THE ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH

INAUGURATION

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by
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“It always seems impossible until it’s done”

- Nelson Mandela
DEDICATION

This final project is dedicated to my precious family and everyone who has supported me to achieve this final project: "I cannot be grateful any more for your overwhelming support."
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Marlinda
ABSTRACT


**Keywords:** Deixis, Types of Deixis, Inaugural Adress.

The objectives of this study are to identify the kinds of deixes and deixis behind the inauguration address of President Joe Biden and to identify the significance of them are shown in the most prevalent deictic words in the Inaugural Speech of Joe Biden. In addition, to know the contribution this research provides to pragmatics teaching. Qualitative method was employed for data analysis, and descriptivetecnique was used for the methodology. From the five deixis kinds, The findings revealed that three deixis, namely personal, spatial, and temporal deixis were identified in the inauguration address of Joe Biden; Personal deixis (67% data), spatial deixis (21% data) temporal deixis (12% data). The explanations of deixis also indicated that personal deixis was the most significant type to be found in JoeBiden’s speech inauguration. This Analysis discovered certain deixis which helped the speaker and the listener better grasp the interpretation of utterance especially in Joe Biden’s speech inauguration.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The chapter consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, limitation of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of The Study

Some students realize that study of pragmatics is something hard to learn. Pragmatic material consists of a basic utterance. Pragmatics seems to give the first impression of it being quite basic: the examples and the methods in which they are presented appear compatible with our daily talk understandings. Pragmatics is essential to understand of language, especially deixis for those of us learning English as a second language, because some individuals have difficulty understanding the speaker's intention; studying deixis will make it simpler to communicate utilizing context (Setiakawanti & Susanti, 2019). As time goes by, we recognize that pragmatic concepts are complicated indeed, whereas the underlying principles in syntax have flexibility and clarity that make syntax seem less difficult the more we study it. Additionally, In his book Birner (2013) declares that is not enough to know what the words meant by what they said, that we also need to know who uttered the statement and in what context. Knowing why they spoke it and what they meant for us to understand, they do not need to know the added meanings of the words (pragmatics).
Furthermore, students cannot understand what teachers are saying in several interactions with teachers and students in classrooms frequently unless they understand the context. Leong & Ahmadi (2017) defines that many language learners struggle to express themselves during interaction activities. Teachers cannot understand the utterances produced by students if they do not know who, whom, where, and when they communicate with. For determining the meaning of utterances pragmatically, Yule categorized the pragmatic analysis into five components: presupposition, speech act, entitlement, implicature and deixis (Yule, 1996). Deixis does not seem very familiar with one of the most essential things to do with utterances. The researcher usually uses deixis in both spoken and written language. The Deixis study is to know who the speaker is, who the audience is, and the place to use deictic terminology.

Moreover, most researchers use kinds of writing text such as a novel, online newspaper, selected surah in Al-Quran, and story selected from Christian Bible in conducting deixis analysis. Nevertheless, she focuses on analyzing kinds of spoken text in analyzing deixis study that is speech. Some analysis of the pragmatics that the researchers found especially for address is in the field of speech act. She additionally tries to find out the new analysis by presenting the, place deixis, time deixis, and person deixis to find out how the representative of Joe Biden’s speech with the deixis that used.

Joseph R. Biden Jr, As the 46th US president, was sworn officially. It had been decades in the making, and it was a moment of political victory. Before Biden being the president of USA, From Richard M. Nixon to Barack Obama,
Joe Biden has long political career spanned eight presidents. With his inauguration address, Joe Biden became the country's oldest president. The address was written well with inspiring themes and powerful rhetorical flourishes. The speech explains Biden's awareness of the value of the speech brings high dreams and aspirations to the President and proposes a better future in the United States to the people's hearts and minds. In view of all that has been mentioned so far, the researcher is interested to analyze Joe Biden’s speech inauguration since it is the pinnacle of Joe Biden’s career in the political atmosphere.

The first inaugural address, held at Capitol Plaza in Washington, D.C., was also important for President Joe Biden, who made a first oath of office immediately afterwards on Wednesday, January 1st, 2021. President Joseph. R Biden Jr. highlighted the importance of unity in his first speech as president of the United States. The researcher figures out that Joe Biden uses deixis, an important term in pragmatics that has the function to point something such as ‘you’, ‘I’ ‘this’, ‘that’, ‘them’, and so on.

Therefore, the crucial deixis point in Joe Biden’s speech is that his listener should understand the content of the message. In addition to the meaning, the listener may understand the words. The address, time, and location of the speech are included. In linguistics and the philosophic literature of language, three main types of deixis are traditionally discussed: person, location and time. (Huang, 2007). Person deixis deals with identifying the interlocutors or roles of the participant in a speech event. Time Deixis is about the encoding of
temporal points and durations, with relation to the time when a speech occurs. Space deixis deals with location specifications in spaces in relation to the CT (Coding time) participants in a speech event (Huang, 2007).

Moreover, the researcher prefers to choose spoken text than written text in deixis since the written text is been analyzed by another researcher. The notion of deixis assists researchers in discovering and recovering the materiality of a text about spoken speechmaking that reacts symbolically to ties language to context in a recognizable way. The more we learn about context, the more we grasp it (Prasch, 2016). The writer uses speech as spoken text and prefers Joe Biden's speech inauguration as a subject of this study. The problems may also arise before Joe Biden delivering his speech or can appear linguistic or non-linguistic due to their public-speaking problems. For instance, in speech, there are spontaneous expressions as the shape of the speaker’s communication skills. Thus, sometimes speech deviates from the script that is already prepared by the President’s aide. Furthermore, how the speaker delivers their speech can be influential on the schemata, how previous experiences constructed. Eventually, the discussions above support the background of the study since the researcher wants to analyze Joe Biden’s speech inauguration especially in the scope of pragmatics that one of the branches of the pragmatics is deixis. Here, she analyzes personal deixis, time deixis, and spatial deixis merely.
B. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The researcher chooses the topic for several reasons, that are:

1. Students cannot comprehend what teachers mean, until they understand the context. This case is in line with pragmatics scope, hopefully this study will support other researchers who will deal with pragmatics in their research scope. It is not enough to know what the words meant by what they said, that we also need to know who uttered the statement and in what context. And, to know why they spoke it and what they meant for us to understand, they do not need to know the added meanings of the words (pragmatics).

2. Teachers cannot interpret the student's utterances unless students do not know who, whom, where, and when they speak with. To reflects a central relation between time, place, and participants, study of deixis is needed.

3. The researcher interested in analyzing Joe Biden’s speech inauguration because this speech may influence the addressee’s perception since Joe Biden is in the top of Joe Biden’s career in the political atmosphere.

C. Limitation of the Study

Limiting the research scope and identifying issues. The researcher here only discusses the speech in Joe Biden’s inaugural speech which have been used in English language. However, she only analyzed the transcript in the speech. She has the scope of inquiry narrowed among others person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis.
D. Statements of The Problems

Based on the previous background above, the problems in this study could be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of person deixis, time deixis, place deixis are found in the Joe Biden’s Inaugural Speech?
2. How do the meaning are revealed in the dominant deictic expressions apply in Joe biden's speech inauguration?
3. How do deixis contribute in pragmatics class?

E. Objectives of The Study

There are two aims of this analysis as regards the research question, which are:

1. To find out the types of person deixis, time deixis, place deixis that are working behind President Joe Biden’s inaugural speech.
2. To figure out the meaning are revealed in the most dominant deictic expressions apply in the Joe Biden’s Inaugural Speech.
3. To know how this research contributes in teaching pragmatics.

F. Significances of The Study

In the inaugural address by Joe Biden, the purpose of such study is to analyze deixis. The researcher hopes that, based on the aims of the study:

a. Theoretically

The study's findings answered issues on experimental problem and gives advantages in terms of giving knowledge about deixis.
b. Practically
   a) The Readers
      The findings of the study will be very useful in the area of understanding, especially in deixis will be useful for readers in understanding the content of the speech.

   b) The Researcher
      The study can be applied for further research or study of the idea of Deixis, or for other researchers who would like to learn new words with a similar subject.

   c) English Tutor
      The study findings will be beneficial for teachers to teach deixis, since students will find difficulties in understanding deixis in speech; teacher may add more variation of teaching the deixis through speech.

G. Definitions of Key Term

1. Pragmatics
   Pragmatics concerns the investigation of the meaning as delivered and understood by a speaker both writer or reader. the study of the meaning of speakers is the short definition of Pragmatics (Yule, 1996). Pragmatics is a systematic analysis of meaning by the basis of language use. Implicature, presupposition, speech acts and deixis are the basic issues of the study of pragmatics (Huang, 2007). Pragmatics is an analysis (and description) of how individuals communicate with language. Pragmatics is another language discipline that deals about meaning. The main focus of pragmatics is on the person's ability to obtain meanings from specific types
of speech situations â to recognize the meanings of the speaker; to relate additional information with what has gone previously, to interpret what has been said from the background knowledge of the speaker and the subject of the conversation. (Kreidler, 2013).

2. Deixis

The term deixis refers to the phenomenon of the use of an expression to "point" certain discourse entities or property which are contextually available. Subtypes of indexic expression are deictic expressions. The adjectival structure of the noun "deixis;" hence the phenomenon is "deixis," and the descriptor is "deictic") (Birner, 2013). Deixis is a study that indicates or points to anything in oral or written utterances. Deixis is complex words that depend on the speaker and addressee who share the spatial and face-to-face context with spoken communication. (Febriza, 2020a). Deictic expressions are those that derive part in their meaning immediately from the present circumstances in which they are spoken (e.g. from the the hearer, speaker, the place and time of the utterance). I, you, come, here, now, are examples of deictical words. The availability of these terms makes language an even more 'portable' tool than otherwise: we can employ the same words at different times and locations (Hurford et al., 2007).
3. Inauguration Speech

Inauguration speech is one technique for learners to practice to speak in front of the audience verbally. Whether the speech is long or short, it has to be well prepared in advance to get a successful speech performance. "For successful presentation, good preparation and planning are crucial" (Chiver, 2007). According to McCarty (2007) speech or addressing to the public is a deliberate communication. A good communicator who can motivate the audience. It indicates that motivation is more essential when it comes to communication than age, sex, religion, economic and other concepts. Speech is much like a discussion requiring the thoughts to be organized and delivered to an audience in words. It also claims that the vocabulary used is far more formal than normal, and that there is fewer slang in the language used. The major focus of the talk is performance (Beebe, 2009).

H. Outline of The Study

Chapter I introduces introduction of study. This section consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, limitation of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, definition of key terms, and outline of the study are discussed in this study.

Chapter II consists of several key components of the previous studies and the researcher review several theories related to this research.

Chapter III describes the research methodology and techniques for gathering and analyzing data.
Chapter IV presents the finding and discussion about the deixis analysis of Joe Biden’s speech inauguration.

Chapter V presents the conclusion based on the results of the analysis.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the interpretation of this research, this chapter highlights several key components of the previous studies and the researcher will review numerous theories related to this research. Those are pragmatics, deixis, and speech for the reason that she is interested in analyzing President Joe Biden’s inaugural speech.

A. Previous Study

The researcher can learn more about the theory by adding a previous study and know whether the research is excellent or not, it is equal or not and assist the researcher to carry out the research. She therefore knows better than before how to do research. There are several studies in the field of pragmatics which deal with similar political speeches and deixis. She tries to analyze a few of the most prevalent studies in this field.

Studies on deixis have been elaborated by some authors like Putri et al., (2018) who studied the implementation of deixis in the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green. This research used a qualitative descriptive technique. As in the Novel The Fault In Our Stars by John Green, this study focuses on three kinds of deixis: spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and person deixis. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the use of personal deixis in the novel The Fault In Our Stars by John Green is the most dominant in this study. The person deixis is comparable to the functions of the English pronoun such as object of utterance, subject of utterance, possessive pronoun, possessive adjective and reflexive pronoun (reflective pronoun). Furthermore, the role of the place
deixis gives shape to the place, from where the participants are in the speech event, and temporal deixis shows the speech and the moment when the voice of the speaker is heard.

Many explanations have been explored in order to discover a solution like Febriza (2020). This study aims to analyze the five categories of online newspaper of deixis in Jakarta Post, that were place deixis, person deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. He observed that most personal deixis in the online newspaper are used significantly. 928 words were reported as result of a deixis study in an online newspaper: 70% of person deixis, 12% of temporal deixis, 10% of discourse deixis, 5% of social deixis, and 3%of spatial deixis. This research is part of qualitative research using the descriptive method.

The researcher examined various studies that have been released by Amir (2021). He highlight the speech acts used by President Biden in his inaugural speech. As a result of the research, the President's address, primarily contained requests and expectations. It may be concluded and then described as a representative of his people facts and information which expressed their sentiments and psychological condition. This study conducted both qualitative and quantitative analyzes.

The findings above in line with Azzahra (2019) in her research concludes that the study of deictic expressions in Surah Al Baqarah Translated By Abdullah Yusuf Ali. In Surah Al-Baqarah translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali,
There are four types of non-personal deixis which are discourse deixis, time deixis, social deixis and place deixis. Moreover, Azzahra (2019) has discovered 452 non-personal deixis data based on the Levinson Category in Surah Al-Baqarah. Of the findings, 121 (26.77%) of the places deixis have been identified, 91 (20.13%) of the times deixis, 129 (28.54%) of social deixis and 111 Data (24.56%) of the discourse deixis have been discovered. She observed that certain data have distinct references, but in different context and importance, like the Lord always refers to God and others referred to humanity.

The other deixis studies are outlined by by some authors like Anugrah (2018) who studied the types and choice of deictic expressions in the Story Selected From Christian Bible, Genesis. In her study, she used the descriptive qualitative method, because it analyzed the types of deixis found in the Christian Bible, Genesis chapter 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The deixis most often used in this study is person deixis with 192 data (39.91%). Followed by place deixis 103 data (21.41%). The social deixis appears 83 (17.25%), while the time deixis appears 66 (13.72%). Then there is discourse deixis with the frequency of 36 data (7.69%). It was concluded that deixis expresses and should be expressed contextually and pragmatically, the connection between language structure and context cannot be divided.
In conclusion, the researcher using the same method as the previous study explained above, which is using descriptive qualitative method and also analyzing the deixis used by President Joe Biden such as the previous research. In conducting this research, there is some difference with the previous study explained above. First, the object to be analyzed in this research is not kinds of writing text such as a novel, online newspaper, selected surah in Al-Quran, and story selