

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, the researcher presents several theories related to this researcher. Those are context, theory of deixis, types of deixis, speech, kind of speech, and the reasons why Hillary Clinton's speech is interested to be analyzed, Hillary Clinton as Senator of USA, and previous study.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned 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. Therefore, Yule (1996:3) say that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what the people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how the speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

This approach also necessarily explores how listener can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the

speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning.

This perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is speakers determine how much needs to be said.

B. Context

There are different kinds of context. One kind is described as linguistic context, also known as co-text. The co-text of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentences. The surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means. Chojimah (2014:5) say that context can be construed as the knowledge about the world. It covers the knowledge of which the speaker and the hearer are, when the communication takes place, where the communication happens, and what topic is being discussed. The same sentences might have different meaning if it is uttered by a different speaker in a different place and on a different occasion. In the study of language in use, context is the determinant factor in understanding a discourse. Meanwhile, co-text refers to the surrounding text. In addition to understanding the knowledge of the world, the meaning of a discourse can be grasped by looking at the surrounding text. Soengkono

(2013:68) states that “Context is a notion used in the language sciences (linguistics, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, pragmatics, etc).” She also says that there are two kinds of context as follow: social context and verbal context. Social contexts were defined in term of objective social variables, such as those of class, gender. More recently, social context tend to be defined in terms of the social identity being construed and displayed in text and talk by language users. If verbal context, refer to surrounding text or talk of an expression (word, sentence, conversational turn, speech act, etc). The idea is that verbal context influences the way understand the expression. Hence, the norm is not to cite people of context.

So, context is a sentence or phrase in which a word appears in certain circumstance in which an even happens in the use of language. Brown and Yule (1983:25) states that when we use any language, the environments, circumstance and contexts are important aspects, which must be referred. It means that context is on particular occasion, contexts and that speakers are related each other. In addition, Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 38-39) sets specifying the features of context, which may be relevant to the identification of a type of speech event. He abstracts the role of: addressor and addressee. The addressor is the speaker or writer who produces the utterance. The addressee is the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance. Topics are what are being talked about. Setting is where the event is situated in place and time. Channel, how is contact between the participants in the event being maintained by speech. Code, what language, or dialect, or style of language is

being used. Message form, what form is intended-chat, debate, sermon, love-latter, speech, etc. Event, the nature of the communicative event within which a genre may be embedded, thus a sermon or prayer may part of the large event in a church service. Key, which involves evaluation-was it good sermon, a pathetic explanation. Purpose, what did the participant intend should come about as a result of the communicative event. So, context can help us to determine what conveyed implication is but not explicitly stated by the speaker.

C. Deixis

1. Definition of Deixis

There some very common words in our language that cannot be interpreted at all if we do not know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker. These are word such *us here and there, this or that, now and then, yesterday, today or tomorrow*, as well as pronouns such as *you, me, she, him, us, them*. Some sentences of English are virtually impossible to understand if we don't know who is speaking, about whom, where and when. Fromkin in her book "An Introduction to Language (1998: 199) says 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 definition of deixis, many linguists have presented the definition of deixis seriously. Abdul Chaer (2004: 57) argues that “Deixis is the relationship between the words used in the speech acts with the word referents that are not fixed or subject to change and move.” A unit of speech in speech acts can be understood by the listener well, if deixis are clear, presuppositions are known, and conversation alimpticatre can be understood. Moreover Levinson (1983:54) also gives statements in defining deixis, he defines that deixis is reference by mean of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker or the current location in the discourse. The interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. Meanwhile, Yule (1996:9) states that “Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances.”

To sum up, based on the definitions stated by the experts above, it can be synthesized that deixis as the relation between pointer and their referents. It means ‘pointing’ is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are also known as indexicals. Indexical is an expression that gets its value directly from the utterance situation. When you notice a strange object and ask, “What is this?” you are using a deictic expression ‘this’ to indicate something in the immediate context. So we are able to know what is the meaning of the statements spoken by others using deictic expression.

