analysis of deixis in the interview between Barrack Obama and Chuck Todd in "Meet the Press". The researcher expects that it will give new knowledge and understanding about kinds of deixis that used in this interview.

Practically, this study is expected to give valuable information about the deixis theory, especially in the further research it also expected to give inspiration addition for the readers who are interested in this study and it will be alternative reference for the readers who are interested in researching this area.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Deixis: is referring expressions in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the context of utterance.

2. Reference: is the words that refers to another words, it usually pronoun and noun.

3. Interview: is one of the formal conversations of two or more people to get some information.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

These chapter reviews of several theories related to this research. Those are definition of Pragmatic, definition of deixis, types of deixis which consist of five kinds, as follows person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social, social deixis, and also types of references that consist of anaphora and cataphora, and also related studies to support the analysis.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. It also includes social situational and textual context (Paltridge, 2006:53). In this case pragmatic also assumes that when people communicate with each other they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle. It means that to make an understanding about the language they have to share what they now about how they co-operate their communication.

While according to Yule (1996:3) Pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with a study of meaning as communication by a speaker (a writer) and interpreted by a listener (a reader). Levinson (1985:9) also argues that pragmatics is a study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. He

also states that pragmatics is the study of relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding (1985:21).

From the explanation above, pragmatic can be defined as the study of meaning that concerns to interpret the meaning of someone's utterance in order to understand the intended meaning of it. Pragmatics is also concerned the use of these tools in meaningful communication by knowing the context of the utterance.

2.1.2. Deixis Theory

Deixis is actually the way in which a relationship between language and the context. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances (Yule, 1995:9). It means 'pointing' via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called 'deictic expression'. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexical. They are among the first form to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (I, you), time or temporal deixis (now, yesterday), location or spatial deixis (here, there), discourse deixis and social deixis.

Levinson (1983:54) also states that deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech events. And thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. He also adds that deixis has a relevant with the study of pragmatics.

The referent of deixis will be easily known if the speaker and hearer know the context. In addition, context gives a comprehensive explanation about the participants, setting (time or place) and the end of conversation. It is believed that there are no languages without deixis because language is full of such deictic terms. To give a clear picture about deixis, these are two examples of deixis:

a. "**I** am terrible in dance"

b. "**I** found **this** thing at the yard"

In the first utterance (a), the word "I" is used to refer to the speaker who utters it, but it is used to refer to another speaker when someone else utters it. Thus, it can be seen that even the word "I" in (a) does not change but the referent enable to changes depending on who utters it. In example (b), there are two deixis in one utterance. The first word "I" is used to refer to the speaker who utters it and the second word "this" refer to a certain thing that has found by the speaker who utters it. Thus, in this utterance the speaker and the thing are able to change depend on the context.

2.1.3 The Types of Deixis

From the explanation above, deixis also divided into five types, there are; person deixis, Spatial deixis (place), temporal deixis (time), discourse deixis, and social deixis.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis clearly operates on the basic of three part divisions, exemplified by the pronoun of the first person (*I*), second person (*you*), and the third person (*he, she* or *it*). Levinson (1983:62) states that person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech of event in which the utterance in question is delivered. He also categories the person deixis into three, as follows:

1) First person deixis (I)

First person is grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself.First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker. It also can be expressed in singular pronoun (*I, me, myself, mine*), and plural pronouns (*we, us, ourselves, our, ours*). For singular pronoun *I* narrated by one person which is represents as a speaker. While for the plural pronoun *We,* it can be indicates as a group of speaker or it can refers to one or more people in the speech events.

2) Second person deixis (*You*)

Second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees.This kind of person deixis referred to the person being addressee. This kind of pronoun can be used both singular and plural. Here, The example of second pronoun such as *you, your, yourselves, yours,*ect.

3) Third person deixis (*He, she, it*)

Third person is the encoding of reference to person and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question.Third person deixis is deictic reference to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee in the speech event. It also can be singular and plural. The example of singular pronoun such as *he, his, him, himself, she,her, hers, herself. Whereas for plural pronoun such as they, them, themselves, etc*. Such as *he, himself, she, herself, they, them, themselves, him, her, etc*. The pronoun He/ she can be indicated as gender distinctions in which *He* is represents as male while the pronoun *She* represents as female.

Here, the table of the person deixis based on Azar (2002:132) as follows:

	Subject pronoun	**Object Pronoun**	**Possessive pronoun**	**Possesive adjective**
SINGULAR	**I** **You** **She, he, it**	**Me** **You** **Her, Him, It**	**Mine** **Yours** **Hers, his, its**	**My** name **Your** name **Her, his, its** name.
PLURAL	**We** **You** **They**	**Us** **You** **Them**	**Ours** **Yours** **Theirs**	**Our** names **Your** names **Their** names

Based on the table above, the form of the pronoun can be as subject, object, possessive pronoun, possessive adjective. According to azar (2002,

132), *Subject pronoun* are used in subject of sentence. For example: *John have a car, He drives to work.* From this sentence above, the subject of the sentence is the pronoun "He". Next, Object pronouns are used as object of verb, or it can be used as object of preposition. For example: *I talk to him every day.* In this case the pronoun "Him" identified as object pronoun. Next, the used of Possessive pronoun are stand alone, they do not followed immediately by a noun. For example: that book is **hers.** The word "hers" in this sentence identified as possessive pronoun which is refers to someone. The last is the used of possessive adjective which followed by noun, because they cannot stand alone.

In other words, person deixis is described as expressions in which refers to person who the speaker intend to refer.

2. Spatial or Place Deixis

Place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to the participants in the speech events. There are thought some pure place deictic words notably in English the adverbs *here* and *there,* and the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*. For example: I'm waiting to say I'm having a marvelous time *here*.

