

## A Comparative of Deixis Found in the Speech of Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi

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### Abstract

*In listening to speeches sometimes there is a misunderstanding in interpreting the meaning of the speech in question. Through deixis can help listeners to understand the intended meaning of utterances in speech. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to describe the types of deixis in speeches delivered by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi. This study used a qualitative method using descriptive analysis as a data analysis technique. Data collection techniques used documentation techniques sourced from speeches by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi. The research data was collected from 6 speeches sourced from 3 speeches delivered by Mike Pompeo and 3 speeches delivered by Retno Marsudi. The data analysis technique is by identifying and interpreting all types of deixis in speeches, classifying the types of deixis found in ministerial speeches, and making conclusions. The results show that there are five types of deixis found in Mike Pompeo speech, namely: people deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Meanwhile, in Retno Marsudi speech, only 4 types of deixis were found, namely; people deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Differences are shown in the use of place deixis. The most dominant deixis used is person deixis in both speeches. Thus, the dominant type of deixis in speech can reflect the relationship between language structure and context that is not separated and must be communicated contextually and pragmatically. When listening to a speech, listeners can identify several types of deixis and make it easier for listeners to know the types of deixis in the speech.*

**Keywords:** *deixis, type of deixis, speech, Mike Pompeo, Retno Marsudi*

## Perbandingan Deixis yang Ditemukan dalam Pidato Mike Pompeo dan Retno Marsudi

### **Abstrak**

*Dalam mendengarkan pidato terkadang terjadi kesalahpahaman dalam mengartikan makna pidato yang dimaksud. Melalui deixis dapat membantu pendengar untuk memahami makna yang dimaksudkan dari ucapan dalam pidato. Untuk itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis deixis pada pidato yang disampaikan oleh Mike Pompeo dan Retno Marsudi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif sebagai teknik analisis data. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik dokumentasi yang bersumber dari pidato Mike Pompeo dan Retno Marsudi. Data penelitian dikumpulkan dari 6 pidato yang bersumber dari 3 pidato yang disampaikan oleh Mike Pompeo dan 3 pidato disampaikan oleh Retno Marsudi. Teknik analisis data dengan cara mengidentifikasi dan memaknai semua jenis deixis pada pidato, mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis deixis yang terdapat pada pidato menteri, dan membuat kesimpulan. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis deixis yang ditemukan di pidato Mike Pompeo yaitu: deixis orang, deixis waktu, deixis tempat, deixis sosial, dan deixis wacana. Sedangkan di pidato Retno Marsudi hanya ada 4 jenis deixis yang ditemukan, yaitu; deixis orang, deixis waktu, deixis sosial, dan deixis wacana. Perbedaan ditunjukkan dalam penggunaan deixis tempat. Deixis yang paling dominan di gunakan adalah deixis orang dalam kedua pidato. Dengan demikian, tipe deixis yang dominan di dalam pidato dapat mencerminkan hubungan antara struktur bahasa dan konteks yang tidak dipisahkan dan harus dikomunikasikan secara kontekstual dan pragmatik. Saat mendengarkan suatu pidato, pendengar dapat mengetahui beberapa jenis yang ada di dalam deixis dan memudahkan pendengar untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis deixis dalam pidato tersebut.*

**Kata kunci:** *deixis, tipe deixis, pidato, Mike Pompeo, Retno Marsudi*

### **A. Introduction**

Since language functions are used to communicate with one another, language is considered good and correct if it is used in an appropriate context. The meaning of words in utterance or written text can be known from their context. The meaning of words that can be interpreted based on the context is called deictic or deixis. According to Levinson (1983:9) and Marmaridou (2000), deixis is a part of pragmatics that has a connection with a certain word or sentence that changes because of the context. In line with this, Yule (1996:9) and Black (2006) also states that deixis is one of the most basic things we do with an utterance that serves as a means of pointing via language. It means 'pointing' is called a deictic expression. Deixis is a term for a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a time, place, or person(s). Deixis divides into several categories; there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Deixis is words that are pointed at certain things, such as people, objects, places, or time. Deixis is used to know who the speaker is, what the reference is, where the place is, or when the communication happens. Besides, deixis is a term for a word or phrase which takes its meaning element from situational context (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hymes, 2011). It means that meaning relies entirely on the situational context of utterances.

