

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

To Support the analysis of this research, this chapter will reviews several theories related to this research. Those are: pragmatics, context, deixis, presidential election debate, and President Barack Obama as the United States president and also the reason why the researcher interests to analyze President Barack Obama debate speech.

A. Review Related To The Theory

In this sub chapter, the researcher will discuss related to the theory that used to analyze the data.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one field of linguistic that study about the contextual meaning or visible meaning. When people use language, sometimes we found the words that has visible meaning such word 'we' in utterance "*we have to believe it!*". The word 'we' not always has a purpose to point the speaker and addressee only, but it depends on the context. When there are two guy that talk those utterance, of course the word 'we' means both of them. But when the speaker is a candidates of president, it will has different meaning, and the word we can be meant all of the people of those country. To learn about those visible meaning, there is one study that called as pragmatics.

Fromkin (2003:207) states that pragmatic is concerned with the interpretation of linguistic meaning in context. From this theory, we know that pragmatics is depend on the context or situation of the speaker and addressee, when and where the utterances to be stated. According to Yule (2010:127), the study of what speakers mean, or ‘speaker meaning’, is called pragmatics. Mey (2009:767) states that pragmatics may be defined as the science of language use (parole) or the discursive functions of language, including its contextual uniqueness and variability (irregularities). In addition, according to Cruise (2006:3) the central topics of linguistic pragmatics are those aspects of meaning which are dependent on context.

Based on some theories above, can be concluded that as a field of linguistic, pragmatics is the the study about the speakers meaning based on the certain context or situation. Simply we can define pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning.

2. Context

When we doing something or talking about something, we never getting loose about context. For example, when we talk with our teacher or our friends. Exactly, when we talk with a teacher in the school we use a formal language and it will be different when we talk with our friends that more informal. From this example, we can know that context is refers to situations of events of something happens.

Fromkin (2003:212) explain that the contextual knowledge is the knowledge of who is speaking, who is listening, what objects are being discuss, and general facts about the world we live in. Context cannot be meant simply as the place or where and when the speaker states, but also including the identity of the speaker, identity of the listener, also the objects being discussed based on the fact in the world where we live in. Based on Oxford Dictionary, context means a circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood. From the same references, context also define as the past of something written or spoken that immediately precede and follow a word or passage and clarify its meaning.

Based on the statements above, we can underline that the word “context” not only talk about event or where is an event happened, but also including kinds of speaker, addressee, statement, ideas, and written or spoken.

According to Yule (2010:129), there are two different kinds of context. First is described as linguistic context, also known as **co-text** and one the others is known as **physical context**. The co-text of a word is the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence. The surrounding co-text has a strong effect on what we think the word probably means. For example, there is a word bank that has some meaning. First meaning, bank is a place for saving money such as BCA, BNI, BRI, etc. and the other meaning of the bank is the edge of the river. To understand it, we

need to understand the kind of context that called as co-text. The second is the context that called as **physical context**. Our understanding of much of what we read and hear is tied to this processing of aspects of the physical context, particularly the time and place, in which we encounter linguistic expressions. Basically, physical context is refers to when and where the events happened, such as explained by George Yule, context is particularly refers to the time and place.

3. Deixis

a. Theory Of Deixis

Sometimes we use some word or pronouns to show or indicate something, such as 'you' to indicate the people who talk with us (also called addressee) or the word 'there' to show certain place. This phenomenon is called deixis. According to Imai (2009:6) the origin of *deixis* is *deiktikos* (deictic) in Greek, meaning "pointing", which reflects the core function of deixis. In his book *Pragmatics*, Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) from one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing via language'. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a **deictic expression**. And deictic expression sometimes also are called **indexicals**. Additionally, according to Grundy (23), deictic means the lexical items which encode context. There are so many example of deixis that usually used in daily activity, such as when we talk about

certain object or someone or whoever who talk with us, we often pointing the object via language such as '*this*', '*that*', '*you*', '*them*', and etc. It means that unconsciously we often use deixis every time when pointing something.

