

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the research, statement of research problems, objectives of the research, significances of the research, scope and limitation of the research, definitions of the key terms, and the research paper organization.

### A. Background of the Research

language as a symbol system, distinguishes the presence of three kinds of Language is not only able to reflect social differences in society, but also gives an indication of the situation language, and reflects the objectives, topics, rules, and intended use of the language. According to Morris in Chaer (2004:3) states that language study with respect to the focus of attention is given. If attention is focused on the relationship between symbol with so-called semantic meaning, if the focus of attention is directed to the symbol is called the syntactic relationship, and that the focus of attention is directed to the relationship between symbol with speakers called pragmatic. Cahyono (1995:213) say that in the discussion of syntax, a word in a sentence is interpreted according to the meaning of the sentence a formal relationship. But in everyday life, the meaning of the word is not only dependent on its position in the sentence, but also depends on the speakers that convey the word. What is meant by the speaker was studied in Pragmatics.

Yule (1996:9) states that “Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It means that pragmatics is concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).” It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Fromkin in her book “An Introduction to Language (1998: 199) say that in all languages there are many words and expressions whose reference relies entirely on the situational context of the utterance and can only be understood in light of these circumstances. This aspect of pragmatics is called deixis.

Understanding the definition of deixis, many linguists have presented the definition of deixis variously. Levinson (1983:54) says that “deixis relates to the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus relates to the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances. Yule (1996:9) states that “Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means ‘pointing’ is called a deictic expression.” Deixis is the phenomenon of encoding contextual information by means of lexical items of grammatical distinctions that provide this information only when paired with this context. In other words, it means lexicalizing or grammaticalizing contextual information, that is making it into obligatory grammatical or lexical distinctions. They give

instructions to the addressee that context has to be consulted in order to grasp the meaning of the utterance.

Related to deixis, Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983) are believed as proponent of writer about deixis. Yule proposes there are three kinds of deixis, they are person deixis (first, second, third person), spatial/place deixis, and temporal/time deixis. Meanwhile, Levinson proposes five kinds of deixis; they are person deixis (first, second and third person), place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Those theories are related in this research, to analyze the data. In other hands, the two theories are used to support the data or finding in this research. Person deixis are any expression used to point to a person, for example: me, you, him, and them. Spatial deixis are any expression used to point to a location, for example: here, there. And Temporal deixis are any expression used to point to a time, for example: now, then, tonight, last week, tomorrow. Levinson (1983:87) Discourse deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterances to refer some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance, for example: but, therefore, in conclusion, to the country, still, however, anyway, well besides, actually, all in all, so, after all, and so on. Social deixis to point how different social ranking and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language.

All these deictic expressions have to be interpreted in terms of what person, place, and time of the speaker in mind. Yule (1996:9) say that deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the

most basic distinction between deictic expressions being ‘near speaker’, versus ‘away from speaker’s’ In English, the near speaker is called proximal terms (this, here, now) and the away from speaker is called distal term (that, there, then). The fact of deixis should act as a constant reminder to theoretical linguists of the simple but immensely important fact that natural languages are primarily designed, so to speak, for use in face-to-face interaction, and thus there are limits to the extent to which they can be analyzed without talking this into account. Deixis can also be found in many kinds of media, in such like: television, newspaper, magazine, article, speech, and browsing on the internet.

In addition, speech is something important for everyone to deliver their thinking or even their opinion formally. From Cambridge Dictionary, definition of speech is the ability to talk; the activity of talking; a piece of spoken language. Speech to inform is intended to share new ideas and build perceptions. The speaker identifies a topic of importance to the audience, and then does research to find new information that will affect the audience. Hillary Clinton’s speech text is also something informative and attractive to be analyzed because her speech is totally interested in listening by many people. The idea that the composition of the speech has an aim to create a unity of the speaker and the audience to delivered the message.

There are some reasons for which the writer would like to analyze this particular topic, those are: first, the writer realizes that the use of deixis, because deixis is part of language that can refer from dialogue or written. As

had been the practically, deixis can used in speech. Deixis is important in a conversation or a speech. Speech given by Senator Hillary Clinton in a campaign event at the National Building Museum in Washington has purpose. She would like to thank all the people who have supported and who have volunteered her time to come to her campaign. In her speech, she invited people to unite electoral success and invite all people who come in her campaign to support Obama. So, the use of deixis, especially in a formal speech such as the Senator Hillary Clinton's speech is very important. With the use of deixis, misunderstanding will not happen because both the speaker and addressee will understand about what is talking about. Moreover, the analysis above on the use of deixis clearly shows the close relationship between context (the most crucial thing in Pragmatics) and the deictic expressions which are used based on the context. The relationship is that the use of deictic expressions must be adjusted with the context in which the speech takes place. Otherwise, the objectives or goals of the speech that a speaker wants to deliver will not be understandable by the addresses.

