

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE DEIXIS IN
MALALA YOUSAFZAI'S SPEECH AT UNITED NATIONS
YOUTH ASSEMBLY**

A Thesis

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the Requirements for S-1 Degree

By:

PUTRI DWI PUSPITA

NPM. 1711040122

Study Program : English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

As a first step in understanding the title of this thesis, and to avoid misunderstanding, the writer feels the needs to explain a few words of the title of this thesis. The title of the thesis in question is **A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE DEIXIS IN MALALA YOUSAFZAI'S SPEECH AT UNITED NATIONS YOUTH ASSEMBLY**. The following is a list of the definitions of some of the words used in the title of this research:

Pragmatic is a study about language meaning in used by the speaker. As the one of branches of linguistics study, pragmatic defined as a study that to understand the meaning of some utterances that produce by speaker and how the listener received that utterance. Pragmatic Analysis is the activity to find out the pragmatic phenomena in someone's speech used by some strategy or methodology.

Deixis is a one of types of Pragmatic study. Deixis defined as a demonstrative word that pointing to the meaning in the utterance or sentence. Based on Stephen C. Levinson deixis has five types such as Person Deixis, Time Deixis, Place Deixis, Discourse Deixis, and Social Deixis.

Discourse Deixis is one types of deixis proposed by Levinson. Discourse Deixis defined as a study about encoding the language used by demonstrative word or personal pronoun which the meaning of pointing word is located in the utterance itself.

Malala Yousafzai is a women muslim figure from Pakistan, she has a large contribution to education in her country to freedom women and children to get their rights in education. She campaign and struggle for everyone's importance, her voices got a lots of sympathy from all over the world and she got Nobel.

Based on that explanation, what this title means was to analyze the Discourse Deixis in Malala Yousafzai's Speech at United Nations Youth Assembly. In this study, the writer has examined the types of discourse deixis in Malala Yousafzai's Speech, namely Switch Reference and Token Reflexive Deixis.

B. Background of Research

In humans life, language is never separate from their activity. As a necessity of humans, brings language to become a very important thing. People can do many with languages such as say what their feelings, their opinion, to influence someone or to share a piece of knowledge or information and so on. In the daily activity, people used language for communication or speech something. Communication is an activity between two people or more where all people in a group can be a speaker also hearer, they interact each other for sharing something. While speech is an activity in which only one person can be as a speaker and the others as a hearer or audience, usually the speaker speaks for influence or motivated the audience with their story.

As mention before the interpretation is, language is the main tool for achieving the goals of communication and speech, wherein the goals of both are to influence someone by their language. The language itself defines as a system that humans used to communicate, think, and feel that contains sound and pattern.¹ From that statement before, a language is a group of words that has a pattern or structure that the functions are to speak what we were thinking about someone or something, which form as a sound so the people can hear and understand.

¹Gusan Susri, "Thesis Speech act in English interpretation of the Holy Qur'an surah al-Kahf By Abdullah Yusuf Ali". (Islamic state university of Raden Intan Lampung, 2019), p.1.

In this view, there is a study that learns about language specifically and views the language as not as a tool to convey something but as the way to understand how the language can form and what someone means by their speech namely linguistic study. According to Webster linguistic defined as the study of human speech that includes unity, nature, structure, and language change.² It can be concludes that linguistics is a study that learns about language, which divided language into some different levels such as phonetic, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and pragmatic.

Phonetics is the study of the sound of speech. Phonology is the study of a system of sound. While morphology is the study of the structure word. The correlation between linguistic form and how they are arranged in connecting are well form is called syntax study. Semantic is the study of original meaning. Pragmatic is the study of meaning depending on the context.³ From the quotation above, linguistic studies are divided into several types such as, phonetic which discusses how the sound of speech, phonology discusses how language systems are produced, morphology is a study that discusses how the words are form, syntax is discussed about the relationship between the word in a sentence or utterance and how the sentences are formed, while semantic is a study of original utterance meaning and pragmatics is a study of the meaning of speaker in context. But the focus of this study is on the pragmatic study.

Nowadays, a lot of linguistic phenomena occur in someone's speech, many speakers used the linguistics phenomena in their speech or utterance even in the formal event or in the daily activity. For those reasons, many people are interested to learn and researching about it, for example,

²Muhassin, M. (2014). Telaah Linguistik Interdisipliner Dalam Makrolinguistik. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 6(1), 1-20.

³ Richard Ogden, *An Introduction to English Phonetics* (Edinburgh University Press, 2007), p.1.

thesis by Reham Khalifa she analyzes about linguistic issue especially deixis in a speech of Donald Trump and the result is found five kinds of deixis are used in his speech. Based on the phenomenon that happened, the researcher interest in analyzing the linguistics phenomena especially deixis in focus to discourse deixis.

The reason why the researcher had chosen discourse deixis as a focus of this study because discourse deixis is related to the object of this research, discourse deixis itself is a part of deixis and the new category of deixis, it can be pedagogical contribution to add pragmatic study especially in discourse deixis and the reason why the researcher has chosen Malala Yousafzai's speech because Malala is a figure of Woman Muslim that has a large contribution to Education, besides that, she campaigned about how important to women to get their rights to study and fight for free the children and women from discrimination.

In her speech, she told about her struggle and education, getting a lot of empathy from the world, Malala wants relinquish discrimination for children and women, therefore the researcher is interested to make her speech as an object of this research, this is based on the decrease in awareness and spirit of generations of study. Also, in her speech, Malala Yousafzai repeatedly mentions the word "We" as in the utterance "We will speak up for our rights" this is shown that anyone can bring change to the world peace through education. The novelty of this research is because there is not too many researchs that discuss about discourse deixis, so this research can be the new reference for other research. Moreover, this study can be used by the teacher to share or encourage the student through the story of Malala Yousafzai.

