CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

For humans, language is an important means of communication. Humans cannot function in daily life without language. Humans need language to underline their desires and intentions. Studying language will prevent language extinction in humans. Studying language covers a wide range of topics, such as syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study of how meaning and language are used in relation to the speaker, receiver, and other factors of the speech situation. It looks pragmatically at the meaning of words and grammar employed semantically, except in context. In each case, the various listeners in the discourse choose the most meaningful phrases based on additional cues that provide subtextual meaning. It can indicate a person's intentional meaning, objectives or aims, and any type of behaviour.

One of important topics/themes in Pragmatics is Deixis. Deixis according to Levinson (1983) is the language structure used to convey person, place, time, social distinctions, and roles in speech. Deixis concentrates on analyzing words, phrases, and/or utterances that have a direct connection to a certain individual, time, location, social context, or conversation. Deixis is used in pragmatics and linguistics where it refers to a process whereby either words or expressions are seen to rely utterly on context.

There are 5 types of deixis according Levinson (1983). They are person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. The five deixis count on the understanding of narrators and communication allies who are in the identical circumstance.

Deixis is particularly important to theories of literature and art, and deixis is developing as a fundamental component of basic theory in the humanities and cognitive science.

The importance of context is highlighted by (Levinson, 1983) who claims that deixis reflects the interaction between language and circumstance. A significant area of study in linguistics, semantics, and pragmatics is deixis. The term "deixis" describes the phenomena wherein background knowledge is necessary to comprehend the meaning of specific words and phrases in an utterance. Deictic words and phrases are ones that need context to make sense. (Levinson, 1983)

Deixis refers to the use of words whose reference always changes depending on the context. In study, deixis plays an important role as it allows us to relate language to the situation and context in which it is used. Deixis is the most appropriate way to describe the relationship between language and context within the structure of the language itself.

The types of deixis are found in writing and utterance. As in Muhammad Ali's interview about being Muslim in America, there are many deixis in the interview. According to Levinson's theory (1983), there are 5 types of deixis, namely Person deixis, Time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

The previous study about deixis analysis that researcher first read from Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) who analyzed the "An Analysis Deixis in Ridwan Kamil'S Speech At the Asia Africa Conference (Kaa)" They found in Ridwan Kamil's speech has three types of deixis, namely person deixis (7 data) time deixis (3 data), and the last is social deixis (1 data). Thus, it can be concluded that Ridwan Kamil uses persona deixis more often as the dominant type of personal pronoun in his speech at the Asian-African Conference. It happens because Ridwan Kamil is the mayor of Bandung and the representative of Indonesia who read out DASASILA of Bandung (The Ten Principles of Bandung or Bandung Declaration are ten points of the meeting of the Asia-Africa Conference held on 18-25 April 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia.), so he uses persona deixis more often in his speech.

The second, there is Herman & Himan (2020) who analyzed "Deixis Analysis in the Business Article of the Jakarta Post" The Jakarta Post piece, particularly the business article, served as the research's primary source of data. There are: Data 1: Type of deixis found in business article of the Jakarta Post entitled Indonesia inches

closer to middle income trap: experts. Person deixis: 5, Place deixis: 2, Time deixis: 2, Discourse deixis: 2, Social deixis: 0. Data 2: Type of deixis found in business article Jakarta Post entitled Indonesia inches closer to middle income trap: experts. Person deixis: 6, Place deixis: 1, Time deixis: 2, Discourse deixis: 3, Social deixis: 2. Data 3: Type of deixis found in business article Jakarta Post entitled Jokowi urges development of e-commerce. Person deixis: 10, Place deixis: 1, Time deixis: 0, Discourse deixis: 1, Social deixis: 1. Data 4: Type of deixis found in business article Jakarta Post entitled Palm-oil levy could be extended to rubber, coffee. Person deixis: 6, Place deixis: 1, Time deixis: 2, Discourse deixis: 0, Social deixis: 0. Data 5: Type of deixis found in business article Jakarta Post entitled Jokowi tells Germans Indonesia means business. Person deixis: 6, Place deixis: 0, Time deixis: 1, Discourse deixis: 0, Social deixis: 1. They found all types of deixis are found in the business article of the Jakarta Post, they are: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis. The dominant types of deixis which is used in the business article of Jakarta Post is person deixis.