The terms of deixis can be found in the minister's speech to support the plot of the speech. The use of deixis in minister speech makes it the listeners easier to interpret the intended meaning. In listening to speech, sometimes the listeners can

get difficulties in understanding the meaning of misunderstanding in interpreting the messages as like in minister speech. Here the researcher wants to compare the 5 types of deixis that Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi want to use, the purpose of comparing Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi for teaching English is to find out which type of deixis is used most by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi when convey in their speech. In this study, the researcher chooses the minister's speech by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi. Here, Mike Pompeo is the speaker comes from the United States. While Retno Marsudi is the speaker come from Indonesia.

Speech is a power in itself, it means that through speech, the speakers can persuade the listeners (Noermanzah et al., 2018). More & Carling (1982) as cited in Purba (2015:75) state that, an interlocutor must be able to revise the sound uttered by another to locate some appropriate area within his store of accumulated and generalized experience. The most significant thing in the speech is the message that the speaker wants to convey to the listener. When the listener understands the message in the speech, he will respond or behaves positively (Meyer, 2017; Noermanzah, 2017). According to Mulyana (2006) and Gregory (1990) speech is an utterance with a good arrangement to be submitted to the crowd. It means besides the message, good arrangement of words, grammar, and reference from the speaker's speech is also important in delivering a speech to let the listener comprehend the message well.

The reason for deixis realized in Mike's speech and Retno Speech to avoid ambiguities meaning in an utterance is not clear by knowing the context and background knowledge about the topic being discussed because they have a significant influence in the United Nations and the world. Besides, this reason is used to know directly the speaker's utterances in their speech.

Moreover, in the context and the language, there must be deixis between them. Therefore, a speech is a good material to be analyzed in finding the deixis. The studies on deixis in a literary work such as novel, film, essay, short story, and speech have been done by several researchers such as; Tirza (2018): Deixis Interpretation on Donald Trump's Speech, This study was conducted by applying qualitative research. The result showed that there were 109 data on Donald Trump's speech Specifically 74 (67.89%) for person deixis, 14 (12.85%) for spatial deixis, 7 (6.43%) for temporal deixis. 13 (11.92%) for discourse deixis, 1 (0.91%) for the social deixis. An Analysis of Temporal Deixis in Donald Trump's Victory Speech by Anita (2017), the researcher uses qualitative method. The result of this research shows that there are 34 data that is divided into two kinds of temporal deixis usage, deictic use and non-deictic use. The deictic use consists of gestural usage and symbolic usage. They are 30 Words that classified to deictic use with 19 Words has gestural and 11 words has symbolic deictic use. And there are 4 words that classified to non-deictic expression. Deixis in Inauguration Speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono by Purba (2015), this research uses the content analysis qualitative research design. The findings show five types of deixis in the first and the second inauguration speech. From the analysis of the inauguration speech tends to use personal deixis as the dominant type of deixis. In the first inauguration speech, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is dominant

uses plural pronoun “kita (we)”, while in the second inauguration speech, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono uses first Personal Pronoun “saya (I)”. and the last previous researcher are Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) the title: An Analysis Deixis In Ridwan Kamil’s Speech At The Asia Africa Conference (Kaa). This study was conducted by using qualitative approach. From the five type of deixis, in Ridwan Kamil’s speech found that there are three types of deixis, namely person deixis (7 data) time deixis (3 data), and the last is social deixis (1 data).

This research is expected to provide understanding to readers in understanding the theory of deixis and knowing how to use deixis in the learning process. This research has benefits for students, especially the English Study Program, English teachers, and prospective researchers who have the same research. The first benefit for students of English Education Study Programs who will become teachers after graduating from college is that it can help them find appropriate and good examples of speech that should be used in the classroom. Besides that, students can also enrich their knowledge of languages. The importance of deixis for teaching is to add insight into the teaching of deixis, it is hoped that it can contribute to developing studies and analysis of linguistics studies related to the speech of the English teacher/lecturer during the learning process in the classroom, then the benefit is that the English teacher is expected to be an example of how to speak an appropriate utterance to students. The last benefit for future researchers who have the same topic of analysis is that they are expected to use this research as a reference related to their research on depiction.

The research deixis about comparing speeches needs to be done because this study is different from previous research. Thus, a study about deixis in minister speech becomes important to analyze. The purpose of this study is to Comparative Analysis of Deixis Found in minister speech by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi. The researcher will analyze the two groups of minister speeches by using Levinson’s theory. Types of deixis found by Levinson consist of; person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. From the explanation, the researcher decides to entitled this research “A Comparative Analysis of Deixis Found in the Speech of Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi”. By using deixis analysis, it hopes can help the listeners/readers or students to be easy to conceive the intended meaning of deixis use, especially in minister speech.