The usage of *here* on the example can be glossed as 'the pragmatically given unit of space that includes the locations of the speaker at CT (Levinson, 1983:79).

The demonstrative pronoun are perhaps more clearly organized in a straightforward proximal-distal dimensions, whereby *this* can mean 'the object in pragmatically given area close to the speaker's location at CT. and *that* 'the object beyond the pragmatically give area close to the speaker's location at CT (Levinson, 1983:81). For example: *this is it!   That's it!*

Briefly, place deixis is an expression used to show the location of the participant in the speech event.

3. Temporal Deixis or Time

Levinson (1983:62) states that time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal point and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). Temporal deixis is commonly grammatical zed in the adverb of time, such as *now* and *then, yesterday*, etc. but all above in tense.

According to Yule (1996:14), English has only two basic forms, the present and the past. The present tense is the proximal form and the past is distal form. For example:

Present: I live here *now.*

Past   : I lived there *than*.

So, from the explanation, time deixis is an expression of the certain period when the utterance produced by the speaker.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expression within some utterance refers to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance (Levinson, 1983:85). The deictic word used here are the demonstrative *this* and *that*. For example:

- I bet you haven't heard *this* story ('*this*' refers to an upcoming portion of the discourse).
- *That* was the funniest story I've ever heard ('*that*' refers to a prior portion of the discourse).

Discourse deixis deals with "the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which include the text referring expression) is located (Levinson, 1983:62). Discourse deixis, somehow, is often related with anaphor. But we have to note that both of them are different. Levinson (1983:85-86) added that discourse deixis should be distinguish with anaphor. He stated that anaphor concern the use of (usually) pronoun refers to the same referents as some prior term. For example: Harry's a sweet heart; *he's* so considerate. While discourse deixis is refers to linguistic expression or part of the discourse itself.

So, in other words, discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to the certain discourse that contain an utterance and have the relation with the surrounding text.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is refers to the level of the relationship between person and the information. Levinson (1983: 89) states that it concerns with the aspect of sentence which reflect or establish by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs. He also adds that there are two basic kinds of socially deictic information that to be encoded in language around the world, they are *relational* and *absolute*.

a. Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. For example: *my husband, teacher*, etc.

b. Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker an addressee. For example: *your honored, Mr. President*.

2.1.4 Reference

According to Yule (1996:17) reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer uses a linguistic form to enable a listener, or reader to identify something. The word linguistic forms can be called as referring expression which can be proper nouns (*'Shakespeare', 'Hawaii'*).   , noun phrase or definite (*The author, the island, the singer*), indefinite (*a man, a women, a cat*), and pronouns (*it, he, her, they*). Noun phrase, proper noun are called primary

referring expression. While pronoun are termed secondary referring expression (Kreidler, 1998:130). From the example above it can be said that reffering expression is a piece of language, a noun phrase, that is used in an utterance and is linked to something outside language, some living or dead, or imaginary entity or concept or group of entity or concept (Kreidler, 1998:130).

Halliday and Hasan (1976:31) also argue that reference is the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to. According to halliday and hasan (1976), in textual cohesion inenglish, he classify reference into two types, they are exophoric reference and endophoric reference. exophoric reference can be called as situational, while endophoric as a textual (1976:33). Exophoric reference is looks outside the text to the situation in which the text occurs for the identity of the item being referred to. While endophoric is the use of a word or phrase to refer to something either preceding it or following it within a text or discourse. Endophoric reference also establishes itself in two different ways:

a. Anaphora

Anaphora is a process of continuing to identify exactly the same entity as denoted by the antecedent (Yule, 1996:23). Or it can said that the use of word to introduce someone or something already mention. For example: *An old man was limping towards us. He slowly came into view.*

From the example above, we can see that the words "**He**" refers back to "**An Old Man**".

b. Cataphora

Cataphor is the use of a word (typically a pronoun) to introduce someone or something that is more fully identified later (Yule,1996:127). For example: *He slowly came into view. **An old man** was limping towards us.*

By that example above we can see that the word "**He**" refers forward to "**An old Man**".

2.2 Previous Studies

There were some analyses discussing deixis previously. The first research is written by Dwi setyawati (2013) from state institute for Islamic study Salatiga. She had conducted research about deixis analysis under the title "*The Analysis of Deixis of the Novel 'Emma' by Jane Austin*". In this research, she only focused on four types of deixis and using a descriptive qualitative method. From the findings she got 195 person deixis, 32 spatial deixis, 42 temporal deixis, and 40 discourse deixis.

The second research is written by ZuhriyatulAfiyah (2014) from State Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya. She also had conducted research about deixis analysis by the title "An Analysis of Deixis in Ernest Hermingway's A Farewell to Arms". In this research, she used a descriptive qualitative because the data was in the form of sentence in a novel. From the

finding, she found five types of deixis, and the mostly types are appears in the novel is person deixis.

The third research is written by Deaisgoentiar (2012) from University of Padjajaran. She conducted research about Deixis under the title "Deixis in Charlotte's Web Novel written by E.B. White : A pragmatic study. In her research, she explains the type of deixis and the type of reference in conversation found in Charlotte's Novel and using descriptive analysis method. In the finding, she found three types of deixis that appears on twenty six analyzed data. and the most found type of deixis in this analysis is person deixis and the most found in type of reference is anaphora.

Then this research was different from previous research, since the object that analyzed was an interview. Analyzing deixis in the interview was rarely used that mostly deixis theory was analyzed in novel, song and magazine such in the previous studies above. Therefore, the researcher wants to explore that Deixis can be found in daily life communication, especially in the interview. Since Barrack Obama was a very important person, thus, his speech in such an interview was very interested to be analyzed.