Deixis itself according to Yule is from the ancient Greek meaning, "to show" and "to pointing" meaning that showing and pointing is the basic way to explain a location,

time, and more.⁴ From the statement above it means deixis is a mention of something in an expression with the purpose of mentioning it by the pronoun, can be used to showing the words that explain about the place, name of time, the person, and so on.

Furthermore, Moore states that all language learners must study the deixis because this is a basic important in language study.⁵ This means that basic is a something that underlying all in above, when the learners want to master some science there must know the standard of the language itself, in Pragmatic deixis, is basic knowledge. Beside that according to Levinson's theory deixis is divided into five types, such as person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.⁶ Person deixis is reflected in the grammatical categories of person. Time deixis reference to participant-role as an interpretation in which the speaker is producing the utterance containing now.

Place or space deixis concerns the information of location in the specific event. Discourse deixis focuses on the use of expressions in the utterance to refer to some words in the discourse. The concern of social deixis is in the aspect of sentences that make social situation realities from which the speech act happened.⁷ From the Levinson statements above it means that kinds of deixis such as, Person deixis is a kind used in utterance that refers to someone (person/people). Time deixis is a word that refers to when a sentence was utterance. Place deixis is a type that concern about where the sentences are utterance. Discourse deixis is a type that has relation with

⁴ Atika Krusdian Sari "A Pragmatics analysis of Speech Acts of the main character in state of play". (a thesis of English language education program, faculty of language and art, Yogyakarta state university), p.11.

⁵ Nur Kholis "Deixis Analysis of the Good Dinosaur the Movie". (sekolah Indonesia), p.122.

⁶ Irah Khoiriyah Azzahra, "A Pragmatics analysis of Deixis in Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali". (a thesis of English Language and Education IAIN Curup. 2019), vol.3. No.2. p.189.

⁷ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatic*. (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p.73-89.

some expression in utterance and social deixis is a study that concerns about respected others by sentence.

There are some previous researches that use deixis or discourse deixis as the subject of the research. First, research is by Mohammed Muhassin, Satria Adi Pradana and Dewi Ayu Hidayati are entitled "Personal Deictic Ekspression in the Qur'an: A Pragmatic Study of the English Interpretation of surah Al-Baqarah" in their analysis, they are found there is 22 pronoun that contains personal deictic in the Quranic Interpretation.⁸ The second research is from Herlina Jasa Putri Harahap in entitled "Analisis Deixis Dalam Bahasa Jerman" form Sekolah Pasca Sasrjana Universitas Sumatera Utara, she found in text Berlin,30 Jahre Spatter, Zweimal Deuschaland, Gotteshaus und Presidentpalast which in the book Themen I, II, and III are found five kinds of deixis including person, time, place, discourse and social deixis by the percent in Themen Neu I, II, and III time deixis is dominate as much 34.29%, person deixis is 31.74%, place deixis is 25.39%, next discourse deixis is 4.76% and the last social deixis is 3.17%.

The next is the research by Dona Muhammad Syukur in entitled "Descriptive Analysis of Discourse Deixis Used in Politics Column on Jakarta Post in April 2017" form State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN SALATIGA) in his research, he analyze the discourse deixis "that" and "this" and he found for discourse deixis "that" is 22 times used or 64.75% meanwhile for discourse deixis "this" is 10 times used or 35.25% in Politics Column on Jakarta Post in April 2017, so the most of discourse deixis of that research is in the word "that".⁹

According to the previous research above, there is some similarity between those researches and this research,

⁸ Mohammad Muhassin, "Personal Deictic Expression in the Qur'an: A Pragmatic study on the English Interpretation of surah Al-Baqarah," English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Vol.13.,no.,1(2020).

⁹ Dona Muhammad Syukur, "Descriptive Analysis of Discourse Deixis in Politics Column on Jakarta Post in April 2017". (State Institute for Islamic Studies),p.61.

the similarity is the focus on the deixis study. Meanwhile, this thesis is focus on one of deixis types namely discourse deixis.

Based on the background of the research, the researcher decides to do the study entitled “**A Pragmatic Analysis of Discourse Deixis in Malala Yousafzai’s speech in United Nations Youth Assembly**”.

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Research

Based on the background of the research before, the focus of this research is on analyzing the Discourse Deixis in Malala Yousafzai’s Speech at United Nations Youth Assembly. The sub-focus of this research is to analyzes two (2) types of discourse deixis. There are two (2) types of discourse deixis, there are; Switch Reference (same subject marker and different subject marker) and Token Reflexive Deixis.

D. Formulation of the Research

The formulation of the research of this study as follows :

1. What kinds of discourse deixis are found in Malala Yousafzai's speech at United Nations Youth Assembly?
2. What are the function of the discourse deixis that found in Malala Yousafzai’s speech at United Nation Youth Assembly?
3. What are the relation of discourse deixis are found in Malala Yousafzai’s speech at the United Nations Youth Assembly?

E. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research are:

1. To know kinds of discourse deixis are found in the Malala Yousafzai’s speech at United Nations Youth Assembly.
2. To understand the function of discourse deixis that found in Malala Yousafzai’s speech at United Nations Youth Assembly.

3. To know the relation of discourse deixis in Malala Yousafzai's speech at the United Nations Youth Assembly.

F. Significant of the Research

The researcher expects that the use of this study as follows :

1. Theoretically

The result of this research is expected to give a contribution in developing the knowledge into better insight about discourse deixis in the future.

2. Practically

- a. For the students

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will make the students are able to understand the discourse deixis through the speech of Malala Yousafzai and they can develop their knowledge about the pragmatic study.

- b. For the teacher

The researcher expected the result of this research can explore teacher's knowledge about discourse deixis through Malala Yousafzai's speech that will be analyzed so that the teacher can use this research as a more reference for teaching this material in class.

- c. For school

The result of this research is expected can be used to understand and appreciate the works of linguistic especially discourse deixis.