Moreover, Levinson (1983:54) states that essentially, deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. From Levinson's statement, we can take a point that to interpret the real meaning of the deixis that used, we have to concern on the certain context or situation about who is speech, what is the object, who are the addressee or audiences and other contextual aspect based on the speech event. In addition, Levinson (1983:55) also explain that deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

b. Types Of Deixis

According to Imai (2009:6), in the literature there have been three traditionally recognized categories based on three axes, namely spatial-socio-temporal axes. Spatial deixis is categorized based on spatio-axes, (e.g., *this*, *that*, *here*, and *there*). Then, personal deixis is categorized based on socio-axes (e.g., *I* and *you*). And the last is

temporal deixis is categorized based on temporal axes (e.g., *now*, *today*, and *yesterday*). In other hand, Levinson (1983:85-94) explain that beside three traditional categories of deixis, there are two more categories of deixis called **discourse** or **text deixis** and **social deixis**. Based on explanation above, we can take points that there are three basic types of deixis as traditionally, those are person deixis to point or indicate people or things, then place deixis or spatial deixis to point or indicate location and time deixis or temporal deixis to point or indicate the time signal, also there are two more categories based on Levinson's theory, those are discourse deixis that indicate texts or stories and social deixis that indicate certain realities of social situation.

1) **Person Deixis**

Person deixis is the type of deixis that indicate to the people, and sometimes it refers to pronoun. According to Levinson (1983: 62), personal deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivering. From Levinson's explanation, we can take the main point of person deixis that is refers to the participants in speech event. In this case participants means the speaker and also the addressee. For example, when we (as speaker) interact with someone (addressee), and we say "I agree with you". Immediately we

pointing those one via language by using the pronoun 'you'. The pronoun 'you' based on those context means someone who talk with the speaker, it is include in the first category of deixis that is person deixis.

Moreover, in deixis there are two different basic distances that can influence the referent based on context, those are deictic expression being 'near speaker' versus 'away from the speaker'. Yule (1996:9) explain that in English, the situation in which deictic expression is 'near from speaker' such as '*this*', '*here*', '*now*' is called **proximal** terms and the situation in which deictic expression is 'away from speaker' such as '*that*', '*there*', '*then*' is called **distal** terms. Proximal term are typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location, or the **deictic center**, in this case the pronoun '*now*' is generally can be understood as refers to the period when the speaker's doing speech. Meanwhile distal terms can simply understood as 'away from speaker'. But in some languages, distal terms also can be used to distinguish between 'near addressee' and 'away from both speaker and adreessee'.

In addition, basically person deixis is divided into three categories. According to Yule (1996: 10), person deixis clearly operates on a basic three-part division, exemplified by the pronouns for the first person ('I'), second person ('you'), and

third person ('he', 'she', or 'it'). Here are three categories of person deixis according to Cruse (2000:320):

Table 2.1 Category of Person Deixis

English	Singular	Plural
1 st person	<i>I/me</i>	<i>we/us</i>
2 nd person	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
3 rd person	<i>He/him, she/her, it</i>	<i>they them</i>

a. First Person Deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), the category the first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker referents to himself. In some languages, sometimes the first person not only refers to the speaker, but also both of the speaker and also addressee or sometimes refers to the speaker and group of people such as in speech event. For example the pronouns 'we', that refers to the both of speakers also the addressee or audiences. In this case, according to Yule (1996:11), there is a situation called '**inclusive we**' which means 'speaker plus other(s)', excluding addressee, and also '**exclusive we**' which means speaker and addressee included. The inclusive-exclusive theory also can be seen in

the difference between when someone says ‘Let’s go!’ (speaks to some friends) and ‘Let us go!’ (to someone who invited by the speaker).