2. Types of Deixis

According to Yule (1996:9) Deixis has been classified in the literature as follows: person deixis, spatial/place deixis, and temporal/time deixis. Moreover, according to Levinson (1983:62-63) he adds two more types of deixis: discourse deixis and social deixis, totaling there are five types of deixis. In this research, the researcher used two theory to support the data of deixis, purposed by Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983) theory. So, to analysis the data, the researcher used five types of deixis. They are person deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Person deixis is any expression used to point to a person, for example: me, you, him, and them. Spatial/place deixis is any expression used to point to a location, for example: here, there. And temporal/time deixis is any expression used to point to a time, for example: now, then, tonight, last week, tomorrow. Discourse deixis is deixis concerns on the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speakers and addressee or speaker for some referent (Levinson:1998).

a. Person Deixis

The distinction just described involves person deixis, with the speaker (I and the addressee (You) mentioned. The simplicity of these

forms disguises the complexity of their use. To learn these deictic expressions, we have to discover that each person in a conversation shift from being “I” to be “You” constantly. Person deixis is a word that has functions as personal pronoun. Person deixis related with personal pronoun, if its reference which is used appropriate with the context is being used. Levinson (1983; 62&68) states that person deixis deals with the predetermination of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is uttered and it is reflected in the grammatical categories of person. Person deixis also can be categorized as singular pronoun (I, me, she, he, you, and him), plural pronoun (we, us, you, they, and them) and possessive pronoun (my, mine, your, her, his, and their). Person deixis is strongly influenced by the dominance that the speaker (first person) exerts over the discourse. The speaker is deictic center, the listener is the person to that center (second person), and all other entities are outside of that deictic center (third person). The deictic center or central person in these types of deixis is the speaker. Deictic expression used to encode those roles are subject, possessive, and object pronouns: *I, me, my, mine, yours, you, he/she, him/her, his/hers, and his/her.*

Table 2.1 Individuals' Roles and Their Linguistic Realizations

Roles in a Speech Event	Linguistic Realization	
	Grammatical category	Deictic Expressions
Speaker	First person pronouns	<i>I, me, my, mine, we, our, us, ours</i>
Addressee	Second Person Pronoun	You, Yours, Yours
Neither a Speaker nor an Addressee	Third Person Pronoun	He/she, him/her, his/her, his/hers

(Taken from Chojimah, 2015:7)

Take a look at the example below:

Sandi and Sarah are conversing the end of the conversation was as follows:

Sandi: "I have not payschool fees I have not got the money."

Sarah: "Yes, I also have not been paid."

Clearly, the word "I" in conversation, the first referring to Sandi. And then, referring to Sarah. Thus, the word "I" is said to be deictic. "I" in example above, might be either Sandi or Sarah, depending on who the speaker is. Understanding the context is the requirement in order to know the reference of "I".

However, as stated by Burling and Ingram in Levinson (1996:69) pronominal system also can be considered deictic. Those

pronominal systems are as follows: for first person, speaker inclusion (+ S), for second person, addressee inclusion (+ A), and for third person, speaker and addressee exclusion (- S, - A). George Yule (1996:10) said that “ Person deixis clearly operates on a basic three part division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (‘I’), second person (‘You’), and third person (‘he’, ‘she’, or ‘it’). The speaker is deictic center, the listener is the person to that center (second person), and all other entities are outside of that deictic center (third person).” First person is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself Levinson (1998:62). Meanwhile, first person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and reference grouped with the speaker and it is expressed in a singular pronoun and a plural pronoun.