- d. For the other researcher

The researcher will give more information about the discourse deixis phenomena through Malala Yousafzai's speech to other researchers that use speech as an object of research and this research can be an additional reference for them.

G. Relevance Studies

Some previous researches have been done on deixis phenomena in speech, advertisement, or in the Qur'an. The first researcher is Juliasti Kinasih Lisa Mutia Sari from Diponegoro University, the thesis title is "Person deixis in SBY's speech at Harvard University" for the results she found person deixis that SBY uses is 170 times total during his speech for 30 minutes.

The second research is from Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah by Anita in entitled "An Analysis of temporal deixis in Donald Trump's Victory speech" she found a total of temporal deixis in his speech is 34 times from her research.

The third, research by Irah Khoiriyah Azzahra from Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup her research entitled "A pragmatics analysis of Deixis in surah al-Baqarah Translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali" in the last, she got the results from the 286 verses in surah Al-Baqarah, there are 222 verses consists of deixis and 64 verses are none of the deixis found, such as place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis in Al-Baqarah.

The fourth, research by Al Imroatus Sholihah from State Islamic University of Malang "A Study on Deixis used in Advertisement of Headline USA Today Website" she found five types of deixis that used in advertisement USA headlines, such as person deixis, time deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

The last researcher is Siska Pratiwi from Medan State University and the title is "Person deixis in English Translation of Summarized Sahih al Bukhari hadith in the book of As-Salat" for the result of her study, she found three types of person deixis.

H. Research Methodology

In order to carried out the research objectively and scientifically and with optimal results, it is necessary to have

formulas to act and think according to scientific rules, that is research methodology. Research methodology explains the procedures to answer the research questions. Research itself is an activity to examine one method or analyze an object that has a purpose for answer the question.

1. Research Design

Based on Sugiyono research is a scientific method to get data with a certain purpose and usefulness.¹⁰ From the statement before it means that research is an action that has a method or way in order to get the data which is beneficial for the main purpose itself. This research is qualitative, while qualitative research is a new method and also called as an artistic method because the process to get the data is lack of system, also because the data will explain by the words rather than the number. This research used a descriptive method in order to describe discourse deixis aspects or phenomenon that found in Malala Yousafzai's speech at United Nations Youth Assembly.

2. Data Source

a. Primary Data Source

Primary data is the main data to be investigate, calculate, process and examined in a thesis, which means the object itself. The object of this research was Script of Malala Yousafzai's Speech at United Nations Youth Assembly.

b. Secondary Data Source

is the source that can support the researcher for writing the material. The secondary data of this research are books, journals, articles which produced

¹⁰Tri Kusumawardani, "The analysis of Deixis found in Hansel and Gretel: witch hunters movie and its application to teach writing at the tenth grade of senior high school". (Purworejo Muhammadiyah University. 2016), p.35.

the data collecting technique and data analyzing technique.

3. Research Instrument

This research focuses on qualitative data, the difference between this study from another study is the instrument when collecting the data, the researcher uses herself as an instrument to collect the data, which is called a human instrument. According to Lincoln and Guba in the qualitative study, there is no other choice than to use herself as the main instrument, because everything in qualitative research does not have a distinct form, problem, focus of the research and also the result, so there is no better choice than the researcher as a tool to achieve those.¹¹ From the statement before so the researcher watching, reading the script of Malala Yousafzai's speech at the United Nations Youth Assembly to get and collect the data for this study.

Therefore, the researcher is the main instrument to collect and analyze the data, and the others instrument will be shown below:

The first table below used to answer the first research questions in this research, which is about the kinds of discourse deixis are used in Malala Yousafzai's speech that proposed by Stephen C. Levinson.

Table 1.1 Analysis of discourse deixis type

No.	Type of discourse deixis		Utterance
	Switch Reference	Token Reflexivity	
1.			
2.			
3.			

¹¹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta. 2017), Cetakan ke 26, p.223.

4.			
5.			

To answer research questions number two and three, the researcher describes or explanation about the function based on Halliday and the relation of discourse deixis in Malala Yousafzai's speech a theory by Stephen C. Levinson used the theory steps of analysis by Miles and Huberman to analyze.

Table 1.2 Speech Function by Halliday

No.	Speech Function	
1.	Offer	
2.	Statement	
3.	Command	
4.	Question	

The table above is to show how many utterance that include of speech function theory by Halliday.

4. Technique of Collecting the Data

In this sessions, the technique to collecting data is the important step to get the result for the study itself, to collecting data of discourse deixis aspect in Malala Yousafzai speech at the United Nations Youth Assembly, the researcher uses the observation non-participant, which observation nonparticipant is a relatively unobtrusive qualitative research strategy for gathering primary data about some aspect of the social world without interacting directly with its participants.¹² by following these steps:

- a. The researcher found the soft file of Malala Yousafzai's speech on the Internet.
- b. The researcher reads the entire text of the speech

¹² Patrick, J William, "Non participant observation". (Nanyang Technological University. 2008), p.561.

