

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is one of the main parts of human life, because everyone needs to use it as a way to communicate with others. Language also use as a tool to communicate and express people's feelings or what they want, or to express thoughts in written text. In theory, language can be define as a communication system consisting of sounds, words or grammar, or a communication system used by people in a specific country or industry. Algeo (2010:2) stated that a language is a system of convetional vocal sign which means human being communicate. Language cannot be separate from the human being. It is a media to say anything or express the ideas and people can interact well to fulfill their needs by using language. Language is needed, for example when we talk to friends, parents, teachers, lovers and even enemies. When and where we need to communicate, on the bus, in the market, in the school, on the street or wherever we are, we always need language. From the example above, we can conclude that language is a very important thing in human life.

Communication is the process of conveying information that the speaker and audience should understand. Therefore, humans use language to convey information for easy understanding. Deixis is part of the language that always exists in daily communication. Deixis is a word that refers to specific terms such as person, place or time. Deixis is used to determine who the speaker is, when and where the speaker is giving a speech.

Deixis is part of pragmatic study. Levinson (1983:9), explains pragmatic study is the relation between language and context which the relations are encoded or grammaticalized in the language system itself. In pragmatics, deixis is divided into three types: person deixis, time deixis, and deixis place. Personal deixis point at a speaker or a hearer in an act of speech. Temporal deixis indicates a time which points at the speaker's utterance. Meanwhile, person deixis indicates to point out to the space or place which is related to speech event. For example, "*Keep silent, the baby is sleeping here*", *here* is one of expression of spatial deixis. The word „*here*“ points at the place of the warning. If the situation is in a living room, the word '*here*' will points at that living room. Therefore, *here* is a spatial deixis. In the second example, "*My birthday has already done two weeks ago*", the word *two weeks ago* points at the time of event. If the condition of event was said at November, 23rd 2019, "*two weeks ago*" will point at the previous two weeks of that time. Then, the word "*two weeks ago*" here is a temporal deixis.

Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language (1998:231), pointed that deixis is the function of an item of features that refers to relative location or position (such as *here* and *there*) and point of reference (like *me*, *you*, and *them*) which its interpretation in utterance depends on the situation. A deixis meaning depends on the context. The deixis only be known by looking at the context of the utterance. Actually the use of deixis can be find easily in many sources, such as daily communication, newspapers, TV shows, advertisements, articles, novels, the Internet, videos, movies, music and many other sources.

In conducting this study, the writer found some previous studies which is similar in themes to the study. One of them is a research entitled *A Deixis Analysis*

of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's 'RED' Album conducted by Debi Ratna Wati (2014) that looks at types and the function of deixis affects the meaning of whole lyrics in Taylor Swift's songs. Her research uses a descriptive qualitative method and using two steps in collecting the data. The first is Listening technique from the beginning until the end of the songs. The second, she uses taking notes technique which aimed to find out the kind of deixis. As the result, the Researcher found some deixis in song lyrics from Taylor Swift's songs which contain deixis in its lyrics in 'Red' album bellow:

Table 1.1
Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's 'RED' Album

NO.	Songs	Type of Deixis	Number of Deixis
1.	<i>State of Grace</i>	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	19
2.	Red	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	10
3.	Treacherous	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	12
4.	I know you were Trouble	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	33
5.	All too Well	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	27

6.	22	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	17
7.	We are Never Erver getting back Together	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	24
8.	Stay Stay Stay	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	22
9.	The Lucky One	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	20
10.	Everything Has Changed	Person Deixis (Dominant) Spatial Deixis Temporal Deixis	17

From the table above, we can see there are some deixis contained in the Lyrics songs. It means that the song writer uses kind of deixis in her songs. There are Person deixis refers to someone people or things which is the most used in each song title. Spatial deixis refers to place and Temporal deixis refers to time that happened.

To know how the use of deixis affects the meaning of the whole lyrics, the researcher try to omit the deictic expression. Finally the researcher found that if the song writer not uses the deictic expressions it will make confusion the song listener, and it will be result the diffirent meaning for the song listener. It also make the message which want to be send by the song writer not might not achieved by the song listener. They can not understand what the song tell about.

The use of deixis in song lyrics is to make the song listener easily to understand the meaning of song lyrics. From that reason the writer decide to study more deeply about deixis.

In order to be challenging the writer chose to analyze debate activities. Like usual, constantly the candidates in election debate play their political words to attract the society so that the audience is interested in them. The words that they used is not always has meaning as their lexically and sometimes it can make confusing. It is means we must know the reference of word that they used. To understand those words, there is a theory that can explain the visible meaning that is Pragmatics. But, in this research the writer will focus on one field of pragmatics that is Deixis.

As previously mention above, this research discusses about deixis in the debate. Debate refers to the activity of arguing between individuals or groups. Some debates usually discuss local issues, while others discuss national or international issues. Debates are designed to improve certain abilities of participants, such as the ability to express opinions, be clear and structured, and listen to different opinions on local issues. In many types of debates, mayor debates are interesting because mayor candidates must explain and talk about local issues, so it is worth studying. The writer chose to study Deixis in the mayor debate because the debate usually has a complete discourse and full of Deixis. Therefore, the mayor Medan debate is an interesting research object.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is conducted to study and examine more deeply about deixis that utterances by two candidates in a Medan Mayor debate. The writer tries to find the type of deixis in the debate and also to

describe the reference of deixis function in the context of utterance in the debate. Therefore, this thesis is entitled *An Analysis of Deixis in Debate Medan Mayor Candidates 2020: Bobby-Aulia Vs. Akhyar-Salman*.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulate the research problems as follows:

1. What are the types of the deixis utterances by Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman Versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in the first Medan Mayor Election debate in 2020?
2. What are the referents of the deixis found in Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman Versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in the first Medan Mayor Election debate in 2020?

1.3 The Objectives the of Study

Based on the research problems, the writer conduct the research objective as follows:

1. To find out the type of the deixis utterances by Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman Versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in The first Medan Mayor Election debate in 2020.
2. To find the referents of the deixis found in Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman Versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in the first Medan Mayor election debate in 2020.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to describe the types of deixis used in Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman Versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in the first Medan Mayor election debate speech in 2020 based on Lavinson Theory (1983:83) and its referens based on Yule Theory (1993:245). Actually there are five types of Deixis but due to limitations, the Writer only focused on the three types of deixis namely Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis and Temporal Deixis that utterances by Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman in the first debate in the Medan Mayor election Versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi on November 7, 2020.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study will be useful for:

1.5.1 Theoritically

The result of this study are expected to provide a deeper understanding of pragmatic learning especially the 3 types contained in deixis. The writer hopes that this study can provide more information in identifying the definition, reference and type of an object.

1.5.2 Practically

1) Students

The results of this research can provide students interested in pragmatism, with more knowledge, and contribute to their understanding of how to use deixis clearly.

2) Other Researchers

The results of this study can be used by other researchers as a reference for research involving the field of pragmatics. Therefore, they can conduct the next better study related to Deixis.

3) Readers

For readers, the findings of this study are expected to provide people with more knowledge about Deixis and to understand the implied meaning of Deixis used by Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman Versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in the "Medan Mayor Election Debate". This can enrich their knowledge well.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Language

Language is the system of words or signs that people use to express thoughts and feelings. It is used between three or more people in carrying out their daily activities and has main role to make people understand. There are many languages in the world, one of them is English.

Some experts have given their opinion or idea about language. Algeo (2010:2) stated that a language is a system of conventional vocal sign which means human being communicate. Language cannot be separate from the human being. It is a media to say anything or express the ideas and people can interact well to fulfill their needs by using language.

Language also as system of arbitrary, vocal symbols permit all people in given culture to communicate or to interact. According to Hornby (2003:204) “Language a system of sounds and words used by human being to communicate and express their thoughts and feeling”.

Based on the explanation above, language means as a communication that makes people can express their purpose, feelings and their opinions. People can interact to another through language and all human's activities are affected by the language used. Whatever they do, anywhere, anytime, people always use language to know and to connect one people to another in the world.

2.2 Linguistics

Humans are the only species that have a language. Many scientists have devoted their lives to understanding how language developed, how it's currently changing, and what it might become in the future. Julie & Vause in Cambridge University Press (2007) states that language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes a place within some sort of social context. This is why effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connection between a language and the people who use it. Language is integrally intertwined with our notions of who we are on both the personal and the broader, societal levels when we use language, we communicate our individuals thoughts, as well as the cultural beliefs and practices of the communities of which we are a part: our families, social groups and other associations.

Armstrong (2009), state linguistic has four basic aspects. The first is phonology, that is the study of how sounds are organised and used in natural languages. The phonological system of language includes an inventory of sounds and their features, as well as, rules which specify how sounds interact with each other. Phonology, the sounds of words, dictates that they can rhyme with each other ("cat" and "hat") and have different spellings yet share the same pronunciation ("through" and "threw").

The second is syntax that is the study of the rules whereby words and other elements of sentence structure are combined to form grammatical sentence. It governs the systematic order, structure, and arrangement of words in sentences. Then, semantics is concerned with the meaning of words and their connotations.

Semantics is the study about the meaning of linguistic expressions. Frequently, words have to be chosen with care because small differences in construction can really alter meanings to the ones originally intended; think of the subtleties between "simple" and "simplistic". The adjective "simple" means plain, ordinary, uncomplicated. The adjective "simplistic" means overly simplified and characterised by extreme and often misleading simplicity.

And the last aspect of linguistic is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the ability to interpret intended meaning and is a way of investigating how sense can be made of certain texts even when the text seems to be either incomplete or to have a different meaning to what is really intended. You also need to consider facial expression, body language, tone, inflection, and sophisticated language devices like idioms ("change of heart") when interpreting what someone is actually saying.

The writers takes the conclusion that linguistics is the scientific study of human language and Linguistics has four basic aspect. The first is phonology, that is the study of how sounds are organised and used in natural languages. The second is syntax that is the study of the rules whereby words and other elements of sentence structure are combined to form grammatical sentence. Semantics is the study about the meaning of linguistic expressions. And the last aspect of linguistic is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the ability to interpret intended meaning and is a way of investigating how sense can be made of certain texts even when the text seems to be either incomplete or to have a different meaning to what is really intended.

2.3 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the fields of linguistics that studies contextual meaning or visual meaning. When people use language, sometimes we find words with obvious meanings, such as "We must be brave!". The word "we" is not always intended to indicate only the speaker and the interlocutors, but depends on the context. When two people are talking about these words, the word "we" certainly means both of them. But when the speaker is a candidate for mayor, it will have a different meaning, and the word we can refer to all the people of that country. To understand these visible meanings, there is a study called pragmatism.

There are many definitions of pragmatics. It comes from some linguists. Every linguist has their own concepts and principles for the utility itself. Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language forms and the users of these forms. Katz & Fodor (1963:130), state that the scope of language description covers the knowledge of a person who can speak fluent language "about the language structure that enables him to use and understand his sentence." This is a practical aspect of language, which excludes from the description any ability to use and understand sentences that depends on the "setting" of the sentence. Instead, the information is practical in nature, related to the vocalization of words in the concept setting, and can be derived through some general mechanism of concept interpretation.

