, the message of the lesson, is written down and then memorized the word. Memorization requires more preparation because you have to write down the speech's contents and remember them. The mistake often occurs when the speaker forgets one word that

must be said, which can result in failing the continuation of the speech. Extempore, which is the best type of speech. The lesson is first prepared with an outline and supporting points. The method is a guide only, and there is no need to memorize it word for word. The orator develops the speech's main topics or outlines according to his language and style (Gantasari, 2003).

The structure of spoken writing is the systematization or sequence implemented in transmitting spoken text. The preparation is carried out sequentially from the introduction to the end. The first is the title, and the label must arouse the curiosity of listeners. The second is the opening greeting. The opening salutation usually begins with a speech about Islam or religion. The third is the introduction, and introduction is the presentation of the most crucial problem in the lesson's content, which the speaker explains in more detail. The fourth is the content. The content is the part that explains more about the speech to be delivered. The fifth decision, decision is the conclusion and expectations conveyed. The last is closing greeting, and the closing greeting is the last part of the speech that contains greetings (Lubis, 2018).

### **2.1.2 Pragmatics**

According to (Nadar, 2013), Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the language used for communication in a particular context. It is the same with Yule. Yule mentions that pragmatics is how means are conveyed through a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener or reader. Pragmatics studies meaning relating to linguistic contexts (language context). This means that we need a linguistic situation to contextualize the utterance and analyze the meaning

practically (Mustofa, 2021). Pragmatics is the look at how means may be interpreted in communicative conditions regarding the jobs of speaker and listener (Demmatande, 2017). Pragmatics has many definitions by some linguistics. All linguistics have their principles regarding pragmatics itself. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that studies a text's understanding or intended meaning.

Pragmatics is closely related to the use of language and how speakers use language in real situations. The situation of speech in communication is called context. The relationship between language use based on context is essential when understanding and explaining the interlocutor's language. Meaning speech utterances can be understood if the context of the language is known and the rules for using language, which involves forms and meanings related to the speaker's purpose, context, and circumstances, are transformed into pragmatic limits.

### **2.1.3 Deixis**

According to Nadar (Nadar, 2009), deixis comes from the Greek word *deiktos*, which means "a matter of direct designation". A comment is said to be deictic if the referent shifts or alternates or changes depending on when and where the word is spoken. Yule (Yule, 2014) states that deixis is a technical term from Greek that denotes one of the basic actions performed by speech. It means "designation" through language, which refers to the form of the speaker about the context.

The understanding of language deixis is a term, a term that we often encounter in daily lives, in dialogues, books, newspapers, or other readings. However, deixis is a word for duration that has no definite reference. Deixis can

be referenced if know the context of the speech. Deixis as a linguistic structure that aims to show people, places, times, social differences, and roles as quoted in (Tiara & Widyaswara, 2021). That is, deixis has contextual affixes or signs, each of which can identify a person, place, time, and situation. Deixis is a phenomenon of human language in which certain expressions depend on the context in which they are used (Williams, 2019).

According to Wijaya(Wijaya, 1996), deixis is a word that has changing or shifting referents. A word is deixis when the referent moves or alternates depending on when and where the word is spoken (Purwo, 1984). Deixis is the location and identification of people, objects, events, processes or activities discussed or referred to concerning the dimensions of space and time, when the speaker is speaking or while speaking (Safitri et al., 2020).

In language activities, words or phrases that refer to some of these thing the appointment is shifting or changing, depending on who is the speaker, when and where it is said those words. Words like I, he, you are words that the appointment changes. Only then can the references be known who, where and when those words were spoken. In the study of linguistic terms such designations are called deixis. Yule states that deixis refers to forms related to the speaker's context, which distinguishes between deixis expressions close to the speaker and those far from the speaker(Yule, 2006).

Based on several interpretations of the meaning of deixis, it means that deixis is a linguistic technique that shows or leads to an explanation of something depending on the context. According to Levinson, deixis are divided into five

deixis, namely: Person deixis, which gives forms according to the role of participants in linguistic events when expressing an expression. Place deixis, namely giving shape to a place according to the participants in the language arrangement. Remaining time, that is, to give shape to the period in which the expression is spoken. Discourse deixis refers to certain parts of a given or developed discourse. Social deixis, namely the giving of forms according to social differences related to the role of participants, especially aspects of social relations between speakers and listeners, or speaker with multiple references(Levinson, 1983).