- c. Identify and Signed the word or sentence that contain the discourse deixis aspect
- d. Analyze the kinds of discourse deixis in the speech of Malala Yousafzai by the theory proposed by Stephen C. Levinson.
- e. Analyze the function of discourse deixis in Malala Yousafzai's speech by Halliday theory
- f. Analyze the relation of discourse deixis used in Malala Yousafzai's speech by Stephen C. Levinson.
- g. Establish the most frequency of two types of discourse deixis by formula that found in I Gede Arga Anggara.¹³

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X: the percentage of two types of discourse deixis

F: the frequency of two types of discourse deixis

N: the total of the discourse deixis

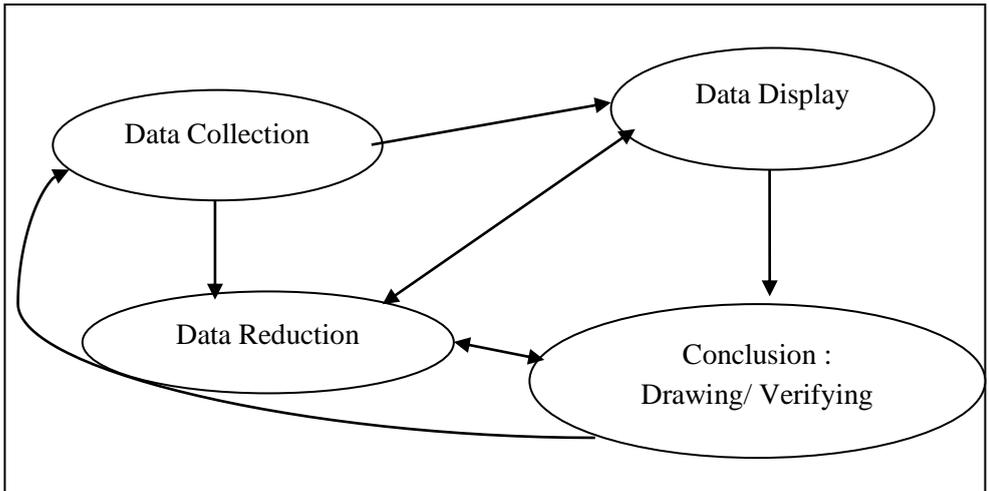
5. Technique of Analyzing the Data

To find the result from this study, the researcher must analyze the data, Stainback argues that data analysis is one critical process in qualitative research, it is to understand the relation and draft in the data so the hypothesis can be developed and evaluated.¹⁴ From the statements before the researcher conclude that analysis data is an important step for conducting qualitative research, a thorough analysis of the data a researcher can developing the data also know the interrelationship. In this research, the data will present by descriptive and the researcher will follow the steps that conduct by Miles and Huberman which has divided the process of analyzing the data into three steps, such as reducing the

¹³ I Gede Arga Anggara, "Deixis used in Top Five Waldjinah's Popular Keroncong Song Lyrics". (State University of Semarang, 2016), p.38.

¹⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta. 2017), Cetakan ke 26, p.244.

data, display the data and make the conclusion or drawing the result.



Here, the explanation of the picture above¹⁵ :

a. Data Reduction

The first step to analyzing the data by Miles and Huberman is data reduction, which means the data is differentiated or sorting and categories depend on the type, so the researcher will easy to do the next step. In this step the researcher omitting parts of speech that will not be examined, because the researcher will only analyze the discourse deixis, whereas discourse is one of five type of deixis that proposed by Levinson.

b. Data Display

After the reduction of the data, the researcher displays the data. Usually descriptive is a model display that researchers often used but actually, the presentation of data qualitative is not only by descriptive, also the picture, table, chart, and so

¹⁵ Ibid.,p.149-252.

on. In the second step, the researcher analyzes the words that are included in the discourse deixis category by Levinson and presents the data by the table.

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

In the last step after the researcher sorts and presences the data, the researcher should make a conclusion about the result, what the result can answer the formulation of the researcher or not. But the conclusion is not sure that it is verified before check it. In the last step, the researcher concludes the data based on what the researcher got.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

After analyzing the data, the researcher must ensure that the data must contain trustworthiness, in this research the researcher use triangulation which triangulation meaning that the research use several methods to rate the same phenomenon. Look the Stainback argues the purpose of triangulation is not to determine the correctness of the data but increase the researcher's knowledge about what they were found.¹⁶ From the argument above we can know that the main aim of doing research is not only to find the answers to the research questions but also as an exam for the researcher to understand a lot about the subject. Based on Denzin, Kimchi, Polivka and Stevenson, Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. triangulation itself divided into several parts such as:¹⁷

a. Triangulation Investigator

Investigator triangulation is using different investigators in one study as carriers of different perspectives.

¹⁶Ibid,p.241.

¹⁷“Action research dalam pendidikan antara teori dan praktik” p.131-134.

b. Theoretical triangulation

Theoretical triangulation is the use of different theoretical viewpoints to establish hypotheses and to interpret a data set

c. Methodological Triangulation

According to Mitchell Methodological triangulation was defined as the use of more than two methods in studying the same phenomenon under investigation. Methodology Triangulation is a type of triangulation that has been widely used in social sciences, including educational research.

d. Data Triangulation

Based on Robert and Taylor Data triangulation can be described as multiple uses data sources to get a different view of the situation in a single study. There are three kinds of data triangulation first is data based on time, based on the person, and based on the source.

e. Analytical Triangulation

Analytical triangulation is referred to by some authors as triangulation data analysis. The description is as the usage of more than two methods of analysis of the same data set for validation purposes. except for validation purposes, Triangulation Analysis can be used for completeness of research, through the use of more than two methods of data analysis with a deep qualitative and quantitative paradigm one study.

But in this research, the researcher only uses theoretical triangulation as a tool of trustworthiness the data because this research uses the theory of Stephen C. Levinson as a Grand theory. To check whether the data valid or not the validation will be check by the lecturer of a linguistic who expert about this study, the researcher will ask Mrs. Fitrah Aulia Anshar, M. Hum to be a validator in this research.

I. Systematic Discussion

The systematic discussion that is the steps in the research process is as follows:

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is contains of title affirmation, background of the research, focus and sub-focus of the research, formulation of the research, objective of the research, significant of the research, relevance studied, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE

REVIEW OF RELATED

This chapter contains of several theories include in Pragmatic, definition of deixis, definition of discourse deixis, switch reference, token reflexive deixis, anaphora, cataphora, speech function, definition of speech, Malala Yousafzai in the description and conceptual framework.

CHAPTER III OBJECT

DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH

This chapter contains of general description of the object and presentation of research facts.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains of the result after the researcher collect the data, and the discussion about the result.

