

**AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS USED IN OPENING  
CEREMONY SEA GAMES 2017**

**THESIS**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANIORA  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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2018**

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Batam, 14<sup>th</sup> March 2018

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**The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017**

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## ABSTRAK

*Bahasa sebagai penghubung komunikasi memiliki peranan yang penting. Dalam menyampaikan sesuatu, kita memerlukan arti yang jelas agar memahami apa tujuan dan konteks dari apa yang pembicara katakan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan penggunaan deksis dalam upacara pembukaan Sea Games 2017 di Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis tipe dan bagaimana penggunaan dari deixis tersebut. Istilah deksis merupakan fenomena dari penggunaan ekspresi linguisitik untuk “menunjuk” pada beberapa percakapan yang bertujuan menunjuk sesuatu secara kontekstual (Birner, 2013). Data dari penelitian ini di peroleh dari pidato pembukaan Sea Games 2017. Penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam dari penelitian ini adalah melalui metode observasi. Langkah-langkah dalam menganalisis data adalah dengan mencari dan mengunduh audio pidato. Kemudian, peneliti mendengarkan pidato tersebut dan mulai untuk mengategorikan dan menganalisa deksis dan penggunaannya. Data di tampilkan dalam bentuk informal, yang mana hanya dalam bentuk kata-kata. Hasil menunjukkan ada 100 data yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Terdiri dari empat macam deksis, yaitu deksis orang ada 63 data yang penggunaannya adalah sebagai kata tunjuk orang pertama, kedua, dan ketiga. Deksis spasial ada 7 data yang penggunaannya adalah sebagai kata tunjuk tempat atau posisi yang diucapkan dalam pidato tersebut. Deksis temporal yang penggunaannya adalah sebagai kata tunjuk kata tersirat yang di ucapkan oleh pembicara. Deksis ujaran terdiri dari 15 data yang penggunaannya adalah sebagai kata tunjuk untuk kata tersirat yang diucapkan pembicara.*

**Kata kunci:** *deixis, tipe, fungsi.*

## ***ABSTRACT***

Language as the link of communication has an important role. In conveying something, we need the clear meaning in order to understand what the goal and the context of what the speaker says. The aim of this research is to find the deixis used in Sea Games opening ceremony 2017 in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. In this research, the researcher analyzes the types and how the used of its deixis. The term deixis denotes the phenomenon of using linguistic expression to “point” to some contextually available discourse entity or property (Birner, 2013). The data from this research is taken from the speech of Sea Games opening ceremony speech 2017. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The technique of collecting data from this research is by observation method. The steps of analyzing the data are by searched and downloaded the audio. Then, the researcher listens to the speech and started to categorized and analyzed the deixis and its use. The data is present in informal way, which is just by the words. The result shows there are 100 data found in this research. It consists of four types of deixis, it is person deixis consists of 63 data which used for pointing to first, second, and third person. Spatial deixis consists of 7 data which used for pointing place or position that spoken by the speakers. Temporal deixis consists of 15 data which used for pointing the length of time. Discourse deixis consists of 15 data which used for pointing to utterance words that spoken by the speakers.

**Keywords:** deixis, types, function.

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

Be somebody nobody thought you could be

### **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved family



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All praise to Allah the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis of slang words in Batam Effeminate Community; A Sociolinguistic Approach”. The researcher would like to say thanks to my beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Zia Hisni Mubarak S.Pd., M.Pd. as my advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Research

People use language to communicate to one another. Language as a communication link has developed quite rapidly. Language used to connect the communication of society life by the conversation. Living in multicultural environment, make people enrich their language and the ability to speak. Some of them may speak with formal and informal language. In conversation, it is sometimes found that the language people used to convey something is uttered or indirect which make it sometimes unclearly understand by others. They also may speak directly or indirectly. In linguistic, the study of meaning divided into semantics and pragmatics. (Griffiths, 2006) states, semantics is the study of the meaning that encoded in the vocabulary while pragmatics concerns its study in the interaction of semantics knowledge of the world. In other words, pragmatics is the study of language in context or directly meaning.

In conversation, sometimes the utterance words can make the interaction become communicated. Utterance meaning or indirect meaning is the study of pragmatics. In Pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context- as compared with semantics, which is the study of literal meaning independent of context (Birner, 2013). Yule & Stalnaker (1996) in (Birner, 2013) Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In pragmatics study, there are

many terms to convey something. One of the terms in pragmatics is deixis which is used to point to someone or something.