## **B. Research Methodology**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. According to Ary et al. (2010:419) and Bogdan & Biklen (1982), qualitative research investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, and materials. It focuses on understanding the context and attempts to explain the intentionality of behaviours. Qualitative inquiry is a generic term for an array of educational research approaches, such as ethnography, naturalistic inquiry, narrative research case studies, interpretive research, fieldwork, field studies, and participant observation.

The research subject in this study is deixis analysis that consists of five types based on Levinson (1983:68). It namely; person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. The research object in this study is

minister speech by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi. In this study there were 6 Speech , 3 speech by Mike Pompeo and 3 Speech by Retno Marsudi.

The data were collected by applying a documentary technique. In this research, the researcher did some steps to collecting data. The steps as follows: first, downloading Mike Pompeo Speech and Retno Marsudi Speech, second making script of Mike Pompeo speech and Retno Marsudi Speech, after making a script, the researcher identifying all the types of deixis from the two groups of minister speech on the checklist table. Third, the researcher will collect the data from the utterances which are found in minister speech by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi. Then in this step, the researcher will be classifying the types of deixis find in the minister speech from the dominantly used until the less used in the minister spoke. In the next, the researcher classifies all the data into the utterances contain deixis. The last, when the data collection section was finished, the data need to be processed to find the result. The data must be provided through qualitative and quantitative data as well. To find the quantitative data, the formula was needed to decide the percentage of the result. The formula was gathered from Walizer et al. (1987).

Miles & Huberman (1994) defined an analysis consisting of three streams of activity, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The first step is data reduction, the researcher analyzes the data by listening to recorded speeches carefully and makes the speech into written data, selecting the minister's sentence or speech that contains the deixis to be analyzed, categorizing the data based on Levinson's theory of the type of deixis. The second step is to display the data. In this step, the data containing the deixis is shown or displayed, not only in general terms but specifically and clearly. Each type of deixis in the sentence is categorized, the dominant type of deixis used by the minister. The final step is drawing conclusions and verification. At this stage, conclusions are drawn from the results of the research based on the formulation of the problem and the theory of deixis used.

After collecting and analyzing the data, the data was checked by comparing the analysis results with an independent rater. According to Arikunto (2014), co-researcher or co-rater was needed in avoiding the bias and subjectivity of the data. The data from co-rater analyzed to find the coefficient agreement. The formula was used to find the agreement created by H.J.X Fernandes and modified by Arikunto (2014).

Table 1. Strength of Agreement for Researcher & Co-Researcher

<b>KK (Coefficient Agreement)</b>	<b>Strength of Agreement</b>
0.81 – 1.00	Very Good
0.61 – 0.80	Good
0.41 – 0.60	Moderate
0.21 – 0.40	Fair
< 0.20	Poor

*Source: Arikunto (2014)*

The table above shows the strength of agreement for the data that come from the researcher and Co-researcher. From the result of the agreement (KK). this table was used as a reference to determine the level of agreement. The

strength of the agreement “Moderate” was the minimum agreement that must be achieved by the researcher and Co-researcher. This agreement strength was completely needed to avoid the subjectivity of the researcher.

## C. Results and Discussion

### 1. Results

#### a. Quantitative Analysis

The reliability was calculated also based on the data from the co-researcher. The coefficient agreement for the category of culture contents reached out about  $KK=1$ . It can be described for category deixis Mike Pompeo, the researcher and co-researcher have the strongest agreement. Meanwhile, the score for the category deixis in Retno Marsudi showed  $KK=1$  which means that both researcher and co-researcher have the strongest agreement. Nonetheless, the coefficient agreement still refers to the very good agreement as to the agreement interpretation. Thus, this finding clarified both deixis Mike Pompeo and deixis Retno Marsudi have high-reliability data.

#### b. Qualitative Analysis

##### *The types of deixis found in Speech by Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi*

There are five types of deixis found from the two groups of speech, namely: person, place, time, discourse, social. To analyze them, the researcher gives the example from the utterances of speech. All deixis types have been found from Mike Pompeo. A total number of 351 (100%) deixis has been found. The percentages of types of deixis for each classification are as follows: Person deixis is 181 (52%) that has dominated, Social deixis is 71 (20%), Time deixis is 54 (15%), Discourse deixis are 36 (10%), and place deixis are 9 (3%). From the previous point, the researcher notes that person deixis is dominant.

