

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of research findings and the discussion of the research results. In finding items, researchers show data collected based on deixis found on Barack Obama's speech. As for the subject matter, namely researchers analyzed all the data to demonstrate the findings.

4.1. Findings

4.1.1. Findings of the type of deixis

Table 4.1. Identification of deixis.

No	Barrack obama's speech	Type of deixis				
		Personal	Spatial	Social	Temporal	Discourse
1	<u>I</u> stand before <u>you</u>	I, You				
2	The civil <u>war</u> was one of the bloodiest in <u>history</u>			War	History	

No	Barrack obama's speech	Personal	Spatial	Social	Temporal	Discourse
3	<u>My grandfather</u> signed up for a war the <u>day</u> after <u>pearl harbor</u> was bombed	My	Pearl harbor	Grand father	Day	
4	<u>He</u> fought in the name of a large <u>freedom</u>	He		Freedom		
5	After <u>september 11</u> , after witnessing the carnage and destruction, <u>the dust and the tears, i</u> supported <u>this</u> administration's pledge to hunt down and root out those who would slaughter innocents in the name of intolerance	I	This		<u>September 11</u>	The dust and the tears

No	Barrack obama's speech	Personal	Spatial	Social	Temporal	Discourse
6	<u>Weekend</u> warriors in <u>this</u> administration to shove <u>their</u> own ideological agendas down our throats	Their	This		Weekend	
7	<u>Now</u> let me be clear : <u>I</u> suffer no illusions about Saddam hussein	I			Now	
8	<u>A man</u> who <u>butchers</u> <u>his</u> own people to secure <u>his</u> own power	A man his				Butchers
9	But <u>I</u> also know that Saddam poses no imminent and direct threat to the <u>United States</u> or <u>his</u> <u>neighbors</u>	I His	United States Neighbors			

No	Barrack obama's speech	Personal	Spatial	Social	Temporal	Discourse
10	And that in concert with the <u>internasional community</u> <u>he</u> can be contained	He Internasional community				
11	<u>He</u> falls away into the dustbin of <u>history</u>	He			History	
12	Let <u>us</u> send a clear message to the <u>president</u>	Us		President		
13	Stop feeding the countless <u>wars</u> that rage across <u>the globe</u>		The globe	Wars		
14	And suppressing <u>dissent</u> and tolerating <u>corruption</u> and <u>inequality</u>			<u>Dissent</u> Corruption Inequality		

No	Barrack obama's speech	Personal	Spatial	Social	Temporal	Discourse
15	<u>You want a fight, president Bush?</u>					You want a fight, president Bush?
16	Let's fight to wean <u>ourselves</u> off <u>middle East oil</u>	Ourselves	Middle East oil			
17	Travel down <u>that hellish path</u> blindly		That hellish path			
18	<u>Nor</u> should <u>we</u> allow	We				Nor

In the table above, it presents that there are various types of deixis found in Barack Obama's speech which are used by researchers as data and the researcher aims to make it easier to understand the deixis used.

4.1.2. Findings of the most dominant deixis

Table 4.2. Table of frequency on deixis used in barrack obama's speech

No	Type Of Deixis	Frequency
1	Personal	16
2	Spatial	9
3	Social	8
4	Temporal	6
5	Discouse	4
	Total	43

Table 4.2 shows that personal deixis is still a high percentage in comparison other types of deixis. The most dominant personal deixis found and used by Barack Obama's in his speech in the table above shows that 16 times use of personal deixis, 9 times use of spatial dexis, 8 times use of social dexis, 6 times use of temporal deixis and 4 times of use of discourse deixis.

4.2. Discussion

This part of discussion elaborated the research findings based on the two research questions. The first part of discussion described the deixis found in the barrack obama's speech based on the findings on table 4.1, while the second part of discussion described the most dominant type of deixis found in barrack obama's speech based on the findings of table 4.2 about the dominant deixis used in barrack obama's speech.

4.2.1. Discussion of the type deixis of deixis

4.2.1.1. Personal deixis

" I stand before you"

In the word "You" The other person is someone, but can refer to a woman or a man, so a reference can change depending on who says it. And the word "You" describe people who are listening to Barack Obama's speech, therefore the word "you" is included in personal deixis.

" My grandfather signed up for a war "

The word "My" refers to someone where the word "My" describes Obama's and in the word my grandfather, Barack Obama's grandfather influenced and contributed to efforts against the Iraq war.

" He fought in the name of a large freedom "

The word "He" is a subject that refers to someone, namely Barack Obama's who fought in the name of freedom for the peace of the people in his country.

" I suffer no illusions about Saddam Hussein "

In the "I" word the speaker is Barack Obama's, which states that he suffers no illusions about Saddam Hussein. therefore the word "I" is a personal deixis.

" Nor, should we allow "

The word "we" refers to personal deixis, because the word "we" is not known as male or female. according to Levinson (1983) personal deixis relates to the understanding of speech participants in the situation in which the utterance is made. The categories of personal deixis are divided into three parts: the categories are first person, second person, and third person when referring to the persons and entities of the speaker and hearer of the utterance concerned.

4.2.1.2. Spatial deixis

" The day after pearl harbor was bombed "

The word "pearl harbor" refers to a location, namely a naval port, which is the headquarters of the United States Pacific fleet, therefore the word "pearl harbor" is a spatial deixis because it relates to the notion of location or place used according to speakers in a incident.

" I supported "this" administration's pledge to hunt down and root out "

The word "This" is a spatial deixis because it states the place where the event occurred. The word "This" in administration refers to a government, in this case it refers to the government of the United States led by Barack Obama.