Yule (1996:156) divided Pragmatics into four definitions. The first definition is that he said that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the speaker. This means that people's words do more than the words or phrases in these words. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This is about

how the speaker manages what they want to say according to who they are talking to, where and when they are speaking. Third, pragmatics is more research on how to communicate than what is said. It shows how the audience can infer what is being said in order to explain the speaker's intention and meaning. The last definition, pragmatics is the study of relative distance expression. The key is based on assumptions about how close or far the audience is. The speaker determines how much needs to be said.

Fromkin (2003:207) pointed out that pragmatics is related to the interpretation of language meaning in context. From this theory, we know that pragmatics depends on the context or circumstances of the speaker and the speaker, when and where the words are spoken. Mey (2009:767) pointed out that pragmatics can be defined as the science of language use (parole) or the discourse function of language, including the uniqueness and variability (irregularity) of its context. In addition, according to Cruise (2006:3), "the central theme of language pragmatics is that those aspects of meaning depend on context."

Based on the theory above, the writer concluded that pragmatics is a field of research on the meaning of speakers based on a specific context or situation. Finally, we can define pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning.

2.4 Deixis

In communication, some words can only be explained based on context. These words are technically called Deixis. Their function depends on context and subjectivity. Likewise, their interpretation usually depends on the time, place, and person of the discourse. Linguists and language philosophers define the term "Deixis" from different angles. Yule (1996:156) state that Deixis is a technical

term (Greek) and one of the most basic operations we perform in words. This means "pointing" through language. Matthew (1997:186) described Deixis as a way of identifying certain elements in a sentence as a reference term, which is determined according to a specific speaker and recipient, and a specific speaking time and place. Levinson (1983:83) defined that the meaning of reference is "direction or instruction", which means that the interpretation of the discourse depends on the analysis of the discourse context. Any form of language used to accomplish this "pointing" is called "deictic expression".

Every language has deictic verbs that "point to" "things" in the social environment of the speaker and the recipient, and can only determine what they refer to by knowing the context in which they are used. English examples of dedicated words include the first pronouns such as "I", "you", "she", "he", "it", "they" and "us", which refer to any participant in a speech act. The second type of positional expression, such as here, there, this or these, that or those expressions that specify the speaker space. The last time is expressed like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, last month, next week, etc. It is related to the time the speaker speaks.

In addition, Levinson (1983: 54) pointed out that, in essence, deixis refers to the way that language encodes or grammaticalizes the context of an utterance or speech event, and therefore also involves the interpretation of the utterance depends on the way the context is analyzed. From Levinson's statement, we can draw a point that to explain the true meaning of the pronouns used, we must pay attention to the specific context or situation, namely who is speaking, what is the object, who is the recipient or Audience and other context. In addition, Levinson

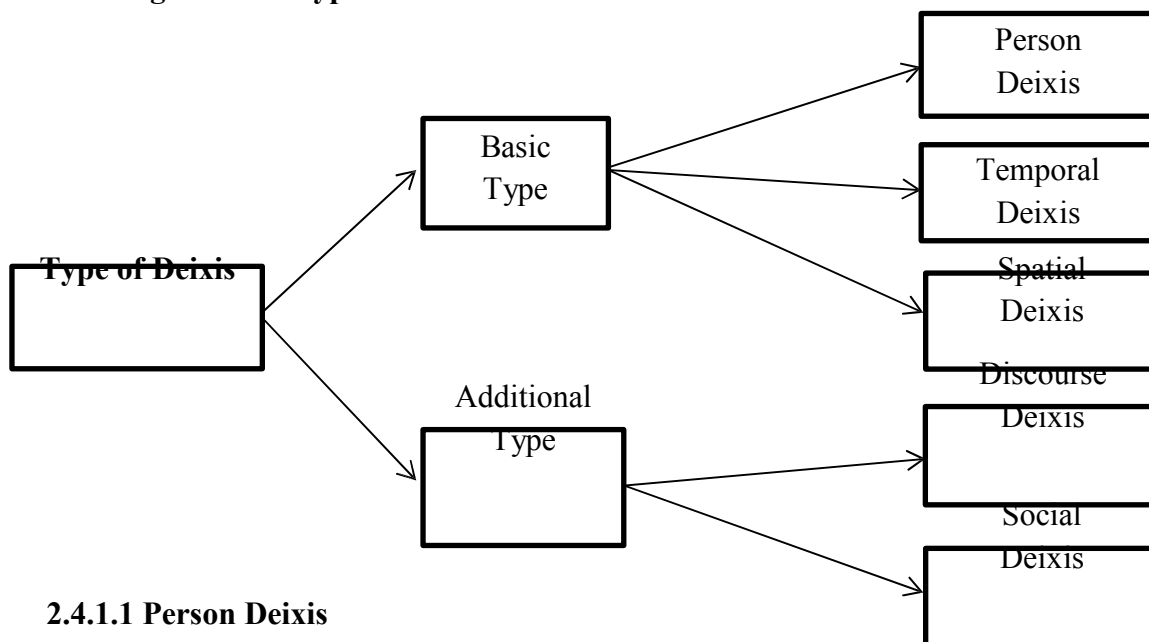
(1983: 55) also explained that the reference system belongs to the field of pragmatics because it directly relates to the relationship between language structures and the context in which they are used.

2.4.1 Types of Deixis

Deixis, as a pointing tool in a text, is divided into different forms according to scholars' viewpoints. Yule (2006:139) pointed out three types of deixis, namely Person deixis (she, her, he, his, him, they, them, it), temporal or time deixis (now, soon, soon, Recently, before, tomorrow, next week), spatial or place (here, two kilometers apart, in this way, upstairs).