Second the writer wants to broaden and deepen her knowledge on the use of deixis, not only in daily conversation but in more formal speech, particularly the politic speech. Commonly in written language especially in speech mostly is difficult enough to be understood by people and sometime the words could be ambiguous. Based on the reasons above, the researcher would like to write the thesis entitling "DEIXIS TYPES FOUND IN

HILLARY CLINTON’S SPEECH TEXT AT A CAMPAIGN EVENT AT  
THE NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM IN WASHINGTON”

**B. Statement of Research Problems**

Based on the background of the study, the problem of this study is formulated as follow:

1. What are the functions and references of the kinds of deixis found in Hillary Clinton’s speech text at a Campaign Event at the National Building Museum in Washington?

**C. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the research problems, the study is intended to:

1. Find out the function and references of deixis found in Hillary Clinton’s speech text at a Campaign Even at the National Building Museum in Washington.

**D. Significances of the Research**

This report has been made and hoped to have several significances as the following:

1. Theoretically

Referring to the purpose of the study above, the result of this study are expected to give worthy contribution for all people who want to study deixis

types to help the constructing of the speech text. So, the result of this study gives more explanation about deixis type.

## 2. Practically

The result of this study is hopefully will be useful for the readers, students and the writer because this study is expected to give and develop the description about the theory of deixis types and use deixis in formal speech. Understanding language deixis types will make the students or readers easier to understand the meaning of the speech have been conveyed.

## **E. Scope and Limitation of the Research**

There are many techniques used to finding deixis out, here is about deixis types in certain speech, especially in Hillary Clinton's speech text at a Campaign Even at the National Building Museum in Washington. Referring to the research question above the limitation of the study above is focusing on Hillary Clinton's speech text, that has deictic expressions can be used and applied people or reader if they are able to interpret the speaker's intention and meaning based on the speech.

## **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstandings in interpreting the terms and provide limits and direction in this study, the researchers need to assert some important terms used in the writing of research entitled " DEIXIS TYPES FOUND IN HILLARY CLINTON'S SPEECH TEXT AT A CAMPAIGN

EVENT AT THE NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM IN WASHINGTON".

The definition of key term as follow:

1. Pragmatic

According to Yule (1996:3) say that "Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning." Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader.

2. Deixis

According to Bambang Yudi C (1995:217) states that "Deixis is a way to refer to the specific nature of using language that can only be interpreted in the sense referred to by speakers and influenced the situation conversation."

3. Speech

Speech is a formal talk given usually to a large number of people on a special occasion (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Third Edition). Speech is formal talk given to an audience. Speech is also intended to share new ideas and build perceptions. The speaker identifies a topic of importance to the audience, and then does research to find out recent and new information that will affect the audience.

4. Hillary Clinton

Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton born in Chicago, Illinois, October 26, 1947, age 66 years. She is the junior United States Senator from the state of New York, a position which starts on January 3 2001. He is



married to Bill Clinton, President of the United States to-42 and the mother of the United States for two terms (1993-2001). Previously, he was a lawyer.

Hillary Rodham was born in Chicago, Illinois, and grew up in a Methodist family in Park Ridge, Illinois. Her father, Hugh Ellsworth Rodham, a conservative, was an executive in the textile industry, and her mother, Dorothy Emma Howell Rodham, a housewife. Hillary had two brothers, Hugh and Tony. Former US ambassador to Great Britain, Philip Lader, referring to a deep interest in the ancestors of Wales.

Graduated from Yale Law School in 1973, he moved to Arkansas in 1974 and later married with Bill Clinton in 1975. And then she became the first female associate Rose Law Firm in 1979 and was twice listed as one of the 100 most influential lawyers in America. From 1979 to 1981 and 1981 to 1992 he was the Governor of Arkansas and is active in a number of organizations associated with the welfare of children and became a member of the board of directors of Wal-Mart and several other companies.

### **G. Research Paper Organization**

To enable the writer arranges the research paper and to make it easy to understand, the writer divides this research into five chapters, as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which deals with the background of the study, formulating of the problem, the purpose of the study, significance of the

study, scope and limitation, definition of the key term, and the last is research paper organization.

Chapter II is review of literature. It consist of underlying theories that include the definition of analysis, context,deixis, deixis types, speech, Hillary Clinton as a senator of U.S.A, and Hillary Clinton's speech.

Chapter III is research methode which deals with the research design, data source, methode of collecting data and instrument, data analysis and interpretation, credibility and dependability.

Chapter IV deals with findings and discussion of the study that are loaded of result contained of data presentation, data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V presents the conclusion of the study and suggestion for further study.