

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background to conduct this research. This includes background of the research, statement of problem, objective of study, significance of the research, scope of research, definition of terms and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language has an important role in the process of social interaction. Language is a system of symbol through which people communicate. The symbols may be spoken, written, or signed with the hand. He adds in his book that language is only one of the common activities of a society. Meanwhile, Finochiaro (in Alwasilah's book) argues that language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permits all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact (82).

Language helps us to deliver our mind to the other because language gives us a sign something. Language is a systematic means of communicating ideas or feeling by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks having understood meanings (Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (in Alwasilah's book), 82). So the speaker has to use a good language to make the interlocutor understands what the speaker means. The use of language is influenced by many factors. The background of the speaker can be a factor using certain language. For example, the people who come from Cianjur will use Sundanes for

communication with the people. The other factor is the speaker can be using body language. For example, the people who can't speak will use gesture or body language for communication with the other. And the last, language can be using to explain true or false. For example, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati located in Bandung.

Lado states that language is the chief means by which the human personality expresses itself and fulfills its basic need for social interaction with other persons (7). Language becomes an effective tool to create a warm communication with other people in the environment. In contrast, written language is more independent on the immediate context.

As has been said that language is a media interaction or media communication, it means, to deliver our mind, idea, concept, or feeling. Language is important to everyone because language is a media to communicate with other people in the world.

Communication will be realized if the target of language used is appropriate with the situation or condition of the speaker and the discourse that is done. This situation is related to determine factor in speech act such listener, goal, and utterance, problem of utterance and situation. Those factors are mostly discussed in pragmatic. Pragmatic is study about meaning that uttered by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. It is covered by Leech (in Mujiono) that pragmatic is study about meaning and has connection with utterance (8). It means that this study concerns with how the listener concludes or interprets what the meaning of utterance that uttered by the speaker is.

“Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). In pragmatics, deixis is one part that is studied. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for 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 deictic expression. When some people notice a strange object and ask, ‘What’s that?’, he is using a deictic expression (‘that’) to indicate something in the immediate context (Yule, 3).”

In this case, Yule as writers divided deixis theory into three types. The first is person deixis. It is divided into three divisions, exemplified by the pronouns for first person ‘I’ and ‘we’, second person ‘you’, and third person ‘she’, ‘he’, ‘they’, and ‘it’. The second is temporal deixis. And the last is spatial deixis. Person deixis is use to indicated person (‘me’, ‘you’). Spatial deixis is use to indicated place (‘here’, ‘there’). And temporal deixis is use to indicated time (‘now’, ‘then’).

Meanwhile, Levinson divided deixis theory into five types; person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis (62). Person deixis is grammatical category of person, such as first person, second person and third person. Place deixis concerns with encoding the spatial location related of the location of the participant in speech event. Time deixis concerns with encoding the time of the utterances emerged. Social deixis concerns with encoding the social differences related to the participant’s role, such as the social aspect relationship between speaker and addressee. The last one is discourse deixis

concerns with encoding the deictic reference to a portion of a relative to the speaker's current "location" in the discourse.

Indeed, deictic expressions have their most basic uses in face-to-face spoken interaction where utterances such as [I] are easily understood by the people present, but may need a translation for someone not right there. For example,

"I'll put this here."

Of course, you understood that the lecturer was telling some student that he was about to put a book in one of the office tables.

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. There are many language phenomena that use deixis, such as poem, lyric, film, speech, novel, conversation, advertisement, etc. In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing kinds of deixis, because it is not easy to analyze the reference of the deictic word. In addition, it is important to know the meaning of deictic word in deixis, because a speaker has many possibilities of addressing someone by pointing ways through deictic word.

In conducting this research, the writer focuses on kinds of deixis found in Johnson's speech as delivered at Washington, D.C. on March, 15 1965. Johnson's speech in Washington to a joint session of congress on voting legislation. His speech was chosen to analyze because Lyndon Baines Johnson (LJB), as one of the United States of America's presidents.

Speech is a formal talk that a person gives to the audience (Oxford Dictionary, 426). Speech is one of the ways for people to express their minds or ideas to share

knowledge. Sometimes some speeches are written with complicated sentences, therefore speech needs deeper comprehension. Speech also needs much time to be analyzed and understood carefully.

Sometimes listeners or the readers are difficult to identify and examine the meaning of deixis in sentence or discourse because speaker usually uses another word to pointing something. Because of that problem, the writer wants to identify and interpretation of deixis on Lyndon Baines Johnson's speech *We Shall Overcome*. It can help the listener or the reader to be easy to understand the use and the meaning of deixis, especially in speech.

The research about deixis has been done by several researchers but the objects and the problems are different. Such as:

The first research are conducted by Uddin (2009) entitled a deixis in the writing form of advertisement in Time magazine. The writer chooses the writing form of advertisement in Time magazine to be analyzed because the writer assumed that in the writing form of advertisement in Time magazine there are kinds of deixis which can be analyzed. And in this writing form there are some words considering difficult to be understood.

The second research are conducted by Mualimah (2012) entitled an analysis of person and place deixis in "Gulliver's Travels" a novel by Jonathan Swift. The purpose of this research are to classify the types of personal deixis that appears in "Guliver's Travel" novel to describe the reference of person deixis type are used in "Guliver's Travel" novel and to describe the place deixis in "Guliver's Travel" novel.

The last research are conducted by Setyawati (2013) entitled the analysis of deixis of the novel “Emma” by Jane Austen. This research is purposed to find the types of deixis (person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis) and describe the use of deixis in the utterances used in the novel “Emma” by Jane Ausen.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The problems that are really concerned here are kinds of deixis on pragmatic studies which are related with the references meaning. Based on the background of problems can be formulated into the research questions as follows:

1. What kinds of deixis are found on Johnson’s speech *We Shall Overcome?*
2. What are the interpretations of deixis used on Johnson’s speech *We Shall Overcome?*

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objective of this study are as follows:

1. To identify the kinds of deixis on Johnson’s speech *We Shall Overcome.*
2. To interpret of deixis in Johnson’s speech *We Shall Overcome.*

1.4 Significance of the Research

According to the question above, there are significances as follows:

1. Theoretically

The theoretical benefit is to show the use of deixis on speech and give information about the interpretation of deixis on speech.

2. Practically

This study is expected to give valuable information to further researchers, students of Islamic State University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, especially English Departement, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, and readers. Therefore, this study is expected to give inspirations addition for the readers who are interested in this study and it will be the alternative reference for the readers who are interested in researching in this area.

1.5 Definition of Terms

1. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means pointing via language. (Yule, 1996: 3)
2. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or rider). In the pragmatics, deixis is one part that is studied. (Yule, 1996: 3)
3. Speech: Based on Oxford Dictionary (2008: 426) speech is a formal talk that a person gives to the audience. Speech is one of the ways for people to express their minds or ideas to share knowledge.

1.6 Organization of Writing

The writing of this research is organized into five chapters:

Chapter I is introductory chapter. It consists of background of the problem, statement of problem, objective of study, significance of the research, scope of research, definition of terms, and organization of writing.

Chapter II is the theoretical foundation of this research. It discusses the kinds of deixis. Person deixis (first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis), time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Chapter III is research methodology. It describes research design, data, source of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the data analysis related to findings and discussion of this research. The analysis is the answer of the issue presented in the statement of problem. They are kinds of deixis are found on Johnson's speech *We Shall Overcome* and the interpretations of deixis used on Johnson's speech *We Shall Overcome*.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion reports on integrated understanding toward the entire results of the research. Suggestion are kind of implication to anyone who considers this study important to them.