The singular pronouns are:

- I
- Me
- Myself
- My
- Mine

The plural pronouns are:

- We
- Us
- Ourselves

- Our
- Ours

In many languages these deictic categories of speaker, addressee and others are elaborated with markers of relative social status, for example addressee with higher status versus addressee with lower status. Expressions which indicate higher status are described as honorific. According to Yule (1996:10) the discussion of the circumstances which lead to the choice of one of these forms rather than another is sometimes described as social deixis. Nurul Chojimah in her book “Utterances and their Meaning” (2015:7) said that deictic expression for first person pronoun in English is just *I*, but in Indonesian there are two deictic expressions which the roles as a speaker, there are: *aku* dan *saya*. Both of the pronouns have social constraints in usage. *Saya* is used in formal situation such as in speeches, teaching and learning process, meeting in offices, and any others. Whereas *aku* is appropriate for informal situation such as in casual conversation among classmates, dialogues between parents and kids, and many others. Look at the example bellow:

- 1) Dosen : “Temui *saya* besok pagi di aula.”
Mahasiswa : “Baik, Bu.....”
- 2) Rina : “Eh mau ke kantin? *Aku* titip ya...?”
Reni : “Iya... Okay...”

(Taken from Chojimah, 2015:8)

Social attributes apparently occur in that discourse. In example of number (1), the social lecture and student relation in Indonesia tends to be distant, and the distance can be seen from the use of pronoun “saya”. While in example of number (2) the pronoun “aku” is the deictic expression indicating an intimate interpersonal relationship.

Second person (you) is use to refer to an addressee in a speech event. Levinson (1998:62) say that “second person is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees.” The pronoun “you” does not constantly name, it is variable depending on the context. Let’s take look at the example below:

Dina : “Will *you* come to Cindy’s party?”

Dini : “Yes of course. What about *you*?”

In the example above, when Dina takes turn, the pronoun “you” refers to Dini. But, when Dini takes turn, the pronoun “you” refers to Dina. The reference of the pronoun “you” is depends on who the addressee.

The last is third person. Lyons, as quoted from Levinson (1983:69) mentions that “Third person is quite unlike first or second person, in that it does not correspond to any specific participant-role in the speech event.” Third person pronoun stated in utterance dose not refers to a speaker or an addressee. For example:

Pretty : “She is my mother.”

Prilla : “She is so beautiful.”

From the example above, when Pretty and Prilla mention pronoun “she”, it is mean that “she” refer to Pretty’s mother.

Yule (1996:11) states “There is, English, a potential ambiguity in such uses which allows two different interpretations. There are exclusive ‘we’ (speaker plus others, excluding addressee), and inclusive ‘we’ (speaker and addressee include).” Let’s take look at the example bellow:

- A. Let’s go to the cinema
- B. Let’s go to see you tomorrow

The first sentence is inclusive as it includes the addressee, while the second one is exclusive as it excludes the addressee. In the fact that - ‘s in the word “let’s” stands for ‘us’, it may be inappropriate for the second sentence because the word ‘us’ is considered inclusive while the second sentence is exclusive as it also mentions the pronoun ‘you’.

According to Yule (1996:12) “The inclusive-exclusive distinction may also be noted in the difference between saying ‘Let’s go’ (to some friends) and ‘Let’s us go’ (to someone who has captured the speaker and friends).” The action of going is inclusive in the first, but exclusive in the second.

b. Spatial/Place Deixis

Spatial deixis is any expression used to point to a location, for example: *here, there, this, there*. The concept of distance already

mentioned is clearly relevant to place deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Yule (1996:12) state that “Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs, ‘here and there’, for the basic distinction, but in order texts and in some dialects, a much larger set of deictic expressions can be found.” Levinson (1998) also say that “Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participants of the speech event.”

In considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. The example of spatial deixis:

1) Chandra : “**Here** heavy rain now.”

Citra : “Well **here’s** just a drizzle.”

2) Nana : “You can put it there.”

Ninda : “Oh..... Okay”

The purpose of the conversation above is "here" in (1) that in say Chandra is in his house, Tulungagung, while the pronounced Citra is referring to Kediri. So the same word refers to different referents. The same case happens in (2), interpreting “there” in this respect, one needs to know the location of the speaker. It would be much easier for the addressee speaker is expressed gestural by pointing out a specific distant place.