The term deixis denotes the phenomenon of using linguistic expression to “point” to some contextually available discourse entity or property. In the case of deixis, a phrase is interpreted relative the time, location, or interlocutors of the linguistic exchange in which it occurs, or relative other linguistic material in that same exchange (Birner, 2013). So, deixis is the term of linguistic expression to point to something. It is interpreted relative the time, location, or interlocutors.

There are some types of deixis according (Birner, 2013), they are temporal deixis, personal deixis, spatial deixis, and discourse deixis. Person deixis, indicating a person whose identify is available. Spatial deixis, indicating a spatial location relative to the writer, while temporal deixis to interpret when the statement was made. Then discourse deixis, in which the referent of the expression that is previous stretch of the discourse itself.

Discussing about the deixis, it has been researched by some researchers in the world. There are two researches that related to the type of deixis. The first research by (Ögeyik, 2007), the aim of the research is to explore how the analyses of deictic expressions in Turkish facilitate to develop textual and contextual understanding and to determine point of view in narrative texts. The second research by (Eragbe et al., 2015), the aim of the research is to investigate the application of deictic expressions by the media reporters in reporting Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria, Cameroun, Niger and Chad Republics.

The research is important to do because it related to language and communication. Communication has an important role to build interaction and relationship between one to another. Living in multicultural environment, make people enrich their language and the ability to speak. Some of them may speak with formal and informal language. They also may speak without repeat the words before or they used another word to point to someone or something such as that, this, her, his, their, those, there and many others that related to deixis.

One of the examples of deixis can be found in the speech on big event. The speaker mostly used utterance in the way they convey the speech. For example when the speaker says *“For those of us gather here tonight..”* from the sentence, if we do not know the context we will confused what the words stated for. The deictic words such as those, us, here, tonight are the utterance of what the speaker says. Like ‘us’ it refers to the speaker of the speech and the audiences, then ‘here; describes the location or position of the speaker. The word ‘tonight’ there refers to the time of when the speech occurs. So, we have to know the context to make us understand about the speech.

Based on the phenomenon of people using utterance in their communication which affects the understanding of the listener, the researcher chooses to analyze the used of deixis in Sea Games opening ceremony speech 2017 because it is a big event in the world. The speaker of the the speakers convey their speech using the deictic expression that makes the interlocutors have to know the context of the speech. In the speech, there are some deixis found in the way the speaker talks in his speech.



## **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background above, the researcher identifies the problem as follow:

1. The used of deixis in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.
2. Types of deixis used in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.
3. The function of deixis used in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.
4. How did the deixis used in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.

## **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the research above, the research is focus in types of deixis and the function of deixis used in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.

## **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the research above, the problems are created as the following:

1. What are the types and function of deixis found in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.
2. How did deixis used in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.

## **1.5. Objective of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the research above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To analyze types of deixis in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.
2. To find out the function of deixis used in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.

## **1.6. Significant of the Research**

The significant of the research can be viewed from both theoretical and practical aspects. Theoretically, it is expected that this research can be improved the improved the knowledge about deixis; can give more information about the types and how its deixis is used also can be the material for education. Practically, it is expected to help people who want to know more about deixis especially in the speech; can be used in communication to make the speech is clear to understand.

## **1.7. Definition of Key Terms**

The definition of key terms in this research is intended to give a clear explanation of the terms used, they are as follow:

- Deixis : The phenomenon of using linguistic expression to “point” to some contextually available discourse entity or property (Birner, 2013).
- Types : A category of people or things having common

characteristics (Oxford Dictionary).

Function : The action for which a person or thing is specially fitted or used or for which a thing exists (Merriam-Webster).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. Theory Concept**

##### **2.1.1. Pragmatics**

Yule & Stalnaker in (Birner, 2013) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning, sentences which are used in communication and also the study of meaning in language interaction between a speaker and hearer. Pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and context, based on the situation, and deixis is the relationship between language and context reflected in the structure of language itself or in the other meaning the phenomenon of the occurrences.

In pragmatics, one of the most prominent issues is reference. Reference is what the speaker intends to refer to, or pick out, through the use of that expression. A referring expression, then, is a linguistic expression that a speaker uses in referring to something. The thing referred to is called the referent. In reference, there is a small number of types of referring expressions, including deictic, definite, indefinites, anaphoric expressions, and demonstratives (Birner, 2013).

According to Fasold & Linton in (Pangaribuan, Manik, & Pasaribu, 2015) pragmatics concerns both the relationship between context of use and sentence meaning, and relationship among sentence meaning, context of use, and speaker's meaning. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (writer) and interpreted by listener (to reader). Pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech act, and aspect of discourse structure.

