CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of research, statement of problems, research purpose, and also significance of the study. Furthermore, definition of key terms and organization of thesis are presented as well in the following discussion.

1.1 Research Background

One of the most major problems in communication that mostly happens between speakers and addressees is miscommunication or misperception upon their own conversation. Typically, hearer or addressee, are sometimes diffiicult to figure out what the speaker says about when, where, or whom they are talking to. It indicates that message or utterance delivered might be unclear to understand. Therefore, when speaker says or states something, the hearer should know what actually the speaker is saying (contexts) to apprehend the topic and graps the meaning. Communication will run well when people involved in it understand each other's utterance. On the contrary, the ignorance upon the context would cause some sorts of misunderstandings. This situation obviously can be the problem in their communication. It also indirectly proves that context is absolutely important for their communicating sustainability. In this case, people have to know the study about this concept. In linguistic domain, there is a study discussing about speech's meaning or context which is called Pragmatics.

Pragmatics itself basically is a study to examine and find the meaning of utterances from the speaker to the adressee or hearer. Yule states that *"Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It means that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)"* (1996, p. 9). That statement states clearly that Pragmatics discusses all about the interpretation upon the utterances in conversation/communication between speaker and addressee. Furthermore, Fromkin, in her book "An Introduction to Language" (1998, p. 199), said that in all languages, there are many words and expressions whose reference relies entirely on the situational context of the utterance and can only be understood in light of these circumstances. This aspect of pragmatics is called Deixis.

Understanding the definition of Deixis, many linguists have presented the definition of Deixis variously. Levinson said that *"Deixis relates to the way in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus relates to the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances."* (1983, p. 54). This opinion later added by Levinson by asserting *"Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' is called a deictic expression"* (1996, p. 9). From both perspectives, it can be concluded that Deixis is the phenomenon of getting contextual meaning of information by encoding the lexical and grammatical items that provides the informations related to its current situational circumstance.

Fact of every single utterance has each meaning and reference does not mean it can be inferred whatsoever. Therefore, there are kinds of Deixis. Yule (1996, p. 9) explained there are three kinds of Deixis. There are Personal Deixis (first, second, third person), Spatial/Place Deixis, and Temporal/Time Deixis. In the other hand, Levinson proposes five kinds of Deixis; they are person Deixis (first, second and third person), place Deixis, time Deixis, discourse Deixis, and social Deixis. All of these kinds exist in order to differentiate which meaning or reference of the speech topic pointed to. All of these Deictic expressions have to be interpreted in terms of what person, place, and time of the speaker in mind.

The effect of Deixis is surely useful for communicating activity. It definitely 'practices' people's consideration in getting meaning of utterances. It becomes between the real life environment around society (time frame, physical location, people involved, etc) and what they actually say (the linguistic terms used). So in the end, it goes both ways on speaker and hearer. To find the implementation of deixis is not quite hard. It is definitely happening all the way in human's daily life basis. Deixis can be found in many kinds of media as well, like in daily conversation among friends, speech, literary works, talkshow, and many more. However, some examples are considered to give indirect understanding of how meaning can be such an important element and functionate in an expressed utterance. This kind of function leaned to likes of speech, talk-show, interview, where meaning, context or topics are seeked more from the texts or utterances to gain the main point of the moment than mere conversations.

In this research, the writer interested in observing an address speech delivered by Soekarno, the first Indonesia President at the Asian-African Conference, which took place at April 17th until 24th in 1955. Spesifically, the writer would like to disclose what types of Deixis in which referencing Soekarno's speech and also the relevances between the Deixis references and the topic itself. The main reason of why the writer had interested to examine this speech is because that there is complexicity in utterances spoken by President Soekarno in case somehow it might confuse people regarding what actually the topic asserted is, whom he spoke about, when and where the events he mentioned are. They are prevailed since President Soekarno spoke so many varied things like history, his gratitude upon the AAC (Asian-African Conference) meeting, the topic itself, and so on.

The study itself actually had been done by several researchers. The first one is Adi Darma Siswanto that observed kinds of Deixis and their meanings in Thomas Hardy's "Return of The Native" novel (2016) . In his paper, he studied the research based on Levinson's theory, similar with the writer's. His intention in observing it because the use of Deixis in written language might be confusing while in spoken language is not (2016, p. 5). In his final findings, he found 474 examples of Deixis in the book, which is consisted by 256 Person Deixis, 32 Spatial Deixis, 131 Temporal Deixis, 40 Discourse Deixis, and 15 Social Deixis.

The second study held by Achmad Ki Sabdo Waliullah that investigated Deixis types in the interview of Dream Theatre keyboardist, Jordan Rudess regarding Live Rig Tour in Youtube (2016). Different by previous paper, here the

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writer used Yule's theory of Deixis, which is collected only three types (Personal Deixis, Spatial Deixis, Temporal Deixis) from the interview speech. At the end of the research, he found 267 Deixis identified consisting of 257 Personal Deixis, 13 Temporal Deixis, 7 Spatial Deixis. Eventually he explained the meaning of finding as well.