**CHAPTER V
SUGGESTION****CONCLUSION AND**

This chapter contains of the conclusion of chapter IV and the recommend to the reader.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Pragmatic

Pragmatic in the linguistic study is the part of a branch that is concerned with the meaning of an utterance. Pragmatic study view the utterance from a different context and different situations and find the meaning of the utterance itself, the pragmatic works is by understanding the meaning of utterance when two or more people communicate, the speaker (the writer) will say and the hearer (the reader) will analyze what people mean by their utterance. The goal of the pragmatic study is to achieve the intention of people means so that the hearer needs to conclude that.

Learning a language by pragmatic is we understand about their goal, their assumptions, and request when they speak. Meanwhile, there are many different definitions of pragmatic that define by some experts. Based on Levinson, a pragmatic study is a correlation between language and purpose which correlates with the language structure.¹⁸ As the opinion above because many words have different purposes, different contexts, and clues, pragmatic must have the continuity between the language and the structure so the people who receive the utterance can interpret well. In addition, Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch argue that pragmatics is a word of cognitive and society that influenced people of something which very specific but didn't have a clear meaning.¹⁹ As the mean of the argument before, it can be interpreted that pragmatic contain words that belong to society and theory which can affect the

¹⁸ Irah Khoiriyah Azzahra, "A Pragmatics analysis of Deixis in surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali". (a thesis of English Language and Education IAIN Curup. 2019), vol.3. No.2. p.197.

¹⁹ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*. (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p.6.

others to make an impression about something being said because in each pragmatic words don't have the specific meaning.

The study of pragmatics, focused on the interpretation of sentence that form in structure context or grammatically. When people communicate there is always the purposes in each utterance but the purpose itself can be several means, in other word disambiguation of the sentences that depend on the receiver and the situation when the utterance has happened. Chomsky says that the focus of pragmatic itself belongs to principles of language usage.²⁰ From the argument before, to avoid mistakes when people analyze the disambiguation in an utterance, it should be understood that the concern of the pragmatic study is limit on the language use principle than focus on the language structure. For more understanding about pragmatic, here the example about pragmatic:²¹

There is a short conversation between A and B, A told B that when her trip she had spent some time in the hospital

A: "I was bitten by something in the Berlin Zoo"

B: "Was it an insect?"

A: "Yes"

How B can guess if the insect was bitten A, here the explanation: the word "something" is an important clue at the first trial when concluding what A said with B, in amongst a lot of things it makes possible the uninformative utterance like "I was bitten by something". Systematically make an inference that A (the speaker) is not in a position to make an informative statement, the starting point for the pragmatic inference is A did not know exactly about "something" was biting her. Another inference is the

²⁰ Ibid,p.7

²¹ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantic and pragmatics*. (Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p.132-133.

animals in the zoo usually in a cage for the safety of those and if A not know what was bit her meaning that was not one animal at the cage if it was not one animal at the cage bit her then what? There were not many other possibilities and the one possible inference is an insect.

From all statements and explanations above, the researcher concludes that pragmatic is a branch that studies the relationship between language use and society situation also the participant in speech event, the purpose is to understand the meaning of one statement of people. To conclude what people say the receiver must understand the situation and the context then think about when the accident happened and things around could be the possibility right meaning.

B. Deixis

1. Definition of Deixis

People must develop their ability to more understand the meaning of some utterance to make good communication. Pragmatic is a study of language that concerns how the sentence or utterance can affect the receiver. As the linguistics branch, pragmatics study has a type, one of them is deixis, to understand the meaning of a language between two people who communicate, we need knowledge about it, deixis is one branch of pragmatic that discusses language based on the context and situation of a word or sentence be spoken. Cutting makes point about deixis, that is deixis become a basic in language study that very important to learn.²²

According to Grundy, demonstrative words that pointing refers to closed words of a situation of the utterance is called deixis.²³ From the Grundy, opinion

²² Mohammad Muhassin, "Personal Deictic Expression in the Qur'an: A Pragmatic study on the English Interpretation of surah Al-Baqarah," English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Vol.13.,no.,1(2020).

²³ Anely Faizah, "Analyzing the Deixis found in surah al-Dukhan". (UIN Malang, 2008), p.22.

deixis is a property of closed word that the meaning refers to main in which situation the statement or sentence be spoken by someone. When the people used the deixis aspect in their sentence usually people don't mention directly the purpose to make the receiver understand the meaning, they used such as pointing word.

Furthermore, Levinson adding that the deixis phenomenon needed contextual information in which to understand the meaning of some words or a sentence.²⁴ From the statement above, the researcher can conclude that deixis is a word or phrase in a context situation that require an order to understanding the sense of an utterance in context, because deixis itself depends on the word refer based on the context, here the researcher put the examples:

"She is not disagreeing with you but with you and not about this but about this".²⁵

The explanation: in this case, I was a person who said the utterance above, she is a girl who requests one solution about her problem, you in the sentence are two people who do an argument while the words this in the sentence are something that debates by two people. The meaning is she is agreeing with first you and she agree with the opinion in second this. The word "she" refers to third-person deixis, the word you refer to second person deixis, and the word "this" is included in discourse deixis.

"I'll put this here".²⁶

²⁴ Andrea Stapleton, "Deixis in Modern Linguistic". (Essex Student research online), Vol.9. p.2.

²⁵ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p.55.

²⁶ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press,1996). p.9.

The explanation: in this case, “I” in this sentence is James was telling Anne that he was put the house key in the kitchen drawers. The word “I” is included in the first-person deixis, the word “this” includes discourse deixis, and the word “here” is included in place deixis.