Verbally and grammatically, deixis is also called contextual information which refers to a particular object, place, or time, for example he, right here, right now. This third expression tells us to mention some context so that the statement's meaning can be clearly understood. For example, you can only relate to the situation. Deixis is part of pragmatics that discusses clauses or contexts in sentences. Krisdalaksana states that deixis is a thing or action that shows something outside of language, shows pronouns, definitions, etc (Krisdalaksana, 2008). it has a deixis means or is deixis. however, according to Yule, deixis is classified in the literature as person deixis, spatial/place deixis, and temporal/time deixis. in this study decided to take and focus on Levinson's deixis theory because Levinson's theory is more specific in explaining the types of deixis(Yule, 2014).

The meaning of a deixis word or sentence is adjusted to the context, meaning that the meaning changes when the context changes. From the several definitions of deixis above, it can be concluded that deixis is a word which has

references that change or alternate depending on what is said speakers are influenced by the context and situations that occur during speaking. In other words, a word can be interpreted as a reference by considering the case talks.

#### **2.1.4 Types of Deixis**

From several opinions of linguistics about the definition of deixis types. In this study, the discussion is focused on all types of deixis. Levinson's theory is used in this study because Levinson explains personal, time, place, social, and discourse deixis types in more detail and comprehensively compared to other theories.

##### **1. Personal Deixis**

Personal deixis encodes the role of participants in speech events and shows itself in particular in personal and possessive pronouns. Deixis consists of 3 categories, namely:

- a. The first person category is grammar based on comparison of the speaker to himself

Example:

Singular pronouns: I, me, myself, my, mine.

Plural pronouns: we, us, ourselves, our, ours.

- b. The second person category is giving a narrative reference form to someone or more who is involved

Example: you, your, yours.

- c. The third person category refers to a person who is neither to speaker nor the hearer of the statement.

Example: she, he, it, his, her, him, they, them, etc.

The person deixis give to indicate objects (It, These, Those books ), all the possessive pronouns (I, You, we) (Your, Our, Their). Person in deixis refers to a person participating in the statement, for example: a directly related person. For example, the speaker and addressee, a person not directly involved, such as those who hear the statement but are not directly addressed, and people mentioned in the statement. Person deixis usually expressed with the following ingredients:

a. First Person Deixis

First person deixis is the referent of deixis, which refers to the speaker or both the speaker and the grouped referents of speaker cases, the singular pronouns (I, Me, Myself, Mine, My). Plural pronouns (We, Us, Ourselves, Our). Kind of first Person Deixis :

1.) Exclusive first person

Exclusive first person deixis is a deixis that refers to a group not including the addressee.

2.) Inclusive first person

Inclusive first person deixis is a deixis that refers to a group that includes the addressee.

b. Second Person Deixis

In second person deixis refers to the person or persons identified as the addressee. Example: You, Yourself, Yourselves, Yours.

### c. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis refers to referent not identified as the speaker or addressee, for example: She, He, They, the third person singular verb suffixes.

Kind of third Person Deixis :

#### 1.) Objective Person Deixis

Objective person deixis is a third person deixis that separates a less important referent from a more critical referent at the current stage of the discourse.

#### 2.) Proximate Person Deixis

Proximate Person Deixis is the third person that separates the more important referent from the less important referent at the current conversation stage.

### 2. Place Deixis

According to Levinson (Levinson, 1983), place or spatial deixis focuses on defining the place to get the exact point of the event or place referred to in the speech or utterance. Grundy adds that there are three degrees of closeness to the speaker and listener (Grundy, 2000). Example : here (proximal) there (distal), where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, whither, whence), left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come go, bring, and take. Explains that place deixis is a gift form to the location of space (place) in term of the location of the person/actors in the language event. All languages distinguish between “close to the speaker” (here) and “those who are not close to the speaker” (including those close to the listener-there), distinguished also by “which is not near to the



speaker and hearer” (there). From opinion accordingly, the deixis of place refers to the existence between the speaker and the opponent utterances based on the long or broad location when the utterance occurs include: here, there, there (Nababan, 1987). Example:

- a.) The station is two hundred yards from the cathedra
- b.) Kabul lies at latitude 34 degrees, longitude 70 degrees

### 3. Time Deixis

Time deixis or temporal deixis is a basic system of calculating and measuring time in most languages. It appears to be natural and important cycles such as day and night, months, seasons, and years. Time deixis consists of time adverbs in the order “yesterday, now, tomorrow”. Other words classified as time deixis “then, last, next, will, his, month, years, etc.