On the other hand, Levinson (1983: 85-94) explained that in addition to the three types of traditional deixis, there are two other types of deixis that are discourse or textual deixis and social deixis. Based on explanation above, we can take points that there are three basic types of deixis as traditionally, those are person deixis to point or indicate people or things, then place deixis or spatial deixis to point or indicate location and time deixis or temporal deixis to point or indicate the time signal, also there are two more categories based on Levinson's theory, those are discourse deixis that indicate texts or stories and social deixis that indicate certain realities of social situation.

Figure 2.4.1 Types of Deixis



2.4.1.1 Person Deixis

A person deixis refers to the type of deixis that indicates people, sometimes a pronoun. Levinson (1983: 62) state that personal deixis involve the encoding of the roles played by participants in a speech event in which the utterance in question is being delivered. From Levinson's explanation, we can understand the main points of person deixis as the participants of the speech event. In this case, the participant refers to both the speaker and the recipient. For example, when we (as speakers) interact with someone (recipient), we say "I agree with you." We immediately used the pronoun "you" to point to these people through language. The pronoun "you" based on these contexts refers to the person who talks to the speaker, and it is included in the first type of deixis, which is the person deixis.

In addition, in Deixis, there are two different basic distances that may affect the deixis according to the context, namely, the deictic expressions of "close to the speaker" and "away from the speaker". Yule (1996:9) explained that in English, situations where dedication expressions such as “near the speaker” (such as “this”,

“here”, “now”) are called proximal terms, and in this Occasionally, the expression of dedication is a situation of "away from" “Speaker” (such as “that”, “there”, “then”) are called far-end terms. Near-end terms are usually interpreted according to the speaker’s location or the center of speech. In this case, the pronoun “now” is usually it can be understood as referring to the time period during which the speaker speaks. At the same time, the remote terminology can be simply understood as "far away from the speaker." However, in some languages, remote terminology can also be used to distinguish between "near recipient" and " Stay away from the speaker and the defendant".

Basically, person deixis is divided into three categories. Yule (1996:10), personal pronouns are obviously calculated in three basic parts, with pronouns in the first person ('I'), second person ('you') and third person ('he') example. "She" or "it". Cruise (2000: 320), the following are three categories of person deixis:

Table 2.4.1.1
Category of Person Deixis

English	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	<i>I/me</i>	<i>We/us</i>
2 nd person	<i>You</i>	<i>You</i>
3 rd person	<i>He/him, she/her, it</i>	<i>They, them</i>

1) First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983:62)says that the category the first person deixis is the grammaticalization of the speaker referents to himself. In some languages, sometimes the first person not only refers to the speaker, but also both of the speaker and also addressee or sometimes refers to the speaker and group of people

such as in speech event. For example the pronouns ‘we’, that refers to the both of speakers also the addressee or audiences. In this case, according to Yule (1996:11), there is a situation called ‘**inclusive we**’ which means ‘speaker plus other(s)’, excluding addressee, and also ‘**exclusive we**’ which means speaker and addressee included. The inclusive-exclusive theory also can be seen in the difference between when someone says ‘Let’s go!’ (speaks to some friends) and ‘Let us go!’ (to someone who invited by the speaker).

The first person deixis that operated by personal pronouns, can be divided into:

Personal Pronouns

Singular Pronoun	Plural Pronoun
<i>I</i>	<i>We</i>
<i>Me</i>	<i>Us</i>
<i>Myself</i>	<i>Ourselves</i>
<i>Mine</i>	<i>Ours</i>

Examples of first person deixis:

- (1) *I* believe in you.
- (2) *We* have to trust in our dream.

Pronouns ‘*I*’ and ‘*we*’ can include in first person deixis, which is ‘*I*’ refers to the speaker itself and ‘*we*’ can be refers to the speaker and addressee only or speaker with other(s) such as in speech event, based on context.

2) Second Person Deixis

Pronoun ‘*you*’ is the pronoun that used to operate second person deixis. Levinson (1983:62), second person is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to

one or more addressee. From the Levinson's statement, we can know that second person deixis not only refers to one person but sometimes also more than one person. For example such as in:

- (1) *You* can make a lot of money and pay lower tax rates than somebody who make a lot less.

In the sentence above, there are two possible meaning or referent of pronoun '*you*'. First, maybe pronoun '*you*' refers to one person that is addressee or one who talk with the speaker. Second, it may refer to more than one person, in this case maybe those sentence said by a politician when he/she is getting speech in public with many audiences.

3) Third Person Deixis

Levinson (1983:62) states that third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which is neither speaker nor addressee of the utterance. It means that the third person deixis is the categories of person deixis that not indicate or refers to the both of speaker or addressee. Basically, there are some pronouns that included in third person deixis, they are in the form of singular; '*he/his*', '*she/her*', and '*it*' and also in form of plural '*they/them*'.

2.4.1.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis or sometimes called **spatial deixis** basically is the kind of deixis that indicate a space or pointing such kinds of location. Levinson (1983:62) states that place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participant of the speech event. In this case there are two kinds of distance that can indicate the reference of place deixis, called proximal and distal.

Proximal means ‘close to the speaker’ and distal means ‘away from speaker’. Additionally, Levinson (1983:79) also states that place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event. As simply, place or spatial deixis refers to indicate the location of the speaker or location that that are showed by the speaker.

The example of place deixis that most often we use are ‘*this*’ and ‘*here*’ for indicating the near objects, and ‘*that*’ and ‘*there*’ for indicating away objects. Such as that stated by Yule (1996: 12); One version of the concept of motion toward speaker, seems to be the first deictic meaning learned by children and characterizes their use of words like ‘*this*’ and ‘*here*’ (= can be seen). They are distinct from ‘*that*’ and ‘*there*’ which are associated with things that move out of the child’s visual space (can no longer be seen).