Levinson said that the focus of deixis is on the language encoding and the ways how the utterance or speech of someone can be interpreted.²⁷ From the explanation before, the researcher can interpret that deixis is a technique of understanding a language based on the context when it was spoken also through the arrangement in the language. Moreover, a definition is by Levinson, he says that demerit information can be the best illustration for the interpretation as important information.²⁸ Based on Levinson's opinion, it means that deixis can also be interpreted as one of the enhancers of information in communication when it is found that there is confusion in the language spoken to make it clearer.

In deixis, for communication, we must know who is speak and listen and what the word of the context pointing to, it is for help the people that consist two or more to understand more what someone going to say. The words such as I, you, there, here, and today also tomorrow and modifiers like the demonstrative such as that and this are the examples in deixis information.²⁹ From all statements above, here the researcher gives an argument. Deixis is a word or sentence spoken by someone whose meaning is dependent on the context, person, place, or social situation. A pronoun of person

²⁷ Al Imroatus Sholihah, “A Study on Deixis in Advertisement of the Headline USA Today Website”. (State Islamic University of Malang. 2015), p.14.

²⁸ Duwi Iva Irawati, “Deixis used in English Translation surah Al-fatihah, Al-ikhlas, Al-falaq and An-nash”. (Maulana Malik Ibrahim Islamic State University, 2014), p.13.

²⁹ Debi Ratna Wati, “A Deixis analysis of Song lyrics in Taylor Swift “red” album”. (State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014), p. 15.

or place can be called deixis that sometimes people do deixis aspect in their speech, in other word deixis can be interpreted as a word that has a function to an abbreviated designation of an object, person, or social. According to Levinson deixis has five categories such as person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. As in the table bellow:³⁰

Table 2.1 Categories of Deixis

Categories of Deixis		
Person deixis	First person deixis	I, me, my, mine, we, us, our
	Second person deixis	You, your, yours.
	Third person deixis	She, he, it, their, they, them.
Time deixis		Yesterday, today, tomorrow
Place deixis		Here, there
Discourse deixis		That, this, these, those, (personal pronoun)
Social deixis		Mr., Miss., Mrs., Sir., etc.

Adapted from Khadijatul Kubra and friends journal.

Levinson states that person deixis focuses on the coding of the role participants in the speech even in which the utterance in question is delivered.³¹ It means that person deixis focus on the alternative name of role of people in society, usually mention in speech or dialogue which means as a personal pronoun.

³⁰ Khadija Tul Kubra, Ayesha Murtza, Muhammad Asim Mahmood, "Deixis role as an Index of style:A Comparative Corpus Stylistics Analysis of self, Pakistani and Other Translators". (Government college university, 2018), Vol.8 No.5. p.89.

³¹ Fatkhur Rozi, "A Deixis analysis of advertisement in Nike's Shoes Slogan". (Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, 2014), p.18.

Meanwhile Levinson argue that the word of deictic which has a pointing meaning that relates to the time or days is Time of Deixis.³² It means that the word related to the time when an utterance be spoken it's called time deixis in order to explain when the event is happening or when the situation will happen.

Furthermore, based on Levinson, focus of place of deixis is on the encoding to the relative location name of participants in the speech event.³³ From the statement of Levinson, we can interpret that place deixis is a word that specifically focuses on replacing the location word in a sentence or utterance by someone in a speech or dialogue. Social deixis is a study that concerns about difference relatively belong to people, the special aspect of the social relation.³⁴ From the opinion before social deixis is the correlation between how you name someone based on the social degree of someone for showing respect.

From all the statements above the researcher can be interpreted that deixis has five types divided by Levinson there are Personal deixis, Time of deixis, Place of deixis, Discourse, and social of deixis. Person deixis is also called a pronoun in grammatical features that explain the use of a person in sentences. While Time and Place deixis is called as an adverb of time and place which include parts of speech. Discourse deixis is the use of demonstrative word and demonstrative pronoun the word *this* and *that* etc in some sentences to point to the previous word. Social deixis is the word that use to give an honorable or respect between speaker and hearer.

³² Ibid.,26.

³³ Ibid.,16.

³⁴ Stephen C.Levinson, *Pragmatics* (London: Cambridge university press,1983), p.63.

2. Discourse deixis

Beside the traditional types of deixis such as, person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. Levinson adding the categories of deixis such as discourse deixis and social deixis. This research focus to analysis about discourse deixis.

Discourse deixis is the encoding language that reference to the discourse in which the utterance is located.³⁵ From the definition above it can be interpreted that discourse deixis is language use to encoding whereas the reference is to the utterance in text. Meanwhile according to Cruse discourse deixis is about employing the words “That” and “This”, the function is to explain point on the future and the past.³⁶ From the statement above dexis discourse is a word to explain the word *this* also *that* and so on in some sentence, some experts said that discourse deixis is also called as text deixis which the function is to clarify the word in the sentence before or to the upcoming word in the sentence. In the below the researcher the example:

“*The owner of the field has arrived. That man brought a cudgel on his hand*”

Here the explanation of the example above: the word “That” is the demonstrative word that showing the person which called as “The owner”.

“*That was the funniest story I’ve ever heard*”³⁷

Here the explanation of the example above: the word “That” in the first of the sentence is to point out the word mention forthcoming in the sentence, namely “Story”

³⁵ Ibid. p.62.

³⁶ Uswatun Hasanah, “A Pragmatics study on dexis in the song lyrics of Harris J’S Salam album”. (State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim. 2016), p.20.

³⁷ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1983), p.85.

A: I've never seen him

B: *That's a lie.*³⁸

The explanation of the example above is the word "That" that B said to A is to explain the utterance A said. It can be concluding that when the word refers to linguistics issue that is called as discourse deixis.