The spatial location is relative to speaker's location. It can be proximal (close speaker) and distal (away from the speaker). According to Yule (1996:9) 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). Some motion verbs that have deictic meanings, such as *come* and *go*. Let's look at the example below:

- 1) He is coming.
- 2) She is going

Utterance (1) suggests that he is moving toward the speaker location but in utterance (2) suggests that she is moving away from the speaker location. Although *come* basically means moving toward a speaker location, but it can also be used to mean the speaker is moving toward to addressee. For example:

I am coming

From the utterance suggests that the speaker is moving toward the location of addressee. Since it is cannot means the speaker is moving toward the location of the speaker.

Yule (1996:13) therefore, it is true that pragmatic basis of place deixis is a psychological distancemeaning physically close objects will tend to be treated by the speaker as psychologically close,

and reverse. Chojimah (2015:13) says that “Other place deictic expressions are *left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, and behind*, all of which are relative to the speaker’s location. The relativity of the reference of each can be seen from the *up* and *down* case. When the speaker has face-to-face communication with the addressee, if the speaker be in up, so the speaker down is addressee and the addressee up is speaker. All of which are relative to the speaker’s location.

c. Temporal/Time Deixis

Temporal deixis is any expression used to point to a time, for example: *now, then, tonight, last week, tomorrow*. Time deixis deal with the time at which an utterance is produce, it is unlike with person deixis which is concerned with individuals’ roles in speech event. Time adverbs in time deixis are relative to time utterance. The deictic central time of this deixis is the time at which the utterance is produce. Chojimah (2015:10) classified deictic expression of time into two classified: first is deictic name encompassing *now, today, tomorrow* and *yesterday*. The referents of those deictic expressions are dependent on when the utterance containing those words is produce.

Look at the example below:

Peter : “Tomorrow I want to invite you to come to my party.”

Sandra : “Oh really...?”

The referent of this utterance is relative to the time of utterances. If Peter says on Friday, so his party is Saturday. But if Peter says on Saturday, the Peter's party is on Sunday, depending on when the utterance is produced.

According to Yule (1996: 15) present and past tense in time deixis (temporal deixis as Yule called) differentiate in proximal and distal form, e.g.:

A. I *live* here now.

B. I *lived* there then.

When somebody uttered "I *live* here now", it means that the deictic center is close to him or is considered proximal because he/she is still involved in a current situation at which he/she uttered the utterance or the situation is still in a progress, while somebody uttered "I *lived* there then" is considered distal as the situation does not exist anymore.

Second classification of deictic expression is the one containing non deictic terms preceded with adjectives *next* and *last* and demonstrative *this* and *that*. For example:

Vicki : "I will marry with Anna next year."

Johan : "Congratulation Vicki."

If the conversation take place in 2015, it means that Vicki will marry with Anna in 2016, and soon.

A similar problem might arise when we use the demonstrative pronouns “this” and “that”, for example *this year*, it might refer to the period of January to December or to period of 365 days.

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourses deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourses in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. Instances of discourses deixis are the use of *that and this*. Levinson (1983: 62) in both spoken and written discourses, there is frequently to refer to earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse. Levinson (1983:85) also said that discourses or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterances to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. We may also include in discourses deixis a number of other ways in which an utterance signals its relation to surrounding text. For example:

- 1) I bet you haven't heard *this* story
- 2) *That* was the funniest story I've ever heard
- 3) *Harry's* a sweetheart; *he* is so considerate

Thus “this” can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse, as in (1), and “that” to a preceding portion, as in (2), and a pronoun to refer to the referent as some prior term, (3) where

“Harry” and “he” can be said to be co-referential pick out the same referent.

Meanwhile, in discourse deixis, linguistic expressions are used to refer to some part of the wider discourse (either a written text or an oral text) in which these expressions occur. A written text both occupies space and is composed and read at certain points in time. A similar temporal dimension is conferred on an oral text through the time-specific acts of speaker production and addressee reception. Given these spatial and temporal aspects of oral and written text, it is unremarkable that discourse deixis should be expressed through many of the same linguistics elements that are used to express space (place) and time deixis. Cumming (2005:28). Furthermore, as conversations and indeed, relationships, develop, participants continually revise their situated meanings. Paul Gee (1999: 81)

Based on those statements the writer may conclude that discourse deixis is used to refer to discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relation to surrounding text.

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis does not deal with three main components (person, place and time) of the coordinate system of subjective orientation, but they show how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via

language. Briefly, it is rather to refer to the level of relationship between people than to information. Levinson (1983:85) states that “Deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent.” In many languages, distinctions of fine gradation between the relative ranks of speaker and addressee are systematically between the relative ranks of speaker and addressees are systematically encoded throughout. According to Levinson (1983:90-91) Social deixis is divided into two basic kinds that are relational and absolute. The relational social deixis is manifested through this certain relationship:

- a) speaker and referent (addressee honorifics by referring him)
- b) speaker and addressee (addressee honorifics without referring him)
- c) speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics)
- d) speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity).

While absolute social deixis are in the form of (Levinson, 1983: 91):

- a) authorized speaker (forms reserved for certain speaker)
- b) authorized hearer (restriction of most title, e.g. *Your Honor*).

Social deixis, however, truly cannot be separated from the concept of honorifics. Furthermore, honorifics concerns about the relative rank or respect between speaker, referent, and also bystander (Levinson, 1983:

90). Social deixis is sometimes encoded in person deixis, and it is related to the different social status (higher and lower) between speaker and addressee. Moreover, it also deals with familiar and non-familiar addressee in some languages, as French, Spanish, and Javanese have. The T/V distinction in French is a well known example for this. ‘*Tu*’ is used to address familiar addressee and ‘*Vous*’ for nonfamiliar (or with higher status) one. In Spanish it is called ‘*Tu/Usted*’ and in Javanese the term ‘*Kowe/Sampeyan/Panjenengan*’ or in Indonesia the term *Kamu/Anda* is included in this distinction. This some example of social discourse:

- 1) Mr. President delivering a speech
- 2) Let’s go to the party my friends.

Both sentences above have the same meaning, but they are uttered in different way considering the addressee. Sentence (1) could be uttered to pay more respect to the hearer. On the other hand, sentence (2) could be uttered to make the situation more relax. However, sentence (2) could only be used between the same position or close relationship between speaker and hearer.

C. Speech

1. Definition of Speech

The beginning of rhetoric is speaking. Speaking means that to say the word or sentence to a person or group of people, to achieve a particular goal such as providing information or providing motivation.

Speaking is one of the special abilities in people. Language and conversation emerge when people express and convey their thought to another people. Hendrikus (1991:14) said that “Rhetoric is defined as the art of speaking well which is used in the process of human communication.” Speaking art not only mean to speak fluently without thinking way clearly and and without content but rather an ability to speak and deliver a speech briefly, solid, clear, and impressive.

Hendrikus (1991:16) states that “Monologic is the science of the art of speaking a monologue where the only one who spoke.” The forms are classified monologika are speech, remarks, lectures, papers, lectures, and elocution. In monologika only one person talking to another person or to a group of people. The main form monologika there was a 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 also formal talk given to an audience. Different circumstances call for different types of speech. One way to categories this speech is by the amount of preparation time they require. Hendrikus on his book (1991: 48) said that the type of speech is determined by several factors such as: the situation, place, purpose, and content of the conversation. Factors that became a standard for determining the types of speech are:

1. Politic

In the politic, the speech has politic purpose. The audiences of politic speech in general are public. The purpose of political speech generally not to teach, but to affects and burn passion. Therefore, the speaker must know the psychology of the audiences. A good political speaker should be able to guide the audiences to take decisions, even if only by using their voice. His words should not only be touching sense of the audiences, but also their hearts. The types of political speech are commonly performed: the state speech, parliament speeches, and speech at the national celebration, a speech on the occasion of demonstrations and campaign speeches.

2. Special Opportunity

There are many occasions or informal meeting, where the people must deliver a speech. Such meetings are generally familiar, because the participants already know each other, such as family gatherings, session and session organization among the members and leadership of the company. Form of speech that was delivered normally called Foreword, the duration between 3-5 minutes. Speech is more directed to actuate the heart not the mind of audiences. The main target is a feeling. The types of speech that brought on this occasion is: welcome greeting speech, a speech to

members of motivation, thanks giving speech, speech opening and closing speeches.