Whereas from Retno Marsudi a total number found 194 (93%). The most dominant type from the stories is person deixis. From the table above, it can be seen the result as follows; 103 (53%) person deixis, for the Discourse deixis 50 (19%), for Time deixis 21 (11%), for Social deixis 20 (10%), and the last number is placed deixis 0 (%). The number of places deixis 0 (0%) because deixis places pure adverb (here/there) / proximal not found in the speech of non-native speakers. In the analysis, the researcher gives some examples of deixis used in the several utterances of that speech.

##### **Person Deixis**

The first-person deixis refers to the speaker. Subject "I" is the singular pronoun while "we" is the plural. "Me" and "us" are included here as the object. For instances, look at some utterances below:

##### **The utterances by Mike Pompeo:**

- a) “*I* visited here early in my tenure as secretary of state, but once was certainly not enough.”
- b) “**We** agreed that the two nations with economies the scale of ours, the size of ours should be doing much more trade together.”

a) *I* refer to Mike Pompeo as the speaker and the audience as the addressee. *I* the first singular person deixis as the subject of the speaker. b) **We** of this

sentence referred to Mike Pompeo and Minister Retno. The Speaker is Mike Pompeo and Minister Retno is the listener. So, it means the word “we” as the first plural person deixis as the subject of the speaker.

**The utterances by Retno Marsudi:**

- a) “*I* believe that this could become a model of trade cooperation with other countries.”
- b) “**We** value your visit amidst this challenging time of the pandemic. It reflects your strong commitment to enhancing bilateral relations with Indonesia.”

a) *I* referred to Retno Marsudi as the speaker and the addressee in this utterance is the audience. Here, we can categorize *I* the first singular. b) **We** in this sentence referred to Retno Marsudi and the audience. The speaker is Retno Marsudi who talks with Minister Pompeo as the listener. So it means the word **we** as the first plural person deixis as the subject of the speaker.

**Place Deixis**

Place deixis is the words and phrases referred to as a location in a speech event. The place deixis indicated the locations close to the speaker and removed from the speaker. The words **Here** and **There** are locative expressions that indicate the space close to the speaker (Proximal). For instances, look at some utterances below:

**The utterances by Mike Pompeo:**

- a) “I visited **here** early in my tenure as Secretary of State, but one was certainly not enough.”
- b) “ We call on nations, particularly in Western Europe, to take responsibility for their citizens who are **there**.”

a) From the utterance, it can be seen that the word **Here** is the place deixis. The speaker is Mike Pompeo and The addressee is Retno and the audience. The location of the adverb **Here** in this sentence refers to the area relatively close to the speaker. b) The deixis word **There** it refers to the place of citizens, especially citizens of western European countries. The word **There** includes the distal place of deixis. It indicates the place away from the speaker.

**The utterances by Retno Marsudi :**

In the speech of Retno Marsudi place deixis pure Adverb (**here/there**) / proximal not found in the speech by Retno Marsudi.

**Time Deixis**

Time deixis is a word that referred to the time of the speaker's utterances. The form of time deixis like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last weeks, and this week. For instances, look at some utterances below:

**The utterances by Mike Pompeo :**

- a) “WFP **now** helps feed more than 100 million hungry men, women, and children in 80 countries.”

b) "We had a very productive set of discussions **today**."

a) The word **Now** can be categorized as a time of deixis. It refers to the time of Mike, as the speaker is talking to the audience in the room. He talked to them about WFP helps feed more than 100 million hungry men, women, and children in 80 countries. The Word **Now** is indicated as proximal of time. It both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being hard because in this utterance it directly listens by addressee. b) From the utterance, the word **Today** refers to the day or time when Mike Pompeo as the speaker utters the utterance. It refers to the time of Mike Pompeo shall Minister Retno (as the addressee) who has had a set of discussions.

#### **The utterances by Retno Marsudi:**

a) "**Now**, I would like to invite Secretary Pompeo to share his remarks."

b) "**Today**, Muslims around the world celebrate Maulid Nabi Muhammad SAW, the birth of Prophet Muhammad."

a) The word **Now** can be categorized as a time of deixis. It refers to the time of Retno, as the speaker is talking to Minister Pompeo and the audience in the room. The Word **Now** is indicated as proximal of time. It both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker's being hard because in this utterance it directly listens by addressee. b) From the utterance, the word **Today** refers to the day or time when Retno Marsudi as the speaker utters the utterance. It refers to the time of Retno Marsudi shall Minister Pompeo (as the addressee).