Furthermore, from Andrea Macrae book discourse deixis refers to the particular points within a text are not entirely disconnected from the ways deixis works in the canonical situation of utterance.³⁹ From the statement above, discourse deixis is a words which the meaning refers to the points in the text, discourse deixis usually use the demonstrative. In addition, some study said that the personal pronouns such as *she, he, you, etc.* is the one of the basis ways for declare text/discourse deixis in the English Language.⁴⁰ Discourse deixis are divided into two categories such as Switch reference and Token reflective deixis.⁴¹

a) Switch Reference

Switch reference is marking encodes whether the subject of one clause is the same as or different from the subject of another clause.⁴²

From the definition before, switch reference is the designation of the subject to know whether the

³⁸ Ibid.,p.87.

³⁹ Andrea Macrae, *Discourse Deixis in Metafiction the language of metanarration, metalepsis, and disnarration* (New York: Routledge 2019), p.50.

⁴⁰ Mahmudova Shafagat Abdulla, "The Peculiarities of Text/Discourse Deixis in the English Language". (Azerbaijan University of Language, Baku, Azerbaijan. 2020), p.142.

⁴¹ Qassim Ubeis Dueim Al-azzawi, "Establishing the effect of Deixis in Translation". (University of Babylon), p.601.

⁴² Daniel Ross, "Delimiting and Demystifying Switch Reference: On distinguishing form and function". (University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign), p.4.

subject is same or different of one clause. Furthermore, Jacobsen argues that switch references is a system of marking that inform whether the subject of two different clause are identical or not.⁴³ It means that switch reference defines as a tool to identify a subject in one or two sentences, to check whether the subject is same or different.

Jacobsen add that switch reference is the reference that consist in the fact that a switch in the subject is obligation indicated in a situation by a morpheme, which may or may not carry others meanings in addition.⁴⁴ From the opinion above it can be interpreted that switch reference is designating on the subject of the clause that usually by morpheme, it is situation indicate that can brings meaning and also to addition the meaning.

Here the researcher put the example:

“When they (*i*) (the foreigners) arrived, they (*j*) (the villagers) got up and chased them away. They (*i*) threw away their stuff and fled. Then, they (*j*) stole their stuff”

Switch reference is divided into two types such as different subject marker and same subject marker. Same subject marker is the result of a tense agreement relation between both clauses. Such an agreement relation, however, is only possible when both subjects are identical in reference. Meanwhile different subject marker is the realization of a failed agreement relation.

⁴³ Anke Assmann, “Switch Reference as Interclausal Tense Agreement: Evidence from Quechua”. (Universitat Leipzig) 2012.p.41

⁴⁴ Philipp Weisser, “Perspectives on Switch Reference”. (Institute Fur Linguistics Universitat Leipzig. 2012), p.iii.

Here, the non-local dependency is derived via agreement.⁴⁵

The examples of (SS) same subject marker and (DS) different subject marker:⁴⁶

“*I sat down and ate*” (SS)

“*I sat down and he ate*”(DS)

b) Token Reflexivity

The second types of discourse deixis is token reflexivity. According to Levinson token reflexivity is a special sub type of discourse deixis, usually concern of the use demonstrative word “*that*” and “*this*”.⁴⁷ As in the example below:

“Puff puff puff: *that* is what it sounded like”

“*This* is what phoneticians call creaky voice”

Based on Kaplan the rule of token mapping of the utterance/sentence is they carry content to the context.⁴⁸ From the argument before it can be interpreted that token reflexive bring the content of the sentence or utterance to the context as a rule of token expression. Some study says that the words can called as a token reflexive if the indexical and referent aptly in the utterance. As in the example the word “I” must be refers to the person who produced it, meanwhile the word “here” must be refers to the place when the utterance is occurs.⁴⁹

Form the explanations before, the researcher conclude that token reflexive is an expression

⁴⁵ Ibid.,p.iv

⁴⁶ Ibid.,p.5

⁴⁷ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (London: Cambridge University Press. 1983), p.62.

⁴⁸ Francois Recanati, “Perceptual Concepts:In defence of the indexical model”. (Institute Jean Nicod), p.1

⁴⁹ Ibid,p.1

which the reference has related meaning in each words.

3. Anaphora

According to Levinson anaphora focus on the use of a pronoun to refer the same meaning in some term.⁵⁰ Based on the opinion above, anaphora is a part of discourse that study about the use of the pointing word that the reference is same with the word of the sentence, usually anaphora pointing by a pronoun. Furthermore, anaphora is pointing back something that was mentioned earlier in the discourse with repetition.⁵¹ The use of anaphora according to previous statement usually to pointing word that the reference is back to the preceding words. For example :

*“Dani doesn’t like humberger. He avoids eating it whenever possible”*⁵²

The explanation of the example is: the word *he* is to pointing the word Dedi in the first sentence, the function is to give the information that the person namely Dedi is the person that school in SMA 1 Bandung.

“John bough a car, but when he drove it one of the wheel came off”

The explanation of the example is: the word *it* in the sentence above pointing the word *a car* that mentioned previous.

⁵⁰ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (London: Cambridge University Press. 1983), p.85.

⁵¹ Tri Indah Kusumawati, “Analysis Discourse Deixis Eksoforis in the daily alert, analysis, and field business year 2014”. *Vision* Vol.9 No.9 2016

⁵² Setiono Sugiharto, *Reference, Anaphora, and Deixis: An Overview* (English Department Faculty of Education Atma Jaya Catholic University), Vol.4 No2.2014. p139.

4. Cataphora

According to Matthews, cataphora is the relation between the anaphoric expression and an antecedent that comes later.⁵³ From the definition before, the difference between anaphora and cataphora is, cataphora concerns to the encoding the word with the demonstrative for the upcoming word in the sentence.

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan argues that cataphora is looking forward to the text to know what are the word that refers to the pronoun.⁵⁴ From the arguments above, cataphora used to gives the marking of the upcoming word in the sentence the function is to clearly the previous word mention before. Here the researcher put the example:

*“I turn to the corner and almost stepped on it.
There was a large snake in the middle of the path”.*

The explanation of the example is the word “it” in the first sentence is to explain the word “a large snake” in the next sentence. The function is to give the more information to the reader that “it” in the previous sentence is a snake.