The third previous study is Elshanora, Made, Erfiani & Sutrisna (2022) who analyzed the "A Study of Pragmatics on Deixis Used in Promotional Videos of Bali on YouTube". The aim of this research is finding the types of deixis found in the promotional videos of Bali. The data were collected from YouTube videos about Bali which were analyzed using Levinson's theory (1983). The five promotional videos of Bali from YouTube such as: Traveling Safely in Bali's New Era posted on October 23rd 2020, InDOnesia CARE - Bali, Preparing to Welcome You Back posted on August 25th 2021, Wonderful Indonesia | Bali posted on September 20th 2013 by Wonderful Indonesia (verified), Plan a Trip of a Lifetime to Bali | All You Need to Know about Bali | Tripoto posted on December 2nd 2019 by Tripoto (verified), and Back to Bali - Finns Beach Club Tourism Commercial.

Bali's Most Amazing Holiday Destinations posted on July 2nd 2021 by Finns Bali. From the analysis, the researcher finds that Person deixis 43 data, Place deixis 8 data, Time deixis 4 data, Discourse deixis 12 data and Social deixis 2 data from that Promotional Videos of Bali on YouTube.

The distinction for this research with the previous studies is the object. The object that the researcher chose is Muhammad Ali's video interview. Choosing Muhammad Ali over other Muslim boxers can be attributed to several key factors. Ali is celebrated as one of the greatest boxers of all time due to his remarkable achievements, including winning the heavyweight world title three times. His flamboyant personality, charisma, and eloquent speech made him a standout figure both in and out of the ring. Additionally, Ali's activism, notably his refusal to fight in the Vietnam War based on his religious and moral beliefs, established him as a symbol of civil rights and social justice. His name change from Cassius Clay to Muhammad Ali after joining the Nation of Islam was a significant political and social statement. Overall, Ali's profound impact on sports, politics, and popular culture cements his status as a prominent Muslim boxer. Then the researcher chose deixis because deixis was widely used in the video. And the title used is "**DEIXIS IN MUHAMMAD ALI`S INTERVIEW ABOUT BEING MUSLIM IN AMERICA**".

1.2 Statement of Problem

From the background in this research above, the researcher concludes that there are three questions that will be the main focuses on this research, they are:

1.2.1 What are the deixis used in Muhammad Ali`s interview about being Muslim in America ?

1.2.2 How are the deixis used in Muhammad Ali`s interview about being Muslim in America ?

1.3 Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended:

1.2.3 To find out the types of deixis that used in Muhammad Ali`s Interview about being Muslim in America.

4

1.2.4 To analyze how the deixis is used in Muhammad Ali`s Interview about being Muslim in America.

1.4 Research Significances

This research has two important meanings: theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of this study is expected to (1) provide an authentic source of the study related to deixis; (2) provide a deeper understanding for readers in analyzing interviews based on pragmatic aspects more precisely deixis; and (3) inspire other researchers to develop and conduct other research in the same scope with different subjects or objects.

Practically, this study should be valuable as (1) students in studying linguistics, one of which is pragmatics regarding studies related to deixis; (2) making it easier for lecturers to understand research plans for easy guidance; (3) people can find out knowledge about deixis and understand deixis contained in everyday speech.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

The research aims to investigate two important points of the objectives i.e types of deixis and types of deixis used in "Muhammad Ali`s Interview about being Muslim in American". The research employs pragmatic approach because researchers are interested in the deixis.

A definition of pragmatics is the study of the meanings that utterances take on in context. Pragmatics is the study of language and meaning use in relation to the speaker, receiver, and other context-specific elements of communication, such as the following. Except in context, the semantic usage of words and language appears pragmatic. Depending on other cues that will add subtext meaning, the many listeners in the dialogue choose the most significant words in each instance.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning depending on context. It can convey about people's intended meaning, their intentions or goals as well as any kind of action. Many contents of pragmatics one of them is Deixis.

Deixis, according to Levinson (1983) is the language structure used to convey person, place, time, social distinctions, and roles in speech. Deixis concentrates on analyzing words, phrases, and/or utterances that have a direct connection to a certain individual, time, location, social context, or conversation. It is concerned with how many various facets of the context of the utterance are encoded as well as how language structures relate to the context in which they are employed. Person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis are the five main categories of deixis, according to (Levinson, 1983).