" But i also know that Saddam poses no imminent and direct threat to the united States or to his neighbors "

The word "United States and neighbors" is a spatial deixis because it can be seen as the location where the speaker communicates in conversational activities. According to Levinson (1983) spatial deixis relates to the understanding of the location or place used by the speakers participating in the conversation. The word "United States" refers to a nation, people, country in America continent, while "neighbors" refer to neighboring countries around the United States.

4.2.1.3. Social deixis

"The civil war was one of the bloodiest in history"

In the word "War" which describes the social reality in an event, the notion of "War" is a social deixis. because the word "War" describes a condition in society where there is conflict and bloodshed.

"He fought in the name of a freedom"

In the word "Freedom" the speaker states the social conditions in that event, therefore "Freedom" is a social deixis because the word "Freedom" describes a condition in which people have the freedom to feel comfortable and safe.

"And suppressing dissent and tolerating corruption and inequality"

The word "corruption and inequality" is a social deixis because it refers to social circumstances and roles in events. According to Agustina (1995), the characteristic of social deixis is to reveal or show differences in social characteristics between speakers and interlocutors with topics or references referred to in an utterance. the word corruption refers to a condition that occurs in

society which is a form of dishonesty committed by someone in a community or state organization for personal gain, while the word inequality refers to the economic inequality that occurs in society. Therefore, these two words are social deixis because they describe conditions in society.

4.2.1.4. Temporal deixis

" Now let me be clear "

In the word "Now" there is a time pointer when the speaker is speaking, "Now" refers to the time when Obama delivered his speech, namely in October 2002, where Obama gave his speech about against the Iraq war.

" After September 11, after witnessing the carnage and destruction "

In the word "September 11" refers to the time when the event occurred, the word "September 11" refers to a tragedy of the terrorist attack that attacked the WTC towers on "September 11", 2001 therefore "September 11" is a temporal deixis.

" He fall away into the dustbin of history "

In the word "History" refers to the speaker's perspective on the past, therefore "History" is a temporal deixis. According to Levinson, (1983) temporal deixis refers to the relative time in which a conversation or conversation takes place.

4.2.1.5. Discourse deixis

" After september 11, after witnessing the carnage and destruction, the dust and the tears "

The word "The dust and the tears" refers to something the speaker is talking about, therefore "The dust and the tears" is a discourse deixis. The word "The dust and the tears" refers to the terror felt by the victims on September 11 because amidst the panic and conditions covered in dust many cries were heard from the victims, therefore the word "The dust and the tears" has the meaning of discourse which means means the fear and sorrow of the victims of the tragedy.

" You want a fight, president Bush? "

In the sentence "You want a fight, President Bush?" refers to the speaker's expression of what was discussed, therefore "You want a fight, President Bush?" is the deixis of discourse. in the sentence "you want a fight, president bush?" that's actually not a statement of a challenge to president bush to fight, but a rhetorical / rhetorical statement to encourage president bush to want to order american troops to fight against terrorists.

"Nor should we allow "

In the word "Nor" the speaker expresses his expression in an event, therefore "nor" is a discourse deixis. According to Agustina (1995) discourse deixis is the mention of certain parts of discourse that refer to things that use elements. the word "Nor" is discourse deixis because this word is used to add a negative statement that occurred before it, this means that from the use of the

word "Nor" it is concluded that previously there was a negative statement about a situation.

4.2.2. Discussion of the most dominant deixis

This discussion section elaborates on the research findings based on table 4.1.2 which describes the most dominant type of deixis found in Barak Obama's speech. Based on the findings in table 4.1.2, the dominant deixis used in Barack Obama's speech is personal deixis. This is evidenced in sentences that reads "I stand before you". which is the word "I" referring to himself used by Barack Obama to show that he is against the war against Iraq. In previous research, Barack Obama also used the word "I" which stated that "I suffer no illusions about Saddam Hussein" this stated that Obama's barracks did not want us to be provoked by things which referred to the war getting worse.

4.2.2.1. The dominant number of deixis found

Table 4.1.2 shows the frequency of using deixis in Barack Obama's speech. The data provided reveals that personal deixis is used 16 times in the speech. Personal deixis is the use of words or phrases that refer directly to a particular person or group in communication. In the context of Barack Obama's speech, the use of high personal deixis shows that he actively engages and interacts with his audience. The use of personal deixis in speech can include the use of first person pronouns such as "I" or "we", as well as the use of second person pronouns such as "you" or "your". Through the use of personal deixis, Obama tries to build a personal connection with listeners and appeal to them directly. By using personal

deixis 16 times, Obama may want to strengthen the sense of community and trust between himself and his audience.

4.2.2.2. The argument about the most dominant personal deksis

Based on the data listed in Table 4.2, it can be seen that personal deixis is the most dominant type of deixis used in Barack Obama's speech with a frequency of up to 16 times. This shows that the use of personal deixis in the speech is very significant and dominates the use of other types of deixis.

Obama's use of personal deixis indicates a deliberate attempt to create a personal and direct connection with his audience. This can be interpreted that Obama is trying to convey his message personally and present himself directly in the speech, by using personal deixis 16 times, Obama allegedly wants to connect himself with listeners emotionally and create a stronger personal bond. This increases trust and audience involvement in the speech, because they feel personally considered by Obama. In addition, the use of dominant personal deixis can also reflect a more inclusive communication style and consider the role and participation of individuals in the speech. By referring directly to the audience through the use of first and second person pronouns, Obama conveys the message that listeners have an important role in the context in which he conveys.

Overall, the use of personal deixis 16 times in Barack Obama's speech shows that personal dexis is the most dominant argument in his speech. This proves that Obama is trying to actively involve, build trust, and high light the role of individuals in the speech.