Temporal words in deixis occur as adverbs of time and verb forms. In addition, temporal deixis can also be known by verbs. Deixis can also be analyzed based on the auxiliary verb used in the sentence or statement. All of temporal/time deixis expressions can be seen in the following:

- a. The adverb of time: Ten years ago, Five days ago, ten years ago; then, after ten years, next years
- b. The verb : Shows, allow, have to, seems, believe, etc
- c. The auxiliary verbs : is, are, does, can, will, was, could

The temporal deixis expressions are divided by proximal and distal deixis.

The proximal deixis tells about the time that happen near to the speaker and the hearer; while the distal deixis indicates the distance is far away. The tenses categorized as the simple past tense and the simple future tense sign temporal deixis expressions.

There are many words in time deixis providing additional information, such as tomorrow, which is the day, which includes the time of speech, and last year, which is the previous year, which includes the time of speech, time in deixis is given to indicate time (now, then, next week, last month) to interpret all these deixis expressions, need to know the person, time and place of the speaker. Decimal time is expressed with adverbs of time such as “now, soon, recently, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday”. There is a big difference between near (this, here, now) markers. It can also be seen whether there is a movement away from the speaker (go) or a movement towards the speaker (come). If someone moves toward you, you say “He is coming”. If somebody is moving away from you, you say “He is going”.

The proximal informs about the real time or current time. This can be indicated by adverbs, verb forms or auxiliary verbs that contain the simple present and present progressive. Meanwhile, distal describes a time far from the speaker and is indicated by adverbs, verb forms and auxiliary verbs included in the simple past or present perfect tense.

The verb that explains about current time for example the simple present, the present progressive and the present perfect are categorized as proximal deixis; while the verbs explain about past time, future time are categorized as the distal deixis. the distal deixis expression deals with the event or accident that happened to the past time relative to the speakers. While the proximal is the opposite to the distal.

#### 4. Social Deixis

Social deixis is a deixis that refers to the status and relation between participants. The social status can be known by two speakers in the deixis. Social deixis shows differences in social characteristics between speaker, addressee, or speaker with the topic or reference referred to in the conversation. For example: your majesty, your highness, our.

According to Filmore, social deixis refers to “aspect of sentences reflecting or forming or determining certain facts from the social situation in which the utterance takes place” (Filmore, 2009). He added social deixis encode a person’s social identity or social relations between person or between one of people with people and the environment around them. To capture the social aspect of deixis, adding a new dimension regarding social level is necessary, where the speaker’s social status is higher, lower or the same as the addressee.

Social deixis in the form of vocation, kinship, social relations with the community, it can be seen that social deixis is one of the richest areas where language and culture are intertwined. Another primary type of social deixis information often used is more related to language use. With social deixis the strength of solidarity relations can vary from culture to culture. This shows that social deixis reflects not only language but also cultural forms.

Social deixis deals with aspects of a sentence that reflect or are determined by the particular realities of the participants or the social situations in which the speech occurs. Two basic types of social deixis information appear to be encoded

in language worldwide. That is : (1) relational social deixis and (2) absolute social deixis (Levinson, 1983).

#### 5. Discourse Deixis

Beside social deixis, there are a different kind of deixis that is discourse deixis. Discourse deixis is an expression which refers to some parts in a discourse. Moreover, there is also reference in the text of discourse. According to Levinson discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located (Levinson, 1983).

Discourse deixis is also called ext deixis. Discourse deixis refers to the use of expressions in an utterance. It is used in conversations and discourse practices that refer to previous and subsequent discourses (Levinson, 1983), for example: this and that, above, below, last previous, next or following. Discourse deixis includes anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora refers to something previously mentioned in a discourse with repetition or substitution. Cataphora is a designation of something that is mentioned later. The forms used to express the discourse deixis are the word/phrase, this, that, the former, the following, the first, mentioned, etc.

Levinson state about the difference between a discourse deixis word and an anaphora, that if the pronoun refers to the linguistic expression itself, then it belongs to the discourse deixis word; if the pronoun refers to the same entity as the preceding linguistic expression, it is anaphoric (Levinson, 1983).

## 2.2 Review of the Previous Study

Some previous study has already conducted the study of deixis analysis in speech:

The first research is entitled “Deixis Dalam Pidato Nelson Mandela Saat Dibebaskan Dari Penjara Dan Saat Pelantikannya Sebagai Presiden Afrika Selatan” by (Demmantande 2018). This study uses the concept of Deixis by (Levinson, 1983). Levinson states that the relationship between language and language context is reflected in the structure of language itself. Based on the result of the research and discussion in the previous chapter, it conclude using Levinson’s theory: there are up to 130 deixis person, consisting of the first deixis, I, My, M, We, Our, Us, Myself, Ourselves. Another person in deixis, you and the cell. The third person is He, His, and Himself. Of the 7 in deixis, this city, come country, in the country, and this stage. Time deixis no less than 11 namely, today, this day, remaining years, three decades, the darkest day in history, 40 years, come, the occasion, the past few years, long and lonely. Discourse deixis as much as 2 namely, it and this reality. There are up to in 12 in social deixis namely, friends, comrades, and fellow South African, compatriot and those in every corner of the globe, political prisoner, the tradition leader, President, the large-scale mass mobilization, the many religious community, the world community, the government, white monopoly, white compatriots. The total deixis for text is 163 deixis data.

The second research is titled “Deixis in Donald Trump to the UN General Assembly” by the author (Retnowaty, 2019). The design of this study is a

descriptive qualitative design. This research mainly focuses on deixis in Donald Trump's speech to the UN General Assembly. The data source for this research is the text of Donald Trump's speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday, September 25, 2018, in the Great Hall of the United Nations Headquarters in New York. It opened on YouTube and the website on January 13, 2019. As the results show, the percentages of deixis types in each classification are as follows: 279 (81.19%) personal deixis, 23 (6.69%) spatial/place deixis, 23 (6.69%) temporal/time deixis, 13 (3.78%) discourse deixis and the last 6 (1.74%) statement social deixis.

The last research is titled "Deixis Pada Teks Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Republik Indonesia Dalam Rangka Hut Ke-74 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia Tahun 2019 Dalam Era Presiden Joko Widodo Serta Implikasinya Terhadap Pembaca" by (Safitri, Yuniawan, and Rustono in 2020). The research discovers what forms the state of the Union address of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019 in the era of President Joko Widodo contains. This study is a descriptive qualitative study. This study deals only with external deixis (exophore) of speech, which includes: 1. Person deixis, 2. Spatial deixis, 3. Time deixis. The material of this study is in the form of a written spoken text. The data collection techniques used in this study library research, observation and note taking. The results of this study found 119 deixis. first-person singular deixis is 7, first-person singular is 9, first-person plural is 1, first-person deixis is 93, second-person deixis is 6, second-person deixis is 4, second-person deixis is 10, place deixis is 11, time deixis is 1.

The similarities between the three previous studies are that the research is a type of descriptive qualitative study, with speech as its subject and speech as its subject and speech subtitles as its data source. The difference from the three previous studies is the name of the speech object, which analyzes the types of deixis, Demmantande with the speech of Nelson Mandela, Retnowaty with the speech of Donald Trump, Safitry, Yuniawan and Rustono with the speech of President Joko Widodo even speech. In addition Deixis speech entitled “King Charles III Gives First Address After Death Queen Elizabeth II” has never study by other research and this video has many viewers, which proves, that it is interesting for many and hopefully can use for research to find out what type of King Charles III of deixis used this speech as a user of standard English. In addition, this study aims to analyze the speech, because it is understood that deixis as a reference in the speech text is understandable if the listener or reader knows the context behind the speech.

There are three previous researches about deixis pragmatics. First is research by Demmatande in 2018. The title is “Deiksis Dalam Pidato Nelson Mandela Saat Dibebaskan Dari Penjara Dan Saat Pelantikannya Sebagai Presiden Afrika Selatan”. The research focuses on deixis in the Mandela’s speeches. This research aims to identify the types of deixis and analyze the usage of deixis in Nelson Mandela’s speeches. The data were analyzed based on Levinson’s theory (1983) there are 5 types of deixis, those are: person deixis, (first person, second person, third person), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social

