CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the background of the study, formulates research questions, states the purpose of the study, highlights the significance of the study, defines key terms, and explains the scope and limitations of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Language plays a vital role in multiple domains, such as everyday communication, education, advertising, and even entertainment, emphasizing its fundamental significance. Language is a sound and word system that has a pivotal role in human life, such as sharing and communicating (Lunenburg, 2010). Communication is the way to deliver ideas, experiences, and arguments with each other. There are several particular ways of communication, namely spoken and written. Sometimes it's hard for us to understand what the speaker(or writer) is saying. This situation can certainly cause problems in communication. And the problem is that there is a misunderstanding between the speaker(or writer) and the listener(or reader) regarding the meaning or even the context of the conversation. Thus meaning is an important aspect of language because a meaning can provide an understanding of what is being said. Therefore it is important for speaker(or writer) and listener(or reader) to understand each other's language. When the listener can understand the context, then the language can be interpreted well and correctly.

Furthermore, it needs contextually understanding through pragmatic theory. Linguistics encompasses different aspects of language, including morphology, phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Pragmatics specifically focuses on the study of meaning in communication, considering the relationship between the speaker and the written or spoken context. Pragmatics is the study of meaning which explains the external structure (Saeed, 2009). In addition, Yule (1996) stated that pragmatic is connected by the study of communication meaning, and it requires

interpretation of what someone means in a particular context. In conclusion, Yule's definition of pragmatics pertains to studying the speaker's intentions, the contextual factors, and the underlying implicit meaning. Additionally, pragmatics encompasses discussions on presuppositions, speech acts, conversational implicature, and also incorporates the concept of deixis. According to Yule, deixis involves using language to indicate or point towards specific references. Deixis is a human language phenomenon in which particular expression referential depends on context use (Williams, 2019). By knowing deixis, deictic words become easy to use between the speaker and interlocutor because it indicates language and context relation. Deixis in a communication plays some important matters to refer who or what the object is being talked about (Afrilian, Rozelin, & Rahmi, 2019). It can be said that, deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words or phrases in an utterance require context of situation. Furthermore, deixis is useful to interpret the context of situation with speaker, place, reference, and time when the communication happens in daily life. According to Yule (1996), there are three types of deixis, such as person deixis ('me', 'you'), spatial deixis ('here', 'there'), and temporal deixis ('now', 'then'). Person deixis is prounun how pointing someone. Person deixis is deixis with the position of conversation participants, including speaker, spoken, and addressed (Saeed, 2003). Person deixis is clearly divided into three parts, as evidenced by the pronouns for first person (I°), second person ('you'), and third person ('he,"she,' or 'it') (Yule, 1996).

Based on what was said above, the writer want to find out how deixis works in a speech. According to Oxford Dictionary, speech as a noun is the expression of or the ability to express thought and feelings by articulate sounds. Speech is one way for people to express their ideas and thoughts to share knowledge. Sometimes speech is written in complicated language to understand, therefore it is important to understand more deeply about the speech. Speech also takes time to be analyzed and well understood. Sometimes listeners or readers find it difficult to identify deixis in a sentence of a speech because the speaker usually uses another word to refer to something. Therefore, the writer wants to identify and interpret deixis in a speech delivered by President Sukarno at the Bandung Conference 1955. The author

was interested in researching because President Sukarno's speech was held at a very large event involving famous figures on the Asian and African continents, and also the speech inspired nations in Asia and Africa. From those several previous studies, the author aims to conduct a more in-depth research on how deixis operates in a speech, focusing on the discussion of various referents used in the speech that were not covered in previous research.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, the researcher formulate the research problems:

1. What are the types of deixis used in the Sukarno's Speech?
2. How are the referents of deixis used in the Sukarno's Speech?

C. Purpose of the Study

Based on the formulation of the research problems above, there will be some objectives of the study that can be formulated as follow:

1. To find out the types of deixis used in the Speech by Sukarno
2. To explain the referents of deixis used in the Speech by Sukarno

D. Significant of the Study

1. Student

For students, the writer hope this study can be used as a reference for learning about deixis. Learning how to use, understand and add the knowledge about deixis in terms of reading and listening skills.

2. Teacher/Lecturer

The researcher hope this study can help the teacher or lecturer in teaching and introducing about deixis material.

3. The Next Researcher

This research can be one of the references for the next researchers to take the deixis topic.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

To avoid misunderstanding upon what the researcher has explained, the researcher limits this scope of the study to make it more detailed and focus. This research focuses on the speech by Sukarno in the Bandung Conference 1955. The writer speech manuscript is obtained from the website www.cvce.eu where the manuscript file is sourced from the archives of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The researcher will analyze the types of deixis found in the Sukarno's Speech to then explain the referents of deixis used in Sukarno's Speech. Various researcher categorize deixis into several types. However, they often share three similar categories: person, place, and time. Yule (1996), and Verhaar (1996) mentioned three types, which are person/personal deixis, time/temporal deixis, and place/spatial deixis. While Levinson (1983), and Fillmore (1997) mentioned five types of deixis, they are person, place, time, social, and discourse. However, the researcher limits this study to use the theory Yule (1996) which divided deixis into three types.

F. Definition of Key Term

In this part, there are some explanations that help you figure out what's going on. Here are some key terms and what they mean:

1. Deixis

Deixis is the phenomena in which some linguistic statements are systematically dependent on context for their interpretation (Levinson, 1983). This deixis means that it is pointing through language. A deictic expression is any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing (Yule, 1996). When you observe an unusual obiect and ask. "What is it?" you are using a deictic term (it') to signify something in the current context. Yule divided the different types of deixis into three groups: person deixis, spatial/place deixis, and temporal/place deixis.

2. Speech

Speech refers to the process of expressing and communicating thoughts, ideas, and information through spoken words and vocalizations. It is a fundamental

form of human communication that involves the production of sounds and the use of language to convey meaning. Speech encompasses the coordination of various physiological mechanisms, such as the respiratory system, vocal cords, and articulatory organs, to produce intelligible and meaningful sounds. It allows individuals to engage in verbal interactions, express emotions, share knowledge, and engage in social interactions. Speech is a key component of language and plays a vital role in facilitating effective communication among individuals.

3. Referents

In George Yule's linguistic theory, referents play a significant role in understanding deixis and its contextual nature. Referents are the specific entities, objects, or participants to which deixis markers or expressions refer. These referents are not explicitly mentioned in the language, but their interpretation relies on the shared knowledge and context between the speaker and the listener. Yule emphasizes that referents are essential for successful communication, as they allow speakers to convey meaning effectively without explicitly stating every detail. Understanding referents is a key aspect of comprehending deixis, as it enables interlocutors to infer and connect the intended meanings based on the surrounding situation. Through the careful analysis of referents in language, linguists gain valuable insights into the intricate mechanisms of deixis and its role in shaping meaningful communication between speakers and listeners.