3. Official Opportunity

The participants are officials or prominent people who come in a formal event. Form of speech on this occasion also called Speech. In formal occasions, a speech that was delivered should be brief, though delivered freely. The goal is to move the feelings and not to instill rational.

The types of speech that is spoken on this occasion are: Birthday speech, wedding speeches, farewell speech, and inauguration speech.

4. Informative Meeting

The point here is informative meeting in small groups or large, whether in education, as well as in other areas of life, with a view to the members and to share information or to discuss a problem scientifically. Speech delivered on this occasion is also earnest, scientific, objective and rational. The types of speech that is spoken on this occasion are lectures, speeches, papers, teaching, informative discourse.

2. The Characteristics of Good Speech

Hendrikus (1991: 51) also said that there are nine things that characterize a good speech, including:

a. The Appropriate Speech

The speech is appropriate when objectivity and elements contain the truth, there is a harmonious relationship between the content of the speech and the formulation, so interesting to hear but it does not mean that it is decorated in an exaggerated style.

b. The Clearly Speech

The speaker must choose the phrase and sentence structure appropriate and clear to avoid misunderstandings. Speakers who cannot express their thoughts clearly in general because of the do not understand the problem properly and correctly or because he wants to hide their opinion.

c. The Interesting speech

To make an interesting speech it can be used drawings, short stories or events that are relevant to lure the attention of the listener. The interesting speech generally begins with an illustration, after it was shown abstract notions or definitions.

d. Speech that has Purpose

Every speech should have a purpose that is what should be achieved. This goal should be frequently repeated in a different formulation, so that the listener does not lose the thread for listening to speech. Sentence formulation and sentence purpose on the part of the cover must be formulated in a brief speech, clearly and concisely. In a speech, it should not be presented too many

objectives and principal thought, it is better proffered one mind and the purpose is clear.

e. Speech that has Climax

A speech usually tries to create vertices to increase strained situation and curiosity of listeners. The climax is formulated and displayed properly, it will give quality to the speech. Keep the strained situation and curiosity of listeners created between the opening and closing speeches.

f. Speech that has Repetition

Repetition in speech is important because it can strengthen and clarify the content of the speech and make understand it easy listener. Repetition here is repetition of contents of the message and not the repetition of formulas. It means that the content and the meaning remain the same, but it is formulated by using different languages.

g. Speech that Contain Surprising Things

Things that shocking can make attractive tension and great curiosity, but is not intended as a sensation. Something which is shocking for the audience because it may not have been there before, or in spite of the usual and well-known problem, but placed in the context of new and exciting.

h. Restricted Speech

In a speech, the speaker must limit the speech solidly and clearly. Speaker should not reveal any problems or issues in a speech. Therefore speech should be limited to one or two specific questions.

i. Humor Speech

Humor in the speech is necessary, but it should not be too much, because it would give the impression that the speaker does not mean it. Humor can turn the speech and give a memorable impression to the listeners and also refresh the minds of listeners.

E. Hillary Clinton as Senator of U.S.A

Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 26, 1947. She is the junior United States Senator from the state of New York, a position which starts on January 3 2001. She 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, she 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 has two brothers, Hugh and Tony. Former US ambassador to Great Britain, Philip Lader, referring to a deep interest in the ancestors of Wales.

A native of Illinois, Hillary Rodham was the first student commencement speaker at Wellesley College in 1969 and earned a J.D. from Yale Law School in 1973. After a brief stint as a Congressional legal counsel, she moved to Arkansas and married Bill Clinton in 1975. Rodham cofounded Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families in 1977. In 1978, she became the first female chair of the Legal Services Corporation, and in 1979, the first female partner at Rose Law Firm. *The National Law Journal* twice listed her as one of the hundred most influential lawyers in America. As First Lady of Arkansas from 1979 to 1981 and 1983 to 1992 with her husband as Governor, she led a task force that reformed Arkansas's education system. During that time, she was on the board of directors of Wal-Mart and several other corporations.