Yule (1996:12) “in considering place (spatial) deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker’s perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically”. Moreover, according to Lyons (1977:648) as cited by Levinson, the importance of locational specifications in general can be gauged from the fact that there two seem to be two basic ways of referring to object, first is by ‘describing or naming them on the one hand’, second is by ‘locating them on the other’.

In addition, Grundy (2000:28) explain that there are many more other example of place deixis, they are *here (proximal), there (distal), where (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, whither, whence), left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come, go, bring, and take.*

Exmaples of spatial deixis can be seen in following:

- (1) I'm writing to say I'm having to marvelous time *here*.
- (2) Look at *this* book.
- (3) He lived *there* last month.
- (4) What is *that*?

2.4.1.3 Time Deixis

The third type of deixis is time deixis. Time deixis is the kind of deixis that indicate about the time or pointing the time via language. Time deixis can also called as temporal deixis. Levinson (1983:62) states that time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). Fromkin (2009: 211) stated: “The following examples are all deictic expressions of time: *now, then, tomorrow, this time, that time, seven days ago, two week from now, last week, next April.*”

In addition, Yule (1996:14) explain that we can treat temporal events as objects that move toward us (into view) or away from us (out of view). The example of events coming toward the speaker from the future are ‘*next week*’, ‘*this year*’, etc. While the example of events going away from the speaker to the past are ‘*the last week*’, ‘*in days gone by*’, etc. Moreover, Yule (1996:15) also explain that to indicating temporal deixis in English, we also can use the tenses. According to Yule, the present tense is the proximal form of temporal deixis, in other hand the past tense is the distal form of temporal deixis. To make it easy to understand, look at this examples:

- (1) I live *here* now.
- (2) I lived *there* then.

Besides three basic types of deixis traditionally, according to some modern linguists such as stated by Levinson there are two more types of deixis that explain by Lyons (1968, 1977) and Fillmore (1971,1975), they are **discourse deixis** and **social deixis**.

2.4.1.4 Discourse Deixis

Levinson (1982:62) states that discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which including the text referring expression) is located. Moreover, Levinson (1983:85) explain that discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterances to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). As simply, discourse deixis can be defined as the types of deixis that indicate the location in the discourse or text.

Additionally, Levinson (1983:85) give more explanation; since the theory of discourse deixis unfolds in time, it seems natural that time-deictic words can be used to refer or indicate to the portions of the discourse, such as that can be seen in utterance: *last week* and *next Thursday*, we have *in the last paragraph* and *in the next chapter*. But not only time-deictic, place-deictic also can re-used in discourse deixis, such as demonstrated by words '*this*' and '*that*'. Thus, the word '*this*' can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse, while the word '*that*' can be used to a preceding portion of the discourse. The using of words '*this*' and '*that*' in the discourse context can be seen in the examples following:

(1) I bet you haven't heard *this* story

(2) *That* was the funniest story I've ever heard

The word '*this*' and '*that*' in the examples above cannot be categorized or included in place-deictic or place deixis, but it categorized as discourse deixis because they refers to such kind of discourse that is story.

2.4.1.5 Social Deixis

The last types of deixis called social deixis. Levinson (1983:63), "social deixis concerns that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referents". Moreover, Fillmore (1975:76) as cited in Levinson (1983:89), explain that social deixis concerns to the aspect of sentences in which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs. Based explained by Levinson above, we can know that social deixis is related to the social aspect of the speaker and the addressee, such as between a speaker or addressee with higher social status versus speaker or addressee with the lower social status.

In addition, Yule (1996:10) explain that expressions which indicate higher status are described as honorifics. And the discussion of the circumstances which lead to the choice of one of these form rather than another is sometimes described as social deixis.

2.4.2 Reference

Reference is the relation between a language expression such as this door, both doors, the dog, another dog and whatever the expression pertains to in a

particular situation of language use, including what a speaker may imagine. Reference is a vast and complex area of investigation, but my concern here is with the relationship between referring elements and deixis in general. Philosophers interested in reference (with some notable exceptions) have paid little attention to deixis. But deixis is very much implicated in the debate about reference, and recently philosophers and linguists have begun to analyze the "covertly indexical" nature of referring expressions.

As well as Yule (1993:245) stated that reference indicates the ability of the speaker or writer to enable the listener or reader for identifying something.

For example: A dog barked.

The example above is a meaningful sentence which is composed of smaller meaningful parts. One of the smaller parts is the phrase *a dog* which refers to a certain animal. We call this phrase a referring expression. A referring expression is a piece of language that is used as if it is linked to something outside language, some living or dead entity or concept of group of entities. The entity to which the referring expression is linked is its referent.

As Yule (1996:160) has widely defined the linguistics forms that also involving the deictic expressions is called referring expressions. Some of them are proper nouns (for example, Shakespeare, Hawaii), noun phrase: which are definite (for example. the author, the island) or indefinite (a man, a woman) and pronouns (for example, he, her).

Therefore, the reference of each expression can be identified that there is an assumption if the listener already knows the information of referring expression. Otherwise, it does not occur successfully when both of the speaker and listener do

not have the same background as the context of the referent in particular, the role of inference is also necessary to produce good reference. An inference is additional information used by the listener to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant.

Finally, the writer concludes that there is a relation between deixis and reference in pointing the origin of utterance. In short, the act of the speaker in referring to something in utterance is called reference and the expression that is used to refer to something in the utterance is known as deixis.

2.4.3 Context

When discussing pragmatics, reference, and deixis, it is clearly related to the context. Pragmatics is the study of meaning that depends on context. At the same time, in order to understand the reference of utterance, readers or listeners should be able to determine the context of the utterance.

