CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is a process of carrying information which a speaker and a hearer should understand. Therefore, the language is used by human being to convey the information in order to be understood easily. In pragmatics, deixis is one part of a pragmatic study. Deixis is part of the language that is always present in daily communication. Deixis is a word that ispointedat the specific terms such as a person, a place or a time. Deixis is used to determine who the speakers are, where and when the speaker does the speech act.

In pragmatics, deixis is divided into three types: person deixis, time deixis, and deixis place. Personal deixis point ata speaker or a hearer in an act of speech. Temporal deixis indicates a time which points at the speaker's utterance. Meanwhile, spatial deixis indicates to point out to the space or place which is related to speech event. For instance, in the expression "*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 condition of this warning 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 December, 23rd 2016, "two weeks *ago"* will point at the previous two weeks of that time. Then, the word *"two weeks ago"* here is a temporal deixis.

As indicated by the above examples, this research discusses the study of deixis in a debate. Debate means an activity to compete arguments either between individuals or in groups. Some debates usually discuss the local issues but other debates discuss national or international issues. Debates aim to develop certain abilities among participants, such as the ability to express opinions, clear and structured, listen to different opinions about the local issues. Among many types of debate, presidential debates are mostly interesting to be researched because presidential candidates must explain and talk about the local issues. The writer chooses to study deixis in a presidential debate because the debate usually has complete utterances and full of deixis. Therefore, the presidential debate is an interesting object to be investigated.

In pragmatics, the study of deixis is also associated with the context to determine where the references are. In communication, people need to understand the context of the ideas or opinions. Sometimes utterances in conversation that are delivered by the speaker to a hearer are ambiguous. This situation can make problems in communication. Thus, context is important thing for the hearer to understand what the speaker's meaning.

Based on this explanation, the writer is interested to study and examine more deeply about spatial and temporal deixis used by two candidates in a presidential debate. The writer tries not only to find the type of deixis in the debate, but also to describe the way kind of deixis function in the context of utterance in the debate. Therefore, this thesis is entitled *Spatial and Temporal*

deixis Used by Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in The First Presidential Debate 2016 on NBC News.

1.2 Research Questions

In analysing this deixis phenomenon, this research is emphasized to analyze the questions as follows:

1. What are the types of spatial and temporal deixis which are used by Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in the First Presidential Debate 2016 on NBC News?
2. How do spatial and temporal deixis function in the context of two candidates's utterance in the First Presidential Debate 2016 on NBC News?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The aims of the study are:

1. To identify the types of spatial and temporal deixis which are used by Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in the First Presidential Debate 2016 on NBC News.
2. To identify the way of Spatial and Temporal Deixis function in the context of two candidates's utterance in the First Presidential Debate 2016 on NBC News.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is focussed on deixis. Yule's theory (1996) is proposed (pp.12-15) to analyze the spatial (pp. 12-13) and temporal deixis (pp.14-15). Then, Cutting's theory (2002) is also implemented to the context (pp.4-8). This deixis is limited into two categories, they are: spatial and temporal deixis which are used by Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in the First Presidential Debate 2016 on NBC News.

1.5 Methods of the Study

1.5.1 Data Collection

The data of this study are collected from the Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in the First Presidential Debate on NBC News. There were four steps that were taken in data collection. Firstly, the writer watched and listened to the debate from the site *www.youtube.com*. Secondly, the writer looked for the transcript of this debate which can be downloaded from www.*washingtonpost.com*. Thirdly, the writer categorized the types of deixis found in the debate. In this case, the writer only focussed on categorizing the spatial and temporal deixis based on Yule. Fourthly, the writer grouped the spatial and temporal deixis into their sub categories. Finally, the writer took two samples from each sub category of spatial and temporal deixis as the datum; one Hillary's utterance and another from Trump's utterance.

1.5.2 Data Analysis

The data analysis is done by using several steps. Firstly, after the data is identified by the writer by using Yule's theory of deixis. Secondly, the data is classified into type of deixis, namely; spatial and temporal deixis by using the same theory from Yule. Finally, the context of the utterances is analyzed by using theory of Cutting (2002. pp.4-8).

1.5.3. Data Presentation

The data of analysis are reported descriptively by using theory of Yule (1996, pp. 9-16). Cutting theory (2002. pp.4-8) is also used to describe the way spatial and temporal deixis function in the context of two candidate's utterance in the debate. This explanation is called the informal method by Sudaryanto (1993, p.62).