The first person deixis that operated by personal pronouns, can be divided into:

Personal Pronouns

Singular Pronoun	Plural Pronoun
<i>I</i>	<i>We</i>
<i>Me</i>	<i>Us</i>
<i>Myself</i>	<i>Ourselves</i>
<i>Mine</i>	<i>Ours</i>

Examples of first person deixis:

- (1) *I* believe in you.
- (2) *We* have to trust in our dream.

Pronouns ‘*I*’ and ‘*we*’ can include in first person deixis, which is ‘*I*’ refers to the speaker itself and ‘*we*’ can be refers to the speaker and addressee only or speaker with other(s) such as in speech event, based on context.

b. Second Person Deixis

Pronoun ‘*you*’ is the pronoun that used to operate second person deixis. According to Levinson (1983:62), second person is the encoding

of the speaker's reference to one or more addressee. From the Levinson's statement, we can know that second person deixis not only refers to one person but sometimes also more than one person. For example such as in:

- (1) *You* can make a lot of money and pay lower tax rates than somebody who make a lot less.

In the sentence above, there are two possible meaning or referent of pronoun '*you*'. First, maybe pronoun '*you*' refers to one person that is addressee or one who talk with the speaker. Second, it may refer to more than one person, in this case maybe those sentence said by a politician when he/she is getting speech in public with many audiences.

c. Third Person Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) states that third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. It means that the third person deixis is the categories of person deixis that **not** indicate or refers to the both of speaker or addressee. Basically, there are some pronouns that included

in third person deixis, they are in the form of singular; '*he/his*', '*she/her*', and '*it*' and also in form of plural '*they/them*'.

2) **Place Deixis**

Place deixis or sometimes called **spatial deixis** basically is the kind of deixis that indicate a space or pointing such kinds of location. According to Levinson (1983:62), place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participant of the speech event. In this case there are two kinds of distance that can indicate the reference of place deixis, called **proximal** and **distal**. Proximal means 'close to the speaker' and distal means 'away from speaker'. Additionally, Levinson (1983:79) also states that place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event. As simply, place or spatial deixis refers to indicate the location of the speaker or location that that are showed by the speaker.

The example of place deixis that most often we use are '*this*' and '*here*' for indicating the near objects, and '*that*' and '*there*' for indicating away objects. Such as that stated by Yule (1996: 12); One version of the concept of motion toward speaker, seems to be the first deictic meaning learned by

children and characterizes their use of words like '*this*' and '*here*' (= can be seen). They are distinct from '*that*' and '*there*' which are associated with things that move out of the child's visual space (can no longer be seen).

According to Yule (1996:12), in considering place (spatial) deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Moreover, according to Lyons (1977:648) as cited by Levinson, the importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that there two seem to be two basic ways of referring to object, first is by 'describing or naming them on the one hand', second is by 'locating them on the other'.

In addition, Grundy (2000:28) explain that there are many more other example of place deixis, they are *here* (*proximal*), *there* (*distal*), *where* (*and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, whither, whence*), *left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come, go, bring, and take*.

Exmaples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

- (1) I'm writing to say I'm having to marvelous time *here*.
- (2) Look at *this* book.
- (3) He lived *there* last month.
- (4) What is *that*? (speaker pointing an animal).

3) Time Deixis

The third type of deixis is time deixis. Time deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate about the time or pointing the time via language. Time deixis can also called as temporal deixis. According to Levinson (1983:62), time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). Fromkin (2009: 211) stated: “The following examples are all deictic expressions of time: *now, then, tomorrow, this time, that time, seven days ago, two week from now, last week, next April.*”

In addition, Yule (1996:14) explain that we can treat temporal events as objects that move toward us (into view) or away from us (out of view). The example of events coming toward the speaker from the future are ‘*the coming week*’, ‘*the approaching year*’, etc. While the example of events going away from the speaker to the past are ‘*the past week*’, ‘*in days gone by*’, etc. Moreover, Yule (1996:15) also explain that to indicating temporal deixis in English, we also can use the tenses. According to Yule, the present tense is the proximal form of temporal deixis, in other hand the past tense is the distal form of temporal deixis. To make it easy to understand, look at this examples:

(1) I live *here* now.