Cruse (2006:315) state context is an important factor in the interpretation of words and expressions. Moreover, it is necessary to resolve ambiguities in spoken or written language. Context is an action. This means how people, time, and place can produce indicators that always refer to someone or something.

Associating language use with context, the three main variables that have been identified and conceptualized to determine contextual factors are field, mode, and tenor said (Halliday & Hasan 1985: 185). The field is related to social behavior, that is, what actually happens in the discourse or text. The tenor is related to the structure of the character, and the character must participate in discussions or texts. Mode is related to symbol organization, what role does language play in discourse or text.

In the end, the writer concluded that context is any information needed to explain a utterance or sentence, including people, places, or things, even though it is in oral or written form. This is an important factor in completing the meaning of the utterance or sentence.

2.5 Mayoral Election Debate

Debates are arguments about specific topics, especially those involving many people. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the term "debate" can be defined as a form of discussion on a specific matter in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments are raised, usually ending with a vote. There are many types of debates, including student debates, parliamentary debates, debates between senior public officials, mayoral debate and presidential debates.

The election debate is one of the most interesting debates in the world. In Indonesia debate is very popular and became a tradition before the general election. This is one of the most important opportunities for candidates to compete face-to-face on national live television to win the support of voters.

In fact, the purpose of the major's election debate is roughly the same as that of the debate, usually to convince the audience. What is different is the mayoral election debates of some mayoral candidates, the purpose of which is to persuade society to be convinced of their election activities. Jamieson (1988: 3) pointed out that elections invite voters to become fortune tellers. Through this event, the people or voters will be more aware of the candidate's special skills to solve their country's problems, so voters can choose a more rational choice when holding an election.

In the debate, each mayor candidate must have heated discussions on various topics such as economy, health, education, and crime, which are usually the most controversial issues in the region. The main purpose of these debates is to make voters not hesitate to choose who.

Mayor debates usually take place later in the election cycle after the party nominates candidates. The candidates met in a large auditorium, and then the debate was broadcast live on national television. The format of the debate varies, and sometimes there will be one or more reporters and moderators, in other cases the questions raised by the audience.

2.6 Previous Study

Previous study discuss about the research that was done by other researchers related to the theory of this research. By added previous study, the writer can learn a lot about the theory, and also know whether the research is good (same or different) and help the writer conduct the research. Therefore, the writer know how to do better than before.

The first research about analysis deixis conducted by Prasanti (2014) looks at types and the function of deixis analysis in the novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn (Book One)* by Stephenie Meyer and its Indonesian Translation *Awal yang Baru*. This research used Descriptive qualitative method, used Gionory for translation and Levinson for the Type of Deixis. The results of the research show that, firstly, there are five types of deixis words found in the novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn (Book One)* namely, person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. From 77 data, there are 32 or 41,56% data belong to personal deixis, 12 or 15,58% data belong to time deixis, 12 or 15,58%

data belong to place deixis, 14 or 18,18% data belong to discourse deixis, and 5 or 6,49% data belong to social deixis. It shows the most dominant of occurrence is personal deixis. Secondly, the equivalence of the data into equivalent translation and nonequivalent translation. From 77 analyzed data, there are 64 or 83,12% data belong to equivalent translation and 13 or 16,88% data belong to non-equivalent translation. So, the translation of deixis word found in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* (book one) novel is B which is very good. The similarities with this research used same theory that proposed by traditional theory that is Levinson (1983).

The second research is about deixis analysis conducted by Scholichah (2008) which the title is “*A Discourse Analysis on the Deixis Used in ‘Indonesia This Morning’ News Program of Metro TV Website*”. The research problems are “what type of Deixis are used in *Indonesia This Morning* news program on Metro TV website?” and “Which type of Deixis that mainly used in *Indonesia This Morning* news program on Metro TV website?” In this analysis, he used theory of Anderson and Keenan about deixis. In addition, this research used descriptive qualitative method. The result of study is the mainly type of deixis used is the temporal deixis which found 116 word and phrases, Which followed the person deixis, that found 43 data of words and phrases. And the last is spatial deixis that is 23 words and phrases.

The third study entitled “*Analysis the Use of the Kind of Deixis on “Ayat-Ayat Cinta” Novel by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy*” by Rosmawaty (2013). This study used a qualitative descriptive method in the form of content analysis. The research problem this study is “what kind of deixis on *Ayat-Ayat Cinta Novel* by

Habiburrahman El-Shirazy?” Based on the data analysis, it was found that the most dominant deixis is spell deixis. Then, there was also time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis in the novel. The result is the dominant species in the novel deixis is deixis pronouns persona. In the novel of *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* also found deixis place, deixis time, deixis discourse, and deixis social. Each of these deixis related closely by grammatical traits context speech or speech related events interorestation utterances are highly dependent on the context of the speech. All of deixis found in the novel of *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* are an expression or statement reflect the social system, economic system, education system, the idea system, and system of values describing what is desired and what is rejected.

And the fourth study observed in 2014 by Debi Ratna Wati used the theory of John I. Saeed to analyze "Deixis" in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Red" album. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative methods to describe the type of deixis. She found that there are three types of deixis that used by the songs writer in song lyrics of Taylor Swift's 'Red' Album, namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. Person deixis are most used by the song writer is singular first person 'I', because all of these song lyrics tell about life story the song writer itself. Spatial deixis is indicating the location between the speaker and the listener, including the locative adverb *here* and *there* and demonstrative adjective *this* and *that*. Temporal deixis is used to point to a time of event relative to the time of speaking, including the adverbs like *now*, *yesterday*, *tonight*, *future*. The research problem are “what kinds of deixis are used by Taylor Swift and the meaning semantically in her songs in 'Red' Album?” and “how does the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics in Taylor Swift's Album?”