In 1994, as First Lady of the United States, her major initiative, the Hillary health care plan, failed to gain approval from the U.S. Congress. However, in 1997 and 1999, Hillary played a leading role in advocating the creation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, the Adoption and Safe Families Act, and the Foster Care Independence Act. Her years as First Lady drew a polarized response from the American public. The only First Lady to have been subpoenaed, she testified before a federal grand jury in 1996 regarding the Whitewater controversy, but was never charged with wrongdoing in this or several other investigations during the Clinton presidency. Her marriage endured the Lewinsky scandal in 1998.

After moving to New York, Hillary was elected as the first female senator from the state; she is the only First Lady ever have run for public office. Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, she supported military action in Afghanistan and the Iraq War Resolution, but subsequently objected to the George W. Bush administration's conduct of the war in Iraq. She opposed most of Bush's domestic policies. Hillary was reelected to the Senate in 2006. Running in the 2008 Democratic presidential primaries, Hillary won far more primaries and delegates than any other female candidate in American history, but narrowly lost the nomination to Obama.

Selected to serve as Secretary of State by Obama, Hillary was confirmed by the Senate in January 2009. She was at the forefront of the U.S. response to the Arab Spring and advocated the U.S. military intervention in Libya. As Secretary of State, she took responsibility for security lapses related to the 2012 Benghazi attack, which resulted in the deaths of American consulate personnel, but defended her personal actions in regard to the matter. Hillary visited more countries than any other Secretary of State. She viewed "smart power" as the strategy for asserting U.S. leadership and values, by combining military power with diplomacy and American capabilities in economics, technology, and other areas. She encouraged empowerment of women everywhere and used social media to communicate the U.S. message abroad.

F. Previous Study

The aim of this research is to classify deixis types and to describe how the deixis types helping in word structure in Hillary Clinton's speech text. There are some previous studies which may have relevant discussion with the present study. Some of them have discussed about deixis types.

First, Agustina (2013), from State Islamic College (STAIN) Tulungagung entitled "Deictic Expressions In "Twilight-Breaking Dawn" Part-1 Novels By Stephenie Meyer." She only focused on what of deixis used in "Twilight-Breaking Down" Part-1 Novel by Stephenie Meyer. Her data source is Novel. In that research she used five deixis types from Levinson's theory, there are: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. On the basis of data analysis, it is found that person deixis is frequently occurring type of deixis.

The second research is from Novitayanti (2013) from State Islamic College (STAIN) Tulungagung entitled "Deixis Types in President Barack Obama's Speech in Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta." She used three research problems, there are: 1) What are deixis types found in President Barrack Obama Speech in Universities Indonesia Jakarta? 2) What is the function and purpose of each deixis types found in President Barack Obama's Speech in Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta? 3) What is the role of each type of deixis in President Barrack Obama's Speech in Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta? In her research, she also used deixis type's theory from Levinson. Her data source is transcript of speech from President Barrack Obama. The research finding in

her research, person deixis was the greatest deixis types found in the speech. The word “I” and “We” were often found in almost along paragraph.

After knowing the researchers above, the researcher is sure it has not been analyzed yet. It can be provided, because the researcher uses the different data source to be analyzed. And in this research, the data of deixis were supported by Yule and Levinson theory. Here, two theories of deixis proposed by Yule (1996) covering deixis of person, spatial/place, and temporal/time, and Levinson (1983) consisting of deixis of person, place, time, discourse, and social. So, to analysis the data, the researcher used five types of deixis, they are: person, spatial/place, temporal/time, discourse, and social. Therefore the researcher to analyze the deixis types in Hillary Clinton’s speech text.

The similarities, this research with both of the research above the entire same topic, because it analyzed about deixis types. In this research, the researcher discussed the deixis types used in Hillary Clinton’s speech text and the researcher also wanted to know the function and references of the kinds of deixis found in speech, especially Hillary Clinton’s speech text.