### **2.1.2. Deixis**

The linguistic features used to locate time place or persons in communication encounter is called deixis. Meyer (2009) in (Eragbe et al., 2015) is of the view that in addition to having meaning, words also have a pointing function commonly referred to as deixis. It is the ways in which languages encode features of the context of utterance or speech event. Generally, deixis perform pointing or orientation functions in discourse. In other words it refers to the ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

Deictic expressions are words, phrases and features of grammar that have to be interpreted in relation to the situation in which they are uttered. Deixis is pervasive in languages, probably because, in indicating 'when', 'where', 'who', 'what' and so on, it is very useful to start with the coordinates of the situation of utterance (Griffiths, 2006). Deictic expression will vary in meaning depending upon who is using it, where it is being uttered, and when it is being uttered and will take its own meaning from some aspect of context in which it is uttered (Stockwell, Peter and Mullany, 2010).

The term deixis denotes the phenomenon of using linguistic expression to “point” to some contextually available discourse entity or property. In the case of deixis, a phrase is interpreted relative the time, location, or interlocutors of the linguistic exchange in which it occurs, or relative other linguistic material in that same exchange (Birner, 2013). (Birner, 2013) describes deixis as the way in which the reference of certain elements in a sentence is determined in relation to a specific speaker and addressee and a specific time and place of utterance.

Matthew (1997) in (Eragbe et al., 2015) describes deixis as the way in which the reference of certain elements in a sentence is determined in relation to a specific speaker and addressee and a specific time and place of utterance. Deixis as described in many linguistic studies such as cited above are reference devices through which participants in a discourse are traced or identified; and their time and place of actions are specified. These devices help participants in a discourse to give the reader or listener the clear picture of the context in which language is used.

Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression being ‘near speaker’ versus ‘away from speaker’ (Yule & Stalnaker, 1996) in (Birner, 2013). Purwo, 1983 in (Pangaribuan et al., 2015) states deixis concerns particular referent at a given point in the discourse, their recoverability status, their location relative to the speaker. Essentially deixis concerns the way in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech even, which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context utterances.

### 2.1.3. The Types of Deixis

#### 1. Person Deixis

In person deixis, a linguistic expression is used for the purpose of picking out a specific individual in the context who may not have already been linguistically evoked. Probably the most common examples of personal deixis involve the pronouns I and you (Birner, 2013). Dylgjeri & Kazazi in (Eragbe et al., 2015) identify person deixis is used to point to objects as this, that these, and those (demonstratives) and people (her, him, them, me (pronouns)). As speakers switch, so the deictic centre, on which the rest of the deictic system hangs, is itself abruptly moved from participant to participant As speakers switch, so the deictic centre, on which the rest of the deictic system hangs, is itself abruptly moved from participant to participant (Levinson, 2011).

Person Deixis concerns with encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in which the utterance in question is delivered. (Yule, 1996) describes that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in basic three-part divisions such as: First person (I, my, myself, mine) singular; (we, us, ourselves, our, ours) plural. Second person (you), it is a deictic reference to a person or people identified as addressee, such as: you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours. The third person singular (He, She, It), it is a deictic reference to a referent not identified as the speaker or the addressee and usually imply the gender that the utterance refers to he, she, they, him, himself, her, herself.

Example:

(a) *I* ordered a Kindle 2 from Amazon. How could *I* not?

(b) What will *you* do? My friends had asked. Will *you* just stay home now?

The word *I* in (a) is interpretable only in terms of the contextually salient author of the article, and the word *you* in (b) is interpretable only in terms of the contextually salient person being addressed by the friends – in this case, the author of the book (Birner, 2013).

According to Cruse (2000, p. 319) in (Pangaribuan et al., 2015), person deixis involves basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, known as third person. Familiar ways of such participant roles are encoded in language are of course the pronouns and their associated agreements.

The personal pronoun refers to: First person deixis is deictic that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. Second person deixis is deictic to a person or persons identified as addressee. The person spoken to called the second person. Third person deixis is deictic to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. The person or things being spoken to, called the third person. The basic grammatical distinctions here are the categories of the first, the second and the third person. If we were producing a componential analysis of proximal systems, the features that we seem to need for the known systems would crucially include: For first person, speaker inclusion, for the second person, addressee inclusion, and for the third person, speaker and addressee inclusion. The third person is quite unlike first and second person, in



that does not correspond to any specific participant role. Third person are consequently distal forms in terms of person deixis.

