

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Speaking

Speaking activities can be broadly divided into seven categories, including storytelling, interviewing, speaking from pictures, speaking from sound, debating, speaking in groups, and giving speeches (Leong et al., 2017). Speaking is one of the four skills that should be acquired when learning English. Writing and speaking are two useful language skills. Thinking language is defined as language that has undergone a mental process in order to be considered useful. In order to express themselves and share knowledge, people need to communicate.

Teaching and learning speaking English as a second language can be difficult since students must be proficient in many areas, such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and other areas. When the students want to talk, they should take all of those things into account. (Hayudin and Jamilah, 2018:59) Thus, speaking is the skill that students struggle the most to acquire. This is difficult because speaking or saying something to someone else requires consideration of many interrelated elements, including concepts, language used, what to say, proper usage of grammar and vocabulary, pronunciation, listening to others, and answering them.

As stated by Ahmadi and Long (2017) pronouncing words correctly, using proper grammar, and vocabulary, comprehension, and fluency. By comprehending the elements of speaking, students will be better able to provide and request information during speaking performances, which will increase the effectiveness of

the speaking activity in the classroom.

It can conclude that speaking is one of the most important language skills because it is the first means of oral communication, idea sharing, and producing a specific point of language while also knowing how to use linguistic competence. These conclusions are based on the explanations of speaking that have been mentioned above. Speaking requires knowledge of grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and other linguistic components, making it the most difficult part of learning and teaching English. Speaking is therefore a tool for interpersonal interaction and communication. Speaking allows people to communicate and exchange ideas, knowledge, and other things.

2.1.2 Speech

Accordingg to Oxford Dictionary (2022), a speech is an official discourse or talk given by an individual to participants in a forum with the aim of communicating a message or directive. Speech is one of the speaking activities in which the speaker uses information and ideas to clearly communicate with the listener or interlocutor in an effort to influence, alter, persuade, or reinforce the listener's attitude or behavior.

Speech is one way that students can practice speaking English. Students should speak clearly and accurately when sharing their knowledge and opinions with a listener or audience so that the audience can accept and comprehend the message they are trying to convey. In other words, in order to become good speakers, especially when giving speeches, students need to have the ability or skill. Seven categories of

speaking activities can be identified: (1) talking using pictures; (2) speaking using sounds; (3) speaking using pictures; (4) telling stories; (5) conducting interviews; (6) discussing and debating; and (7) giving speeches [9]. In addition, different activities exist depending on the goal one wishes to achieve. Speaking in front of an audience demands a different delivery style. Distinct situations necessitate distinct kinds of speeches. Various sources classify these speeches according to the goal of the speech or the amount of preparation time needed.

There are three different kinds of speeches. Informative speeches are the first kind, and they are intended to impart a brief but valuable knowledge to the audience. Persuasive speeches are the second kind of speech, and their goal is to influence listeners' opinions or actions. Ceremonial speeches, which include toasts at weddings, funerals, and graduations, are the third category. These speeches are given to commemorate significant life events.

To sum up, Speaking in front of an audience to make a point in a particular circumstance is called speech. Therefore, the listener, or audience, is present in a speech along with the speech presenter, who serves as the speech's source. The speaker hopes the listener will understand what is being said. a speech ought to be given in an orderly, thoughtful, and genuine manner. Every speech given in public has a purpose, whether it be to entertain, influence, or inform the audience.

2.1.3 Deixis

Deixis is a phenomenon in human language where a specific expression's referential depends on how it is used in context (Williams, 2019). Understanding

deixis facilitates the use of deictic words between the speaker and the listener because it shows the relationship between language and context. Five categories of deixis were put forth by Levinson (1983): person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis.

The study of pragmatics, which examines how language and context interact, can be found in written texts, poetry, song lyrics, drama scripts, written texts, and conversations (Purba, 2018). According to Putri and Budiarsa (2018), deixis uses a word or construction that is asked in line with the conversation but refers to something that is not spoken in the language. Referrals or appointments may be made using the format formerly known as anaphora. The word "cataphora," which refers to a form that will be discussed later, can also be used to guide reconciliation. The relationship between language and context in the structure of language itself can be expressed very clearly through the use of deixis study. Words that are deictic include me, you, they, here, today, this, that, students, teachers, and presidents.