(2) I lived *there* then.

Besides three basic types of deixis traditionally, according to some modern linguists such as stated by Levinson there are two more types of deixis that explain by Lyons (1968, 1977) and Fillmore (1971,1975), they are **discourse deixis** and **social deixis**.

4) Discourse Deixis

According to Levinson (1982:62), discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which including the text referring expression) is located. Moreover, Levinson (1983:85) explain that discourse.or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterances to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). As simply, discourse deixis can be defined as the types of deixis that indicate the location in the discourse or text.

Additionally, Levinson (1983:85) give more explanation; since the theory of discourse deixis unfolds in time, it seems natural that time-deictic words can be used to refer or indicate to the portions of the discourse, such as that can be seen in utterance: *last week* and *next Thursday*, we have *in the last paragraph* and *in the next chapter*. But not only

time-deictic, place-deictic also can re-used in discourse deixis, such as demonstrated by words '*this*' and '*that*'. Thus, the word '*this*' can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse, while the word '*that*' can be used to a preceding portion of the discourse. The using of words '*this*' and '*that*' in the discourse context can be seen in the examples following:

(1) I bet you haven't heard *this* story

(2) *That* was the funniest story I've ever heard

The word '*this*' and '*that*' in the examples above cannot be categorized or included in place-deictic or place deixis, but it categorized as discourse deixis because they refers to such kind of discourse that is story.

5) Social Deixis

The last types of deixis called social deixis. According to Levinson (1983:63), social deixis concerns that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referents. Moreover, Fillmore (1975:76) as cited in Levinson (1983:89), explain that social deixis concerns to the aspect of sentences in which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs. Based explained by Levinson above, we can know that social deixis is related to the social

aspect of the speaker and the addressee, such as between a speaker or addressee with higher social status versus speaker or addressee with the lower social status.

In addition, Yule (1996:10) explain that expressions which indicate higher status are described as **honorifics**. And the discussion of the circumstances which lead to the choice of one of these form rather than another is sometimes described as **social deixis**.

4. Presidential Election Debate

Debate is an argument about a particular subject, especially one in which many people are involved. Based on Oxford Dictionary, the word “debate” can be define as a format discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments are put forward and which usually ends with a vote. There are so many kinds of debate, some of them are student debating societies, parliamentary debate, debate between candidates for high office, and U.S. presidential debates

Presidential Election Debate is one of kinds of debate that very interesting around the world. It is one of the most important opportunities for candidates of president in the U.S. to compete fact-to-face for voter support on live national television. This debate is very popular in

America and become tradition over there. This Presidential Debate was happened since 1948 until now.

Actually the purpose of the Presidential Election Debate is basically same with the debate as generally that is to convince the audience. A thing that make different is Presidential Election Debate doing by some candidates of president in order to convince the society about their campaigns. Jamieson (1988:3) states that elections invite voters to become fortune-tellers. By this event, the people or voters will know more about the special skills of the candidates to solve the problems in their country, so the voters can choose more rational when the election is holding.

During the debate, every president candidates have to involve in heated discussions over a range of topics such as economy, foreign policy, education and other subjects that are often the most controversial issues in that time. The main targets of these debates are to make the voters not hesitate with who will be chosen.

Presidential debates are usually held late in the election cycle, after the political parties have nominated their candidates. The candidates meet in a large hall before an audience of citizens with the debate being televised live on national TV. The formats of the debates are varied, with questions sometimes posed from one or more journalist moderators and in other cases members of the audience.