#### **Discourse Deixis**

Discourse deixis concerns with the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance. The deictic terms used here are demonstratives **This** and **That**. Thus **This** refers to a forthcoming portion of the discourse and **That** to a preceding portion. For instances, look at some utterances below:

#### **The utterances by Mike Pompeo :**

a) "Delivering on **this** duty to keep us safe and our freedoms intact."

b) "The pandemic **that** started in Wuhan."

a) From this utterance, we can describe **This** is referred to forthcoming portion, where **This** means what has happened with Mike Pompeo. b) The word **That** in this sentence referred to the proceeding portion. The utterance's speaker is Mike Pompeo and the addressee is the audience.

#### **The utterances by Retno Marsudi:**

a) "**This** crisis should not reverse progress in international cooperation."

b) "I, therefore, encourage **that** businesses representatives from our two regions to explore the potentials to deepen economic engagement between Indonesia and the LAC countries."



a) From the utterance, we can describe **This** is referred to as Crisis. b) The word **that** in this sentence referred to the businesses. The utterance's speaker is Retno Marsudi who talked with the audience as an addressee.

### **Social Deixis**

Social deixis refers to the social characteristics of distinctions between the participants or referents in a speech event. It gives an indication of his/her status within the social structure, and the relationship status both of the speaker and the addressee. For instances, look at some utterances below:

#### **The utterances by Mike Pompeo:**

- a) "I have a big job as Susan's **Husband** and Nick's **dad!**"
- b) "Today, Foreign **Minister** Retno and I affirmed the importance of keeping our shared values at the heart of our relationship and the heart of a free and open Indo-Pacific."

a) Mike Pompeo talked to the audience that he has a job as the husband of Susan and the father of Nick. From the description, we can conclude deictic words **Husband** and **Dad** indicated as rational social deixis. b) The Word **Minister** in the sentence referred to absolute social deixis. This utterance was uttered by Mike Pompeo to Retno (The addressee) that he called her **Minister**.

#### **The utterances by Retno Marsudi:**

- a) " **Dear** Mike, welcome back to Jakarta"
- b) " My meeting with **Secretary** Pompeo went very well and productive."

a) From the description, we can conclude deictic words **Dear** indicated as rational social deixis. This utterance was uttered by Retno Marsudi to Minister Pompeo (the addressee), that she called him **Dear**. b) The Word **Secretary** in the sentence referred to absolute social deixis. This utterance was uttered by Retno Marsudi to Minister Pompeo and the audience (The addressee) that she called him **Secretary**.

## **2. Discussion**

In this speech Mike Pompeo used some of deixis which are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. While in this speech Retno Marsudi used some of deixis which are person deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis. In this result Retno Marsudi don't used Place deixis.

The first research question in this study is what kind of person deixis the two speakers used in their speech. The most dominant person deixis found was the first person in the three speeches of each speaker. Where both of speaker are more dominant in using the first person compared to the second or third person. This indicates that the two speakers used the first person pronoun more frequently when speaking.

According Levinson (1983) states that person deixis includes first-person deixis, second person deixis, and third-person deixis. Person deixis is recognized easily in conversation, probably because person deixis is always used by the

speaker as the subject or object, and also as the possessive. The researcher also concluded that the addressee has to indicate and conceive what the speaker delivered in the utterance. According Levinson (1983) says that the addressee should understand what the meaning of the speaker said, not only grammatical but also should understand the meaning based on the context. Therefore, person deixis is pointed to the speaker, addressee, and another participant. It means that the reference of person deixis can be seen directly by seeing the referent of a personal pronoun or the names of the person itself.

Person deixis also as the most dominantly use in some of previous studies, such as in "Deixis in Inauguration Speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono" by Purba (2015). She has found 110 person deixis in the speech. She said that person deixis function to point out or to indicate someone or thing to get information clearly from the inauguration speech. Another finding from Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) they found the person deixis found 7 words in their title An Analysis Deixis in Ridwan Kamil's Speech at the Asia Africa Conference (Kaa). They think Ridwan Kamil more often uses person deixis in his speech because of its position as the mayor of Bandung and as a representative from Indonesia to read the DASASILA of Bandung. The last previous study is written by Tirza (2018) in her title Deixis Interpretation on Donald Trump's Speech found 74 Person deixis in the speech and she said in the speech, as majority many conversation in this speech where when speaker speaks and listener interruption their conversation.

