

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Deixis is one of the basic things that is studied, in pragmatics. According to Levinson's explanation deixis is a word borrowed from Greek for pointing or indicating something it could be about person, place, time, discourse and social status. Levinson divided into five types of deixis, the first type is person deixis grammatical category of person such as first person, (*I* and *We*) second person (*You*) and third person (*They*). The second type is place deixis use to indicated location (*Here, there etcetera.*). The third type is time deixis concern with encoding the time (*Now, past etc*). The fourth type is status deixis usually use to social differences related to the participant's role such as social aspect relationship between the speaker and addressee (*your honor, your majesty etc*) and the last type discourse deixis used to refer to an earlier or a forthcoming segment (*but, therefore, in conclusion etc*).

A word can be called deixis if the reference always change means not steady. For an example a word "I" can be changed every time depends on the reference or context. Based on Levinson, "pragmatics is the study of those relationship between language and the context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language." (Levinson, 1983:9). In Addition, Levinson (1985, p. 27) says that "pragmatics is study of deixis (at least in part), implicative, presupposition, speech acts, and aspect of discourse structure".

Deixis appears in spoken language and written language. Deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. “The term deixis denotes the phenomenon of using a linguistic expression to “**point**” to some contextually available discourse entity or property” (Birner, 2013:114). The researcher tries to find out how important the use of deixis, especially in a formal speech. With the use of deixis, misunderstanding should not happen because both the speaker and addressee will understand about what is talking about. Moreover, the use of deixis should clearly shows the close relationship between context (the most crucial thing in Pragmatics) and the deictic expressions which are used based on the context. The relationship is that the use of deictic expressions must be adjusted with the context in which the speech takes place. Otherwise, the objectives or goals of the speech that a speaker wants to deliver will not be understandable by the addressees.

This research wants to analyze Prime Minister Theresa May’s Brexit speech in Lancaster House, United Kingdom. Furthermore, taking an example from what this research into, in her speech she wanted to make a negotiation speech laying out plans for Britain’s departure from the European Union by saying “...I want to outline our objectives for the negotiation ahead...” from a part of sentences her speech above, the word “I” is not refers to Theresa but it’s to refer someone who has position as Prime Minister or representative from Country. She used the formal language or another word to point something, there are some characteristics the writer chooses her speech first, Theresa May as Prime Minister of United Kingdom she should use formal

language to deliver her idea, and there are many audiences attended her speech. Second, in her speech that United Kingdom left European union, it makes many people of Europe want to know the reasons, and it is become headline news in BBC News on January 2017. While watching and listening the writer found some types of deixis in her speech. Sometimes the use of formal speech is difficult to identify and examine the meaning of deixis in sentence or discourse by the audiences. Based on statement above the researcher wants to explain about the use of deixis in spoken language. In spoken language, people can recognize the person, place and time of deixis because the one who is being talked about by the speaker is also known by the addressee and the time when the speaker utters some sentences.

1.2 Research Question

The writer forms the research question as follow:

What are the types of deixis in Theresa May's Brexit speech?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research question, the aim of this research is to reveal the types of deixis that used by Theresa May's Brexit speech.

1.4 Uses of the Study

It is expected that this research can contribute two main points of uses as follows:

a. Theoretical Use

Referring to the purpose study above, the result of this study is expected to give worthy contribute to people who want to study deixis types. So this result of this study gives more explanation about deixis type.

b. Practical Use

Practically, this research is hopefully gives as a reference and example for student or other people who are conducting the same research. Furthermore, this analysis can help the reader knowledge and give more information about deixis study of pragmatics.

1.5 Scope of the Study

Referring to the research question above, the writer limited the study to focus on analyzing types of deixis made by Theresa May's brexit speech at Lancaster house United Kingdom by using theory of deixis from Levinson (1983).