5. President Barack Obama

President Barack Obama is the 44th President of United States and also become first African-American president in United States. He was born on August 4, 1961 in Kapi'olani Maternity & Gynecological Hospital (now is Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children), Honolulu, Hawaii. His father named Barack Obama, Sr. was come from a part of Luo ethnic, from Nyang'oma Kogelo, Kenya and his mother named Stanley Ann Dunham that descendant of the England nation, was born in Wichita, Kansas. Both of President Barack Obama's parent met in 1960 in Russian language class in University of Hawai'i at Manoa when his father was getting a foreign scholarship there. Then his parent got married on February 2, 1961 in Wailuku, Maui. On last August 1961, his mother had to migrate to Seattle, Washington with little Obama to continue her study in University of Washington for a year. Next, his parent officially separated on March 1964. And his father dead in 1982 caused of the road accident.

On March 15, 1965, Obama's mother, Dumham married again with an Indonesian named Lolo Soetoro that at the time was becoming a university student of East-West Center when he took master's degree program of Geography in the University of Hawaii. They were married in Molokai. In 1966, Lolo came back to Indonesia and followed by Dumham and Obama sixteen months later in 1967. Firstly, Obama and his new family lived in Menteng Dalam, Tebet, South Jakarta and then

move to an elite residency in Menteng, Central Jakarta in 1970. Since six until ten years old, Obama studied in Katolik St. Fransiskus School for two years and then Besuki Elementary School for one and a half year and next, continued in Calvert School.

In 1971, Obama came back to Honolulu, Hawaii and live with his grandparent, Madelyn and Stanley Dumham. In Honolulu, Obama continued his study with scholarship program in Punahou School until graduate in 1979. After graduate from Senior High School, Obama moved to Los Angeles in 1979 to continue his study in Occidental College. On February, 1981, Obama delivered a speech at the first time in front of public audiences to ask The Occidental to devastate from South Africa as a respond to apartheid policy there. In mid-1981, Obama continued his study in Columbia University, New York City and got an academic tittle of political science with expertise in international relationship and graduate with the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1983. In the last 1988, Obama entered the Harvard Law School and selected as an editor of Harvard Law Review on the end of the first year and become a President of Journal in his second year. While studied in Harvard, Obama also work as a prosecutor of civilian authority in Sidley Austin in 1989 and Hopkins & Sutter in 1990.

After graduate with the J.D. degree with category cum laude from Harvard, he went home to Chicago in 1991. In the same year, Obama also started to teach the law of constitution in the University of Chicago

Law School for twelve years (1992 until 1996 as lecturer and 1996 until 2004 as senior lecturer). In 2005, exactly on January 3, 2005, Obama legitimately became United States Senator and became the only one of senators that came from Congressional Black Caucus. He became a U.S. Senator started from 2005 until November 13, 2008.

Around May-June 2008, Barack Obama competed with Hillary Rodham Clinton to take the position as the president candidate of the Democratic Party. The competition to be candidate of president from Democratic Party between Obama and Hillary Clinton took place very tightly and ended with the victory of Barack Obama as a candidate of U.S. president from Democratic Party in June 2008. In November 2008, Barack Obama defeated John McCain, the U.S. president candidate from Republican Party, and won the presidential election with 365 electoral votes than 173 electoral votes got by McCain. And finally, Barack Obama became the first African-American President of United States since 2008 until 2012. In November 2012, Barack Obama elected as United States President again for the second time. He succeed to defeat his against, Governor Mitt Romney which is the president candidate of Republican Party, and become United States President for second times officially started from January 20, 2013.

During his occupation to be United States President, there are so many achievements that were achieved by President Barack Obama. At his first occupation to be U.S. President, he legitimized some regulations

that stimulate the economic growth of America, such as *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, *Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization*, and *Job Creation Act of 2010*. In abroad regulation sector, Obama success in ended the U.S. engagement toward the war that happened in Iraq, increasing the number of Afghanistan's army, signing the agreement in weapon controlling with Russia, ordered the U.S. military intervention in Libya, and also execute military operation that ended by the death of Osama Bin Laden.