The latest previous research is from Wiwi S Mokodompit (2013), entitled "Deixis in the Short Story "The Little Mermaid" by Hans Christian Andersen. She used a descriptive qualitative approach to the process. The results of this research, the dominant references used in the story "The Little Mermaid" are first-person, second-person, and third-person deixis. The researchers also found that time, role, and spatial deixis have different functions in each participant. This function can help the readers to understand the meaning in the utterance of the short story The Little Mermaid.

The similarity to the previous study is this research also about Deixis and use Descriptive Qualitative method as research design. The difference this research from previous research is, the subject to be analyze is debate activity and the writer focuses on identifying the kinds of deixis (Person, Spatial, and Temporal deixis) and focus on finding how the meaning of the deixis affect the meaning of utterances of the whole debate in the first Medan Mayor Election Debate: Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman Vs. Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi by using Levinson's Theory.

Therefore, the writer conclude that the deixis is useful to describe the function of personal, Location and Time which is connecting the utterance with relation of space and time. In answering the research question, the writer concludes that the deixis meaning can be analyzed by pragmatically to know how the substantively meaning and how the affects of the use deixis for whole debating between Bobby-Aulia Vs. Akhyar-Salman.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

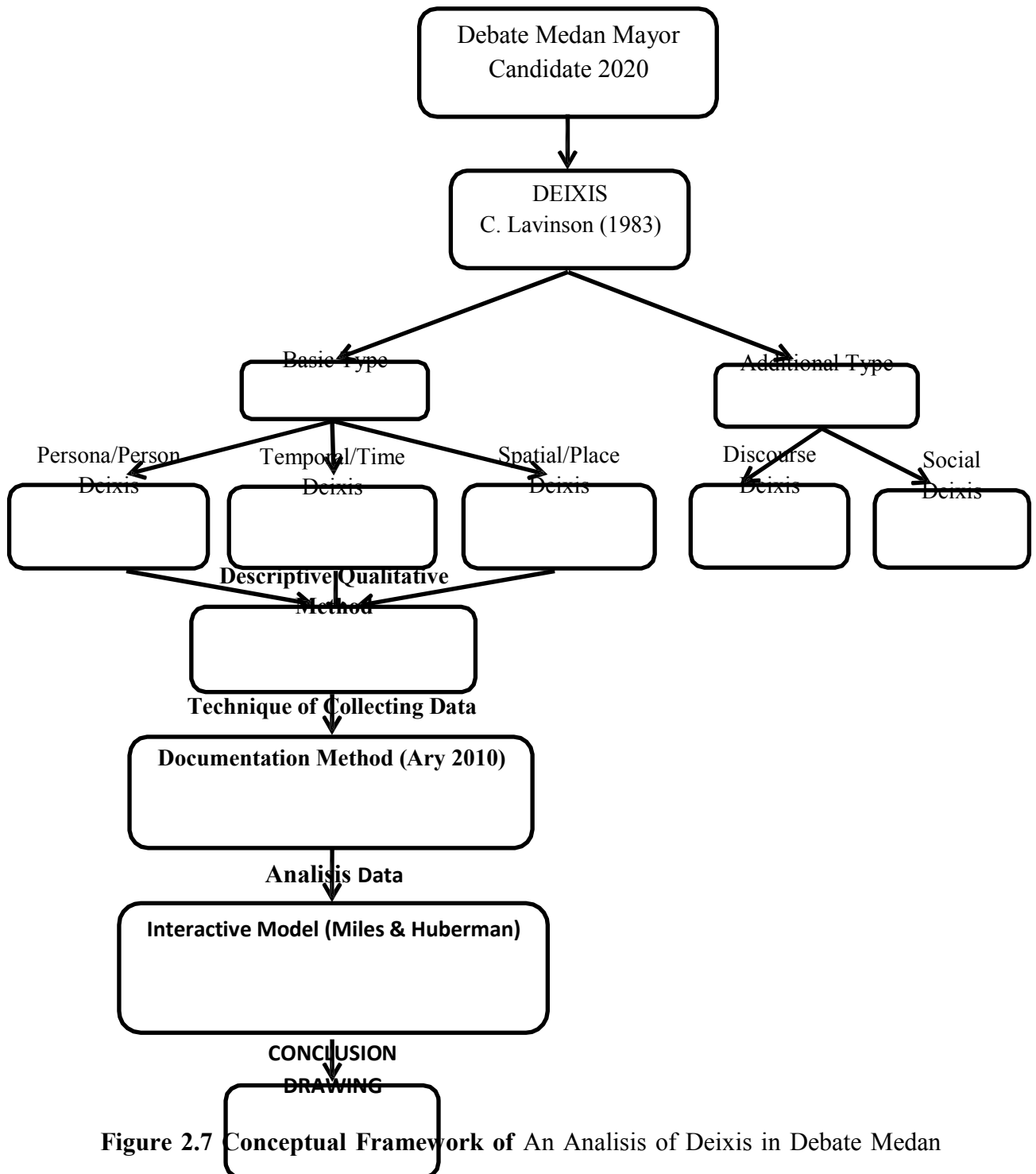


Figure 2.7 Conceptual Framework of An Analisis of Deixis in Debate Medan

Mayor Candidate 2020: Bobby-Aulia Vs. Akhyar-Salman

CHAPTER III RESEARCH

METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

In this study, the writer used qualitative research methods to analyze the data. Creswell (2014:221), qualitative research tends to collect data on the spot where participants experience the research question. They do not bring individuals into the laboratory (man-made situations), and they usually do not send tools for individuals to complete. It usually collects multiple forms of data, such as interviews, observations, documents, and audiovisual information, rather than relying on a single data source.