## 2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is used to pick out a location relative to the location of the speaker or addressee (Birner, 2013). Place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event. The importance of location specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them on the one hand, and by locating them on the other (Levinson, 2011).

Example:

(a) See this piece *here*? It screws on and turns down *here*. You couldn't get out of that yourself.

(b) Norma continued talking a mile a minute in his ear. "Mackey, call me the minute you get *there*, and let me know..."

In (a) we see two instances of *here*, each indicating a location near the speaker. In (b), indicating a location that is some distance from the speaker (Birner, 2013).

Levinson (1985, p. 79) in (Pangaribuan et al., 2015) says that, the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance. Place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech events. Yule (1996, p. 12) in (Pangaribuan et al., 2015), considering spatial deixis, it is the important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective that can be fixed mentally as well as physically.

### 3. Temporal Deixis

Both time and place deixis are greatly complicated by the interaction of deictic co-ordinates with the non-deictic conceptualization of time and space (Levinson, 2011). Dylgjeri & Kazazi in (Eragbe et al., 2015) temporal deixis, which is used to point to a time (now, then, next week, last month).

Example:

(a) “I don’t believe this happened,” he says to himself. That is, oddly, when I lash out against his presence.

(b) “As for you, my Lord,” he said to Gumpas, “I forgive you your debt for the tribute. But before noon tomorrow you and yours must be out of the castle, which is now the Duke’s residence.”

In (a) *that* is deictic relative not to the time of utterance but rather to the time of the last-described event; the speaker is saying that she lashed out immediately after hearing the comment “I don’t believe this happened.” It is worth noting that *that is . . .* when actually does not indicate a time coinciding with the previous event, but immediately after it; that is, that in this case indicates the inferable moment following that event. In (b), tomorrow indicates the day following the utterance; that is, it is deictic relative to the time of utterance (Birner, 2013).

Cruse (2000, p. 321) in (Pangaribuan et al., 2015) temporal deixis functions to locate points or intervals on the time deixis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point. Time Deixis is also called as temporal deixis. That time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is

typically the moment of utterance. These language resources are the adverbs of time: yesterday, tomorrow, now, then (Renkema, 1993). While, according to (Yule, 1996), one basic type of temporal deixis in English is the choice of tenses. English itself has two basic tenses forms, the present tense and the past tense.

#### 4. Discourse Deixis

In discourse deixis, the deictic term is used in reference not to a part of the context of utterance (such as its time, place, or speaker), but rather to a part of the utterance itself, or a proposition evoked by the utterance itself (Birner, 2013).

Cruse (2006) in (Eragbe et al., 2015) states discourse deixis is a situation where reference is made to discourse items which occur either before or after the current time of speaking. When functioning as discourse deictic, that typically refers to a previously occurring item and this to something which is still to come.

Cruse considers the social and discourse deixis as aspects of projected deixis. This is when deictic expositions are used in their usual ways, but the deictic centre is not the speaker but other participants in the speech event, most commonly the addressee. Concern the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse contents that utterance (including the use of the utterance itself) (Levinson, 2011).

Example:

(a) I bet you haven't heard this story.

(b) That was the funniest story I've ever heard.

In (a–b), *this* and *that* each take as their referent an actual stretch of discourse – that is, the story in question. In other cases, however, it is clearly an

abstract proposition, rather than the linguistic material itself, that is being referred to (Birner, 2013).

According to Levinson (1986, p. 62) in (Pangaribuan et al., 2015) discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterances (which including utterances itself). We may also include in discourse deixis a number further ways in which in utterance signal is relation to surrounding text. Person deixis may also include in discourse deixis a number of other ways in which an utterance signals its relation to surrounding text utterance initial to indicate that the utterance that contains it is not addressee to the immediately preceding discourse.

## **2.2. Previous Research**

There are five previous researches which are related to this research. The first research by (Ögeyik, 2007) with the title *Deictic Expressions and the Types of Deixis in Turkish Narratives*. The research is intended to explore how the analyses of deictic expressions in Turkish facilitate to develop textual and contextual understanding and to determine point of view in narrative texts. The study deals with the deictic expressions in Turkish in order to explain the implicit references within the context of Turkish literary texts.

The second research by (Eragbe et al., 2015) with a title *The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expressions in Boko Haram Insurgency Reports: A Study of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency Reports By The Media*. The research examines the uses of deictic expressions in Boko Haram insurgency reports by the media in the four

affected countries of West Africa. The research was carried out using qualitative approach to explore the incidences and functions of deictic expressions in Boko Haram insurgency reports by the media.