In addition, such as cited from New York Times sites and also Noble Prize sites, President Barack Obama also won the 2009 Noble Peace Prize in category "Extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples", only nine months after he officially became U.S. President at the first time. Based on the annual survey held by The FORBES, President Barack Obama take place in ranking 2 as The World's Most Powerful People in 2014. As personality, Obama also known as the person who love the peace. Such as quoted from BBC News, President Barack Obama is the first U.S. President who visited Hiroshima after nuclear bombing did by U.S. in World War II 1945, as a form of the peace between United States and Japan. And there are many other achievement that cannot be mentioned by the researcher.

In daily life, President Barack Obama become a good husband and good father who loving his family. He has a wife named Michele Obama who also worked as a lawyer for the University of Chicago and

he has two young daughters, named Sasha and Malia. President Barack Obama is a great man, there are so many things that can be learned from him, his personality, ideology, and many other things. Here the reason why the researcher interested to analyze President Barack Obama debate speech.

B. Previous Study

Previous study discuss about the research that was done by other researcher related to the theory of this research. By added previous study, the researcher can learn much about the theory and also can know whether the research is good or not, same or not, and help the researcher to conduct the research. So, the researcher know how to do research better than before.

The first previous study conducted by Ria Tri Okta Prasanti from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. In her journal entitled “*A Translation Analysis on Deixis In The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn (Book One) By Stephenie Mayer and It’s Indonesian Translation*” proposed in 2014, Ria described the types and also the function of the deixis using Descriptive Qualitative method. And technique in analyzing the data, she used the theory of translation by Ginory and Scimone (1995). Based on the finding of her research, she found 77 data which is categorized in five types of deixis, there are personal deixis about 32 data or 41,56%, time deixis about 12 data or 15,58%, place deixis about 12 data or 15,58%, discourse deixis about 14 data or 18,18%, and also social deixis about 5 data or 6,49%.

Second, is *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, which proposed by Rosmawaty from Department of Indonesian Education, State University of Medan in 2013. In her journal entitled “*Analysis The Use of The Kind of Deixis on ‘Ayat-Ayat Cinta’ Novel By Habiburrahman El-Shirazy*”, she used Descriptive Qualitative method and focus on analyzing the five types of deixis, they were person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and also social deixis. At the findings, she found those five types of deixis, but there is the dominant one of deixis used, that is deixis pronouns persona or person deixis.

The third previous study came from *The Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* published by *MC SER-CEMAS-Sapienza University of Rome* in 2013. This journal proposed by Ardita Dylgjeri and Ledia Kazazi from University of Elbasan, Albania. In their journal entitled “*Deixis in Modern Linguistics and Outside*”, Ardita and Ledia focus on analyzing the different two types of deixis that proposed by traditional linguists and also modern linguists. As a result of their research, they found that there are three types that explained by traditional linguists (Buhler), they are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Except the types of deixis traditionally, they also explained that there are two more types of deixis that added by modern linguist such as Fillmore and Lyons, those are discourse deixis and social deixis.

The last is the research conducted by Eka Dewi Novitayanti (2013) entitled “*Deixis Types in President Barack Obama Speech in Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.*” In her research, she used descriptive qualitative method

and used Levinson's theory about deixis in conducting the research. Actually there three aspect to be analyzed, those are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. In her research, she found 24 deixis that used by President Barack Obama which is the most view is person deixis.

At this research, the researcher using the same method with the previous study explained above, that is using descriptive qualitative method and also analyzing the deixis used by President Barack Obama such as the previous research proposed by Eka Dewi. Although have the method, but in conducting this research, there are some difference with the previous study explained above. First the object to be analyzed in this research is not kinds of writing text, novel, or speech, but the researcher focus in analyzing the debate, exactly the U.S. Presidential Election Debate between President Barack Obama versus Governor Mitt Romney. Next, the researcher also using the traditional theory of deixis to analyze the data, those are person deixis, spatial or place deixis, and also temporal or time deixis. Then, this research objectives to analyze the types of deixis mostly used by President Barack Obama in his debate speech in The Second Presidential Election Debate versus Governor Mitt Romney in 2012.