The third research is conducted by Mochammad Farid Hasyim. Same with the Achmad Ki Sabdo's paper topic, he also discussed about Deixis implementation. The different is, that he conducted this research upon the Second Presidential Election Debate 2012 of Barack Obama. In his paper, he found 310 Deixis examples grafted consisting by 240 Personal Deixis, 29 Spatial Deixis and 41 Temporal Deixis. He obviously defined the reference or meaning of the example too.

All of the research mentioned provided the same domain in Pragmatics study, which is Deixis. They made it from how they discovered its types and how the use and references are described. Here, the writer uses all of them as comparison onto this research. What differentiate the conducted research between writer and these previous researches is the research object (data). Each one of them used varied form of language implementation like in novel, interview, and debate, while in this research, speech is the one got examined since it is more complex and implemented in one-way directional speaking as well. Nevertheless, the most important thing is the writer's main purpose in this research is no other than to put more attention to the study and also to empower the idea of analyzing

the use of Deixis in various things around society. At this point, the writer would like to entitle this research as "Deixis in Soekarno's AAC 1955 Speech".

1.2 Statement of Problems

In accordance to the passage of the background of the study above, it can be implied that Deixis is worth examining since it discusses about the meaning and source of utterances among people. It could solve any kinds of conversation trouble, like ambiguous context, misunderstanding on the context, and nescience upon the speech in particular. Therefore, there are lots of Deixis implementation in people speaking activity, one of them is the one used as the research object here, Soekarno's speech.

Correspond to that matter, the statements of problem can be formulated as follow :

1. What topics and contexts are spoken by Soekarno in his speech ?
2. What deixis are found in the speech ?
3. How to know any relevance between the references of the Deixis and the topics of Soekarno's speech ?

1.3 Research Purposes

Considering the statement of problem above, there have been some purposes of the study which can be listed as follows:

1. To know the topics and context which spoken by Soekarno in his speech.
2. To identify the Deixis which found in the speech.

3. To understand relevances between the references of Deixis and the topics of Soekarno's speech.

1.4 Research Significances

This paper has two research significances; academical significances and practical significances. Academically, this research was written in order to show one of the linguistic real implementation in human daily life activity. Furthermore, this research could improve people understanding upon the definition of one of Pragmatics discourses, which is Deixis and also its implementation in language, especially in this paper is speech.. Practically, this explanation and analysis are directed to the students, teachers, and readers in general whom interested to study linguiistics, which is Pragmatics and Deixis in particular. This research also could be expected to be a vital role for the next researcher whom intended to conduct the same subject.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding upon several words which often used in this research, the writer would like to convey the definition of key terms that repeatedly used in this research below:

1. Pragmatics : The study focuses on speaker's meaning.

2. Deixis : A way to refer to the specific nature of using language that can only be interpreted in the sense referred to by speakers and influenced the situation conversation.

3. Person Deixis : The deictic expression, in form of word or utterance that refers to a person.

4. Place Deixis : The deictic expression, in form of word or utterance that refers to adverb of place.

5. Time Deixis : The deictic expression, in form of word or utterance that refers to adverb of time.

6. Discourse Deixis : The deictic expression that refers to some portion of the discourse that contains the other utterance.

7. Social Deixis : The deictic expression that concerns on the social information that is encoded within various expressions, such as relative social status and familiarity.

8. Speech : A formal address or discourse delivered to audiences.

1.6 Organization of Thesis

In this paper, the research is conducted and written into five chapters. The first chapter is about Introduction. This chapter explains the reasons following conducted research, like why researcher put Deixis as the main research subject and Soekarno's speech at AAC (Asian-African Conference) 1955 as its research object. It then arranged into six parts; background of research, statement of problems, research objectives, research significances, definition of key terms, and organization of thesis.

The second chapter is Theoretical Framework. This chapter explains mostly about Deixis theories in which enrolled as the main subject in this

research. Furthermore, the theory presented here is referenced to George Yule and Stephen Levinson's theory of Deixis. It explained not only the description but also kinds, and their meaning as well. In additional, this chapter also elucidates some brief explanations concerning the speech of Soekarno's at AAC 1955 and then illustrates how it could be observed throughout Deixis study.

The third chapter is Research Method. This chapter focuses on what method is used by researcher in conducting this research from how researcher firstly found the object research along with its data, and then applied it with the study. Later on, this chapter divided into five parts; research design, source of data, sample of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

The fourth chapter is Finding and Discussion. This chapter focuses on applying theory into the datas that had collected previously by the researcher in this paper. The technical use theory of Deixis, its kinds, and the way of comprehending its meanings are applied into the data. In the end, this chapter would figure the result of this analysis, in which the implementation of Deixis in Soekarno's speech at AAC 1955. The result itself will be displayed through texts and table to ease the understanding.

The fiveth chapter is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter consists only of two parts, in which are conclusion and suggestion. First, conclusion concerns on the result of analysis, and how both the Deixis study and speech, in this case is Soekarno's speech, could be working out by each other. The second one presents suggestion, in which is the researcher's opinion and advice following

this research. In the end, the writer expects this research could able to give contribution for people who read the research.