C. Speech Function

As the functions of language that can give impact for the listener, basically the purpose when people speech is to influence the audience. Fundamentally, speech or communication is a verbal action that must include two person or more, which one as a speech role and the other as the listener. According to Halliday in systematic functional linguistic or called as SFL, speech function is

⁵³ Setiono Sugiharto, “Reference, Anaphora and Deixis: An Overview”. (Atma Jaya Catholic University. 2014), Vol.4 No2. p.140.

⁵⁴ Amelia Dwi Lestari, “Anaphoric and Cataphoric references in surah An-Nisa of Holy Quran Translation by Abdullah Yusuf Ali”. (State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2019), p.16

when people switch and express the ideas, they do two there are giving and demanding.⁵⁵ from the opinion above, the researcher interpreted that in communication automatically people can giving and request or demand while speech and discuss about their opinion.

Furthermore, Based on Ye the verbal action of human namely asking, commanding, and answer called as speech function.⁵⁶ From the previous statement, it means that speech function is to clear the purpose of one utterance or more when people communication, it can be command, an ask, or an answer. Meanwhile Halliday divided speech function into four primary types such as offer, statement, command, and question.⁵⁷

Offer is an expression to give or do something by willingness, offer also defined as the good way to service others, for example “would you give me a cup of tea?”. Meanwhile statement is an expression of act or utterance whether it is negative or positive to inform the situation, for example “I give a bucket of flower on his birthday”. Command is the way to express an information or the will whether it is form in negative or positive and also can force someone to do, for example “Close the Door!” Question is the way to ask or confirmation something which need an answer, for example “Is there someone out there?”.

D. Definition of Speech

Communication is a part of daily activity life that humans use to share the message from the others. According to Chomsky speech is a part of daily live that

⁵⁵ Teguh K.I Tarigan, Muhammad Natsir, “Speech Function in Jokowi’s Speeches”.p.38

⁵⁶ Ibid,p.39

⁵⁷ Ibid,p.39

become a familiar.⁵⁸ Based on the argument before, speech is an activity that humans do in their activity that can never separate. Speech is the way to convey our messages orally, however we can share it by others form include written text.⁵⁹ Based on the previous explanation, speech is used to share humans message usually speech convey by orally, but it can also used others form such as written text, body language, and so on.

Based on the definitions above, the researcher conclude that speech is a tool that people used to share the messages to the others. Speech is when happen between two people or more is called conversation. Whereas when only one person who speak and the others as a listener that called speech.

E. Malala Yousafzai in the Description

Her name is Malala Yousafzai, a girl who was born in Mingora Pakistan on July 12, 1997. She is an activist of education for children and woman, her father's name is Ziauddin Yousafzai and her mother's name is Tor Pekai Yousafzai. Her life was totally changed when the Taliban came to Pakistan and attacks them. When was that, Taliban came and forbid the children and woman to get an education and they also crush the building school.

In September 2008 Malala was protesting about Taliban actions, on 2009 Malala back to Pakistan after fleeing to save her life from the Taliban. Start from that Malala being active to campaign for other people the importance of education for humans with her father. On October 9, 2012, when Malala back from her school with her friends, she was shot by the Taliban on her head. In

⁵⁸Febby Tirza, "Deixis Interpretation on Donald Trump's Speech". (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2018), p.19.

⁵⁹ Sharynne McLeod, Jane McCormack, "What are speech, language, and literacy?". p.5

Queen Elizabeth hospital, Inggris Malala got handling to remove the bullet that embedded on her head.

On July 12, 2013, Malala gives her speech about woman's rights, terrorism issues, and stupidity in United Nations Assembly, New York. She got appreciation from NOBEL because of her struggle. Until now Malala still campaigns about the importance of education for humans.

F. Conceptual Framework

Linguistic is a study that learns about the language used. There are six branches of linguistic study, the first is phonetic that learn about speech sound or how our mouth can produce the sound of one word, the second is phonology which learns about phonemes or sound, the third is morphology that learns about word, the fourth is the syntax that learns about sentence and phrase, next branch is semantic which learn about the literal meaning of the word and sentence or in other word is origin meaning, and the last beach of linguistic study is pragmatic which one of the types is being a subject of this research, brevity pragmatic is a study about morning in context.

Pragmatic is a study about language meaning or language use in context based on the situation. Pragmatics study has a branch such as presupposition, implicature, entailment, speech act, and deixis.

Deixis is a word of the sentence that has a function to pointing something and to show an object, like the place, time, and person with the words *it*, *that*, *this*, *etc.* Deixis is divided into five types state by Levinson such as personal deixis, time of deixis, place of deixis, the discourse of deixis also social of deixis.

Person deixis is to point people in sentences or utterances. Like pronoun she, he, it, they. Person deixis is divided into three parts, first person deixis is to pointing the speaker, second person deixis is pointing

person that speak with the first person, third person deixis is to pointing person that in the utterance between first person and second person. Time deixis is to pointing time when something occurs in the dialogue. Place deixis is to pointing location on the utterance. Discourse deixis is a concern with the expression of utterance or sentence. Social deixis is a concern to the utterance based on the situation of social.

Discourse deixis has two categories such as switch reference and token reflexive deixis. Switch Reference is the switching of subject in the discourse whether the subject is still same or change, switch reference is divided into two parts such as same subject marker and different subject marker. Meanwhile Token Reflexive that called by Levinson is sub type of discourse is the pointing by the word which the reference is already in the discourse.

In every speech must have a function, there are four kinds of speech function proposed by Halliday such as Offer, Statement, Command, and Question. Furthermore, Anaphora is focus to the use of pronoun to refer the same meaning, anaphora is pointing back. Meanwhile, Cataphora is anaphoric expression that comes later.

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