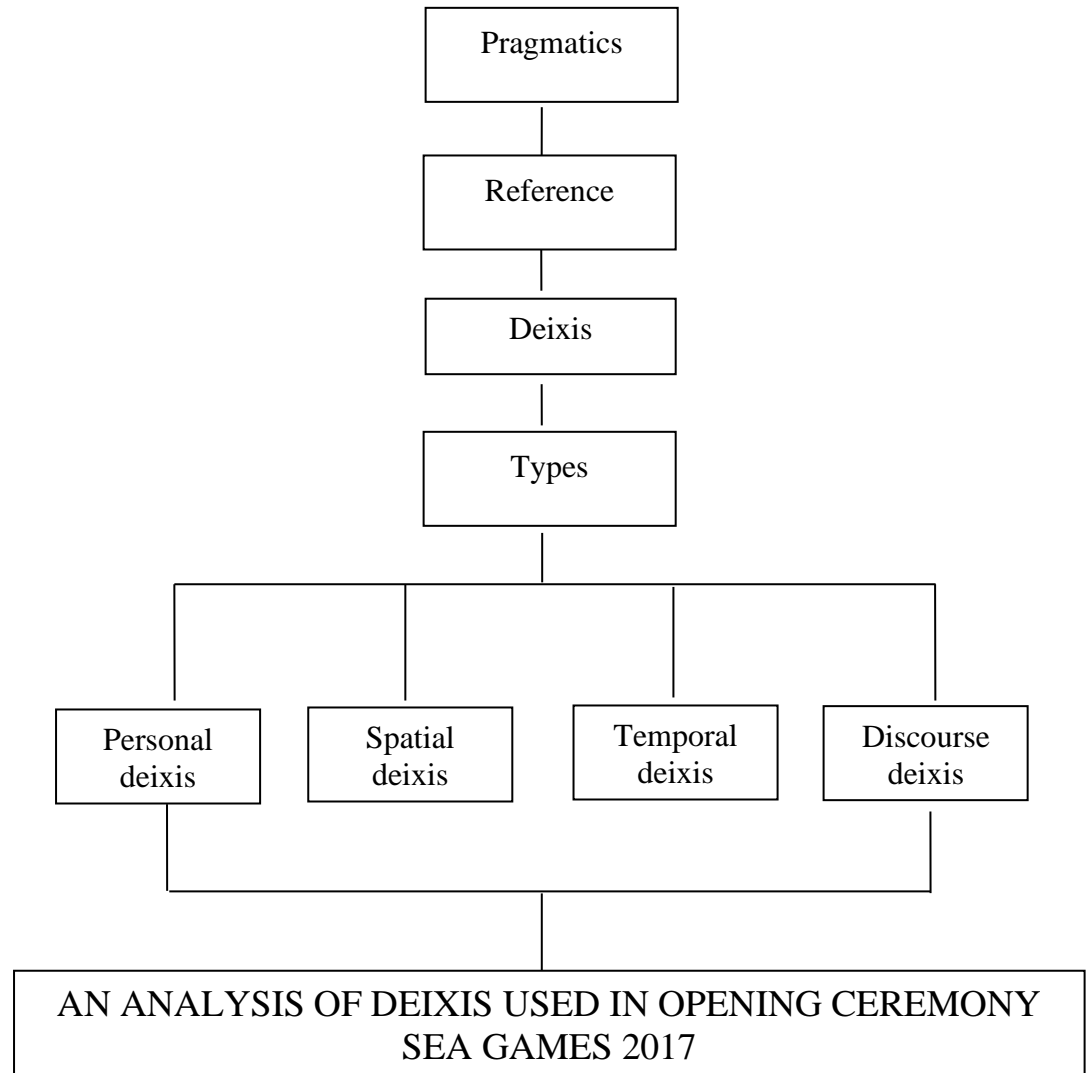
The third research by (Zhang, 2013) with the title *Pragmatic Functions of Anti-Pre-Emptive Use of Person Deixis and Pre-Emptive Use of Social Deixis in Chinese*. The research discusses the anti-pre-emptive use of person deixis and the pre-emptive use of social deixis in Chinese and concludes that their pragmatic functions are of the same nature. This research specifically focuses on person deixis and social deixis from the phenomena of anti- pre-emptive use and pre-emptive use and discusses their pragmatics functions in referring from the perspective of psychological distance and pragmatic intention.