The second research question in this study is what kind of place deixis the two speakers used in their speech. The results showed that in the three speeches by Mike Pompeo used place deixis pure adverb (**here / there**) / proximal. Whereas in the three speech by Retno Marsudi not found used place deixis pure adverb (here / there) / proximal. This showed that Mike Pompeo use place deixis more often in their speech. According Levinson (1983) The place deixis indicated the locations close to the speaker and removed from the speaker. The words **Here** and **There** are locative expressions that indicate the space close to the speaker (Proximal).

The third research question in this study is what kind of time deixis the two speakers used in their speeches. The results show that Mike Pompeo and Retno Marsudi used time deixis in their respective speeches. Time deixis is a word that refers to the speaker's pronunciation. According Levinson (1983) Like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant-role. It is important to distinguish the moment of utterance from the moment of reception. The deixis form like now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, next week, last week, and this week.

The fourth research question in this study is what kind of discourse deixis the two speakers use in their speeches. The results showed that the discourse deixis (**This / That**) / demonstratives are more predominantly used by two speakers than the discourse deixis conjunction. They more often used the word this / that in speech as discourse deixis rather than using the conjunction for discourse deixis. Cruse (2006) explain that when functioning as discourse deixis, **that** typically refers to a previously occurring item and **this** to something which is still to come.

The last research question in this study is what kind of social deixis the two speakers used in their speeches. The results show that Mike Pompeo used absolute social deixis more often in their three speeches, while Retno Marsudi used rational social deixis more often in their three speeches. It showed that the two speakers use a different type of social deixis.

According Cruse (2006) states deixis can give interpretation to the context of the utterance, such as who is speaking, the time, or place of speaking, the gesture of the speaker, the current location in the discourse, and the topic of the discourse. So, it implies that deixis expression can get directly from the utterance context that refers to one or more of the roles in the utterance context: the speaker, the hearer, the location, or the time.

To analyze utterance to a person, time, place, discourse, and social, is concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in which they are being used, and deixis is the study about how to encode or grammatical features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and also about the way in how to interpretation of utterances depends on an analysis of the context utterance. Deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the speaker to help the listener to understand deixis to understand the speech. It means that it will be better if the listener understands deixis to discover the meaning in a speech. Moreover, sometimes the listeners listen to some discourses of the speech to get the real sense of words or phrases because some words in a language cannot be interpreted directly. A deep understanding is regarded as important information that is focused on by most of the listeners. It means how deixis use in the speech; it does not depend on where the speaker comes from. So, the researcher concluded based on the finding of the data and discussion, deixis in the speech is the close relationship each other and do not be disappear.

#### **D. Conclusion**

The use of deixis makes it the listeners easier to conceive the meaning of Speech. Finally, through the results there are several things to be concluded that the most person deixis used in the speech is first person deixis. It probably because the first-person deixis is always used by the speaker as the subject. Using person deixis it can make the listeners understanding the intended meaning of utterances in the speech. It also involved context when or where the utterance is taking place. In place deixis, Mike Pompeo used place deixis in their three speech, while Retno Marsudi not used place deixis in their three speeches. This showed that the place deixis is more often used by native speakers in their speech. In Time deixis is used in the three speeches of each two speakers. Using time deixis is important to make the listeners distinguish the moment of utterance from the moment of reception. In discourse deixis, both speakers often used the word *this / that* as discourse deixis, they rarely used the word conjunction as discourse deixis. In the social deixis, there are two types, namely rational deixis and absolute deixis. This can be shown where Mike Pompeo used social absolute

deixis more often than social rational deixis. Whereas, Retno Marsudi used social rational deixis more often than social absolute deixis.

The differences indicated in the use of place deixis. In the speech by Mike Pompeo, place deixis is used, while in the speech by Retno Marsudi, place deixis don't used. In the speech by Retno Marsudi, the usage of Social deixis is more dominant than time. But in the speech by Mike Pompeo, time deixis deixis is more often uses than social deixis. Based on the title of the speech, it found that a speech by Retno Marsudi use more speech indicates the social information for analysis in Mike speech more points about the time information.

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