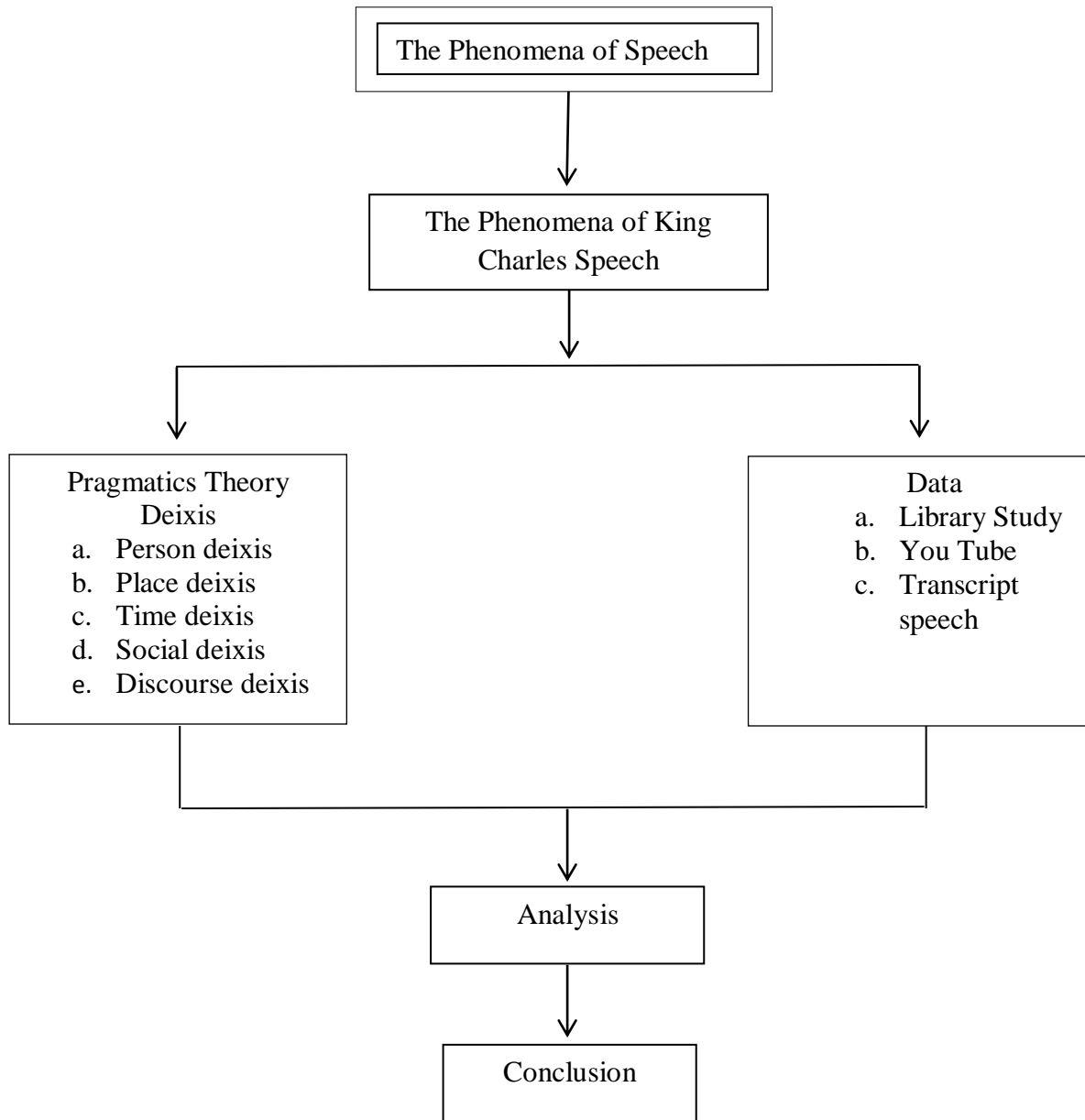
deixis(Levinson, 1983). The method used is qualitative research (Demmatande, 2017).

Second is research by Retnowaty in 2019 FKIP Balikpapan University. The title is “Deixis in Donal Trump’s Speech to UN General Assembly”. This study aims to describe how deixis are used in Donul Trump’s speech to UN General Assembly. The design of this study is a descriptive qualitative design. The main focus of this research is to find deixis in Donal Trump’s speech at the United Nations General Assembly. In this study analyzed the data using five combinations of Yule and Levinson’s deixis: person deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis while five related focused only on person deixis (Retnowaty, 2019).

Third is research by Safitri, Yuniawan, and Rustono in 2020. The title is “Deiksis Pada Teks Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Republik Indonesia Dalam Rangka Hut Ke-74 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia Tahun 2019 Dalam Era Presiden Joko Widodo Serta Implikasinya Terhadap Pembaca”. The research find out what forms are contained in the text of the state speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019 during the era of President Joko Widodo. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. This study only takes external deixis of speech (exophora), including: 1. Person deixis, 2. Space deixis, 3. Time deixis. the data in this study is in the form of written speech text. The data collection techniques used in this study were library research, observing, and taking notes(Safitri et al., 2020).



### 2.3 Theoretical Framework



This study focuses on King Charles's Speech as an object, five types of Deixis as Limitation, and then Pragmatics as scoop. For the first this study find transkrip of King Charles's Speech and then analyze Deixis who include in King Chales's Speech, focused at Person Deixis, Place Deixis, Time Deixis, Social

Deixis and Discourse Deixis. Finally this study found the kinds Deixis in the speech “*Deixis Analysis of The King Charles III’s Speech In The King Coronation*” by King Charles and then make the conclusion.