The fourth research by (Christopher, 2012) with the title *Deixis and Personalization in Ad Slogans*. The research examines the use of the persuasive strategy of deixis and personalization in advertising slogans. This research aims to investigate the persuasive technique of deixis and personalization used in advertising slogans that span over a century. The findings of the research show that advertisers have used this persuasive strategy in creative ways to persuade consumers to buy their products and services.

The fifth research by (Pangaribuan et al., 2015) with the title *Deixis Used on Business Brochures Text: A Pragmatics Study*. The research goal of preparing business brochures is to give clear description, detail of the product, the specimen, and the new technology. Writers draw a conclusion that if the brochures are for

inexpensive product, person deixis is mostly used; on the contrary if the product is expensive they use discourse deixis with more explanation and description.

### 2.3. Theoretical Framework



#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Based on the framework above, the researcher describes the work of the research start from the general, the researcher starts from the pragmatic, then for specific it discussed about the deixis. After the discussion of deixis, then, the researcher mentions the kinds of deixis. For more specific the researcher describe that the researcher's research about the type and function of the deixis used in SEA Games opening ceremony speech 2017.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This research goes to analyze the phenomenon of deixis which researcher found in Sea Games opening ceremony speech 2017 in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. In analyzed the research, the researcher uses the method or the approach to reach the goal. In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative research to achieve the purpose. Creswell states that the qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem (Herdiansyah, 2010). (Littoseliti, 2010) explains that qualitative research concerns with structures and patterns, and how something is; while quantitative research focus on how much or how many there is/are of a particular characteristic or item.

(C. R, 2004)states that there are two basic approaches in the research namely quantitative approach and qualitative approach. Quantitative approach involves the generation of data in quantitative form, while qualitative approach concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior.

This research is using qualitative approach as mainly investigates the phenomenon of language which is deixis that found in the object of this research. This research is using qualitative approach as the research design, it considering



the research formulation which aims to discovering the attitudes of the language phenomena.

### **3.2. Object of the Research**

The object of this research is the speech in SEA Games opening ceremony 2017. The Southeast Asian Games also known as SEA Games is a sport event involving the countries in South East Asia. The ceremony takes place in the Bukit Jalil National Stadium in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the evening of Saturday, August 19, 2017. The duration of the speech is around five to eight minutes. There are two speakers of the speech. The first speaker of the speech is Y.A.M. Tunku Tan Sri Imran Tuanku Ja'afar, he is the President of Olympic Council of Malaysia. The second speaker of the speech is Khairy Jamaluddin, he is the Minister of Youth and Sports Malaysia and Chairman of the Malaysian Organizing Committee. In the speech the speakers talk about the sports, the people involved in the event, and about hope and his encouraging to the SEA Games' athletes.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

The method of collecting data is the strategic way in research, because the main goal of the research is to get the data (Sugiyono, 2013). In this research, the researcher used *metode simak*. *Metode simak* is usually called observation method, it means that the researcher listen to language usage (Sudaryanto, 1993). The technique of the *simak* is *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap*. *Simak Bebas Libat*

*Cakap* (Uninvolved Conversation Observation Technique) means when the researcher not involved in the conversation or the role of researcher just a participant who observes the conversation or speech. *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* uses technique of *lanjutan*, that is technique of *catat*. The technique of *catat* is to note some relevant data from the use of language.

Researcher shows how the procedure of analyzing the data. First, the researcher searched Sea Games opening ceremony speech 2017. After that, the researcher downloads the audio of Sea Games opening ceremony speech 2017. Next, the researcher listens to the speech and tries to understand the speech. Then, the researcher finds the deixis used and its function. Finally, the researcher categorizes and analyzes the deixis and its function in Sea Games opening ceremony speech 2017.

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

Data analysis is the process of searching and arranging systematically data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so it can be easily understood, and finding can be informed to others Bodgan in (Sugiyono, 2013). In analyzing the data, the researcher uses some steps to reach the goal. Method of analyzing data which introduced by (Sudaryanto, 1993) has divided into two there are *padan* and *agih* method. *Padan* method is the way used to determine outside of the language, while *agih* is the way that determine language itself. In this research, the researcher uses *padan* method because the analysis about the language that recorded.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result**

(Sudaryanto, 1993) states there are two methods in presenting the data analysis; they are formal and informal method. Formal method is the formulation by using signs or symbols, while the informal method is formulation by using words. While, informal method is the researcher presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, sign, table, and diagram. In this research, the technique of presenting the research result is used informal method because in presenting the data just used words.