In this research used theory from (Levinson, 1983). According to Levinson`s theory shows that are 5 types of deixis. There are Person deixis, Place deixis, Time deixis, Discourse deixis and Social deixis.

1.   Person deixis is the participants in a statement's context (Levinson, 1983). Roles such as the identity of the speaker, the hearer, the intended audience, the recipient of the speech, and the source or origin of the statement (p. 68). As well as hearer (receiver) and addressee (target), there are two distinct entities between the speaker and the source of the speech. Considering that there are three varieties of person deixis—first person, second person, and third person—through the pronominal systems, these roles assist us in recognizing the sorts of deixis person utilized within an utterance.

Types of person deixis is divided into 3. There are First Person Deixis (refers to the speaker or the person who is speaking and the pronouns are "I" and "We"), Second Person Deixis (refers to the listener or the person being spoken to and pronouns are "You" and "y`all" or "you guys"), and Third Person Deixis (refers to someone or something being talked about and pronouns are "he", "she", "it", "they", and "them").

Example for first person deixis is **I** love you for the rest of my life, for second person deixis is **You** are beautiful like sunflower, and for third person deixis are **He** has given you all **his** strength.

2.   Temporal deixis is another term for time deixis. Levinson (1983) defines time deixis as the instant at which a statement is made, usually in relation to time adverbs. Furthermore, according to Renkema (2004), time deixis relates to time in connection to a temporal reference point, which is often the moment of speech. The participant-role reference is also present in time deixis, which is divided into two parts: the moment of utterance (CT) and the reception or receiving time (RT) (Levison, 1983). CT focuses on the speaker, whereas RT focusses on the addressee.

CT is used in three different tenses: past (events completed before CT), present (events whose time includes CT), and future (events succeeding CT).

The forms of time deixis are yesterday, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, this month, last year, etc. Time deixis has two functions, namely: Referring to the past or an event that has already happened when the utterance is spoken (yesterday, last month). Referring to a future time or the event will only happen after the utterance is spoken (the day after tomorrow, next week).

The example of temporal deixis is "we have talked about this **yesterday**".

Defined by Traugott and Dasher (2002) introduced a groundbreaking theory of temporal deixis, challenging the conventional notion that it solely pertains to absolute time. Their theory extends the concept to include relative time, viewed from specific perspectives like the speaker's, addressee's, or a particular event's standpoint.

The key proposition in their theory is that the meaning of temporal deixis is dynamic and can evolve over time due to shifts in perspective. For instance, the term "yesterday" originally referred to the day before but can transform its meaning to represent a more extended past period based on the speaker's viewpoint.

Analyzing various examples across languages, Traugott and Dasher identified instances where the meaning of temporal deixis undergoes change, often

observed in everyday conversations or literary works. Notable examples include the evolution of "ago," "until," and "later.".

3.   Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis, which indicates the relative position of persons and things (Levinson, 1983). Usually articulated as this, these, there, here, that, and those. The place adverbs 'here' and 'there' indicate proximity to the speaker's location and distance from it, respectively. The demonstrative pronoun 'this' refers to an object that is close to the speaker's location, whereas 'that' refers to an object that is far away from the speaker's location during the speech event. The discourse deixis includes the use of demonstrative pronouns such as 'this' and 'that'. As a result, determining which demonstrative pronouns are for location and which are for discourse requires an understanding of their purpose.

The demonstrative pronouns for place deixis are designed to show the exact location or position of the object in the utterance, such as: That car near the green house is mine. The demonstrative pronoun 'that' refers to an object in the preceding sentence, a car. Meanwhile, demonstrative pronouns for discourse are employed to allude to a specific portion of the discourse that will be discussed again in the following utterance.

For example is "I have waited you for 1 hour **here**".