Then the writer review all the data, figure out their meaning, and organize it into categories or topics across all data sources. Therefore, in this study, generalization is not emphasized, but meaning is more emphasized.

3.2 The Data and Source of Data

In this research, the writer trying to analyze the types of deixis in Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman in the First Mayoral Election Debate versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in 2020. The data that was used in this research is the utterances contained types of deixis in debate election between Bobby Afif-Aulia Vs. Akhyar nasution-Salman based on Levinson Theory. The data taken from internet (<https://youtu.be/f3LfZPLdoIE>) which the form is debate video that recorded based on the real situation on November 7th, 2020.

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer used documentation method that is based the video taken from internet. Ary (2010:442), Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. Additionally, he also explain that documents may be such kind of personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.

The technique that used to collect the data in this research is based on some steps, they are:

1. Browsing the videos from youtube
2. Watched the videos that have been taken from youtube.
3. Make the transcript of the videos
4. Selected the data by selecting the utterances of Afif Nasution-Aulia

Rachman versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi that include deixis.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

The data analyzed by using the interactive model of Miles dan Huberman (2014:16) that define there are three activities in analyzing the data they are: data reduction, data display dan conclusion drawing/verification that is done interactively and continuously to complete, so that the data reach saturation.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this

research the data is in the form of video of The First Mayoral Election Debate between Bobby Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in year 2020. Based on Miles theory, in this step the writer firstly analyzing the data by watching the debate video, listen carefully and checking the data by reading the transcription to see the context. Next, the writer selecting the sentences or utterances of debaters which contains the deixis to be analyzed. After that, the writer categorizes the data based on three traditional categories of deixis, those are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. The writer also takes some notes related to the theory and deixis found in the transcription of First Mayoral Debate between Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in year 2020 and also makes summaries to make easy in analyzing the data and continuing the next steps.

2. Data Display

The second steps data display. Generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the writer shows or displays the data which is contains the deixis, not only as generally but specifically and clearly. The writer shows which sentences or utterances contains deixis, what categories of deixis in those sentence, why is it categorized as its category of deixis, and then extract the meaning of the deixis found in The First Mayoral Debate between Afif Nasution-Aulia Rachman versus Akhyar Nasution-Salman Alfarisi in year 2020.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. Final conclusion may not

appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively. In this step the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research problems and deixis theory that are used.

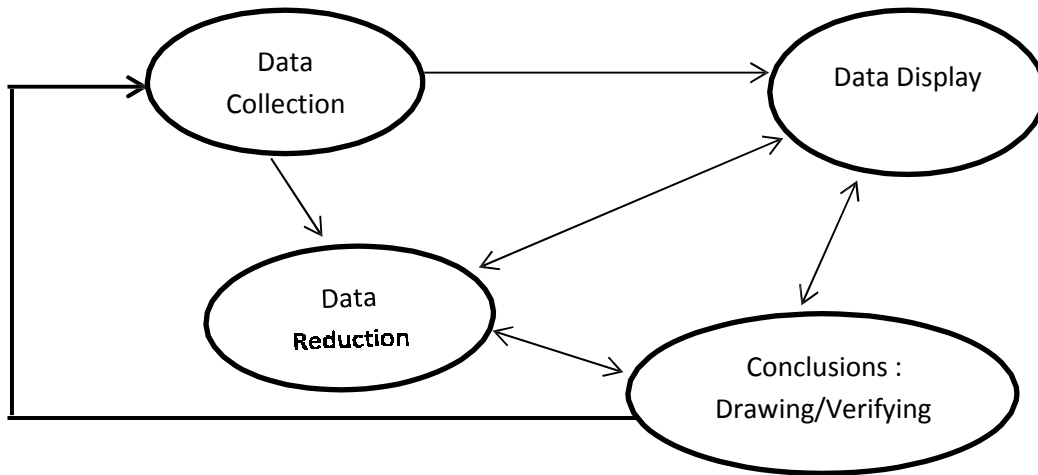


Figure 3.4 Components of Data Analysis : Interactive Model

3.5 Validity (Triangulation)

The trustworthiness of the data need to be checked to examine the validity of data. In this research the writer used the triangulation technique to observed the validity of the data. According to Susan Stainback in Sugiono (2007:330) the aims of triangulation is not to determine the truth about the same social phenomenon, rather than the purpose triangulation is increase one understanding of what being investigated. William Wiersma in Sugiono (2007:372) also state that triangulation the qualitative cross validation. It assist the sufficiency the data according to convergence multiple data source or multiple data collection text. There are four types to identify the tranguation data, they are :

1. Data Triangulation

The use of a variety of data sources including time, space, and person in a research. Data triangulation is the process of rechecked and compare information by writer which obtained in different sources. For example, it has been done by comparing observation data with interview data result, comparing what the informant said, and comparing circumstance and perspective of different people toward the similar event.

2. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation relates to the use of time in getting more valid data. Writer needs to do the observation more than once to make sure the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation relates to the use two or more theories which is combined when examining situation and phenomenon. Some theories support both the way of collecting and analyzing data need to be created more complete to give more comprehensive data.

4. Methodological Triangulation

Methodology triangulation relates to the rechecking the data or data result. The aim is to conduct the situation and phenomenon by using some methods. Methodology triangulation is similar with the mix or method approaches use in social science research. Where the result from one method are used to enhance, argument, and clarify the result of others.

In this research the writer used data triangulations and Theory Triangulation as the type which is appropriate to be applied in this research. In this

case, the writer using some data resources with different situations and circumstances such as the data that taken from the different people, time or different places. The writer will compare some theories proposed by Stephen C. Levinson and George Yule to support this research and make sure the data is valid.