2.1.4 Types of Deixis

1. Person Deixis

Yule (1996) asserts that person deixis clearly follows a fundamental three part division, which is represented by the pronouns for the first, second, and third persons, "I," "you," and "she," "he," and "it," which indicate the roles of participants in a conversation, such as the speaker or the subject of the discussion. There are three categories of Deixis people. specifically in the first, second, and third person. A person deixis that presents themselves as a participant is known as

first person. I, me, my, myself, and mine, for instance. First person can also represent us as the individuals involved, we and ourselves. Second person is then used. The term "second person" designates the other participant. Take you, your, yours, yourself, and yourselves, for instance. The third person is the last. The third person involved is referred to as the third person. Such as him, his, their, them, themselves, etc.

According to the definition given above, speakers (individuals having a discussion), the listener (the individual who hears or responds to the discussion), and additional participants in the discussion. Thus, there are multiple roles involved in a conversation, including those of the speaker, the receiver, and others (third person). For example, from the Grand final NUDC 2020, the speaker as prime minister delivered the following statement:

"we do believe that right now young generation is trapped between two conditions number one they wanted to pursue their independent decision or on their dreams on what they would like to become but second they are pertinent to oblige to have contribution towards the nation". In this paragraph, the person deixis found is the word "we" as first person and "they, their" as third person.

2. Time/temporal deixis

Time/temporal deixis is the second kind of deixis. Temporal deixis is a useful tool for showing "now" and "then" times. Levinson (1983: 62) defines time deixis as the interval of time during which the utterance was made. Adverbs of time such as now, immediately, recently, today, tomorrow, yesterday, and more

precise time are used to express time or temporal deixis (Sitorus & Herman, 2019). More precise time examples include displaying days, years, dates, and times. for example, from the Grand final NUDC 2020, the speaker as Opposition Whip delivered the following statement:

“as what we see today for example in twitter how people are often creating this course about whether this is something good or bad and so on and so forth so it also becomes a checks and balances towards this kind of movement of youngster”. In this paragraph, researcher found the word "today" as time /temporal deixis.

3. Place/spatial deixis

Spatial deixis is a useful tool for indicating locations. The meaning of each of these expressions depends on listeners and speakers who are in the same situation like here, there, up, bottom, north, inside etc. According to Anggraeny (2018), deictic expressions are most useful when speaking face-to-face with people who can understand you right away but need to be translated for someone who is not present. for example, from the Grand final NUDC 2020, the speaker as Leader of Opposition delivered the following statement:

“this narrative will remind the young generation about their important roles inside of the society in solving a lot of problem that even government have limited capacity in solving this kind of the proble”. In this paragraph, researcher found the word "inside" as place/spatial deixis.

4. Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis is the fourth. One kind of deixis is discourse deixis, which describes discourses like this or that. Discourse, also referred to as deixic text, is defined by Levinson (1983: 85) as the use of expressions in multiple utterances to refer to specific portions of the discourse that contain the utterances (including the utterance itself). According to Ainiyah et al. (2019), this and that, which can be used to refer to both the previous section and a portion of the discourse, are examples of the term deictic used here. For instance, from the Grand final NUDC 2020, the speaker as Prime Minister delivered the following statement:

“we do believe the narrative of young generation is the engine of transmitter come from number one the older people who thinks that they are uncap the things that the moment when they are older their productivity will be lessened”. In this paragraph, researcher found the word "that" as discourse deixis.

5. Social deixis

Social deixis is the fifth. Social relations or social differences are referred to as social deixis. According to Levinson (1983: 63), social deixis is the encoding of social differences in relation to the role of the participant, particularly elements of social interactions that take place between the speaker and the listener. According to Jaya (2019), social deixis is a type of deixis that deals with social information contained in a speech about the social relationships between two participants. A variety of terms, including pronouns for civility, titles, addresses, honorifics, and terms of heredity, are employed as deixis. For example, from the Grand final NUDC 2020, the speaker as Prime Minister delivered the following statement:

"this young generation narrative means that they expect young generation to have the ability to criticize the policy that made by the government".

In this paragraph, researcher found the word "government" as social deixis.

Deictic verbs are those in every language that "point to" "things" in the social context of the speaker and the listener. One can only interpret these verbs by understanding the context in which they are employed. Examples of dedicated

It can be conclude that deixis describes statements whose interpretation depends on the extralinguistic context of the utterance, such as the speaker's gestures, the time and place of the speech, or the speaker's current location. Due to the fact that deixis has significant speech norms for interpersonal communication. According to a different interpretation, the phenomenon by which we comprehend the meaning of particular words and phrases is known as deixis in the field of linguistics.

words in English are the first- person pronouns "I", "you", "she", "he", "it", "they", and "us", which denote any individual involved in a speech act. The second category of positional expressions designates the speaker space, and examples of these are here, there, this or these, that or those. The most recent instance is stated as of right now, yesterday, and tomorrow, last month, next week, etc. It is related to the time the speaker speaks.

Table 1. Previous Study

No	Research	Title	Result
1.	(Amalin et al., 2023).	Deixis in Taylor Swift's Speech at New York University Spring Graduation 2022: A Pragmatics Study	<p>This research uses qualitative and descriptive research method.</p> <p>The subjects was Taylor Swift.</p> <p>This study uses classifying and analysing the types. The result shows that there are 51 data of five deixis types found in Taylor Swift's Speech at New York University Spring Graduation 2022, consisting of: 6 data (11.7%) of person deixis, 5 data (9.8%) of place deixis, 6 data (11.7%) of time deixis, 1 data (1.9%) of discourse deixis, and 33 data (64.7%) of social deixis. (2) The data analysis revealed five factors that influence the use of deixis: participant role, usage function, social status, formality/informality, and</p>

			intimacy.
2.	(Wardani et al., 2021)	Analysis of Deixis in Stephen Colbert's Commencement Speech	<p>This research uses qualitative descriptive method. The subjects was Stephen Colbert. The result shows that Stephen Colbert most commonly employed a person deixis in his speech, which consisted of 232 words and was primarily centered around the word "I am." There are four deixis: discourse (48 words), place (9 words), time (26 words), and social (34 words). In all, 349 frequencies were identified across the five different categories of deixis in Stephen Colbert's commencement speech.</p>
3.	Saputri., (2021)	An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script	<p>This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The objectives of this study were to find the types of deixis and to find the dominant of deixis in Black Swan Movie. From the analysis, it is found that there are four types; personal deixis,</p>

			spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis and the most dominant deixis used in Black Swan Movie Script is personal deixis.
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The researcher chose to examine deixis in this study because it is a crucial topic to understand given its importance in pragmatics research. The language can clearly understand the meaning when there is a miscommunication between the speaker and the listener regarding the meaning of words related to the context and whether the listener is aware of it. Understanding deixis as a whole is crucial for teaching materials or learning media to help students comprehend speeches and know how to analyze the english lecturers' deixis in the class.

2.2 Previous Study

The similarity between this research and previous research is that it examines deixis. Previous research focused on what deixis is used by speeches and films in the previous study and how much deixis is used by speakers such as speeches in the first and second previous studies, as well as films in the third previous study. And also previous studies and researchers used qualitative methods which focused on describing the deixis used by speakers and films.

However, previous studies examined deixis which focused on one thing, such as a speech by only one person, but no one has studied deixis such as English lectures that teach in the class with eight lectures with different deixis results.

Researcher will examine what deixis used by the english lectures at Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu.

Deixis is used to indicate things based on the conversation's context. In addition, this helps to ensure that there is continuous communication. Deixis is therefore crucial to a conversation since it can refer to an existing thing, person, or object in a variety of ways depending on the context. Because the context determines the reference of the deictic form, its use in discourse requires a clear context. English lectures deliver their speeches regularly in deixis form correctly. Consequently, context plays an important role in identifying the type of deixis used in conversation.