4.   Discourse deixis according to Levinson (1983) refers to a section of discourse within an utterance that is still speaking on the same discourse. The demonstratives this and that are the deictic phrases employed here. 'This' and 'that' can be used to denote different parts of the speech, respectively. The demonstrative pronouns 'this' and 'that' are frequently used in discourse deixis and are known as anaphora and cataphora, respectively. Situational (exophora) and textual (endophora) references are the two types of references used in English. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), an exophora is a reference that must be made based on the situational context, whereas an endophora is classified into two types: anaphora refers to the preceding text and cataphora refers to the following text (p. 33). The demonstrative pronoun 'that' is always anaphora, whereas 'this' might be

8

either anaphora or cataphora depending on the context (p. 68). Furthermore, anaphora refers to what has already been said in the preceding text, but cataphora attempts to forecast what will happen next as the narrative continues.

The forms of discourse deixis include this, that, the following, previously.

Example sentences:

Anaphora: "Jorji is diligent in reading, so that she has a lot of insight". The word "that" refers to something that has been mentioned before, namely reading diligently.

Cataphora: "The following page discusses the functions of the organs of the human body". The word "next" refers to the thing mentioned at the end of the sentence or discourse, namely the discussion of the next page.

The function of discourse deixis is divided into three: Explaining something that has been discussed, explaining something that will be discussed, used to conclude something.

5. Social deixis should limit the features of language structure that encode participants' social identities, social relationships between them, or between one of them and the persons and entities referred to. It requires discussing the social characteristics or disparities between the speakers or referents in a speech occurrence (Levinson, 1983). Relational and absolute social deixis are the two fundamental types. Relational issues with the use of the honorific between the speaker and its addressee, referent, recipient, bystander, and/or setting (Levinson, 1983). The authorized speaker and authorized recipients in a discourse are the focus of absolute (Levinson, 1983).

According to Hornby (1995), three elements influence social deixis: distance, power, and social. Distance indicates a lack of warm feelings in personal relationships. Power is used to describe a person, group, or state with significant authority or influence. Social standing refers to one's rank and position within

society. In other words, social deixis refers to the speaker's interpersonal interaction with the addressee.

The forms of social deixis include sir, ma'am, sir, madam, professor, servant. Example sentences: **Sir**, I have sent my report. **Prof**, let's eat together. The function of social deixis is divided into two, namely: Showing social class differences between speakers and listeners, and maintaining the value of politeness in society.

The example is I am sorry for the late, **ma`am.**

According to Levinson's theory (1983), there are 5 types of deixis, namely Person deixis, Time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. In this research, the researcher only found 4 types of deixis, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, and discourse deixis. Social deixis is not found in Muhammad Ali's interview about being a Muslim in America. Relational and absolute social deixis are two fundamental types. Relational deals with the use of address words between the speaker and his/her interlocutor, referent, addressee, observer, and/or setting (Levinson, 1983). In interviews there are no address words such as Sir, Master, Ma`am, etc. According to Hornby (1995), there are three factors that influence social deixis, namely distance, power, and social. In these three factors Muhammad Ali and the interviewers are equal which results in the absence of social deixis.
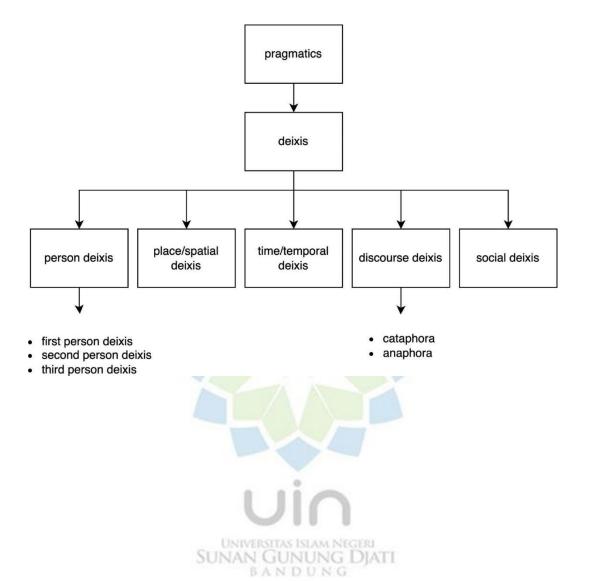
Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

pragmatics

deixis

person deixis · place/spatial deixis · time/temporal deixis · discourse deixis · social deixis

- first person deixis
- second person deixis
- third person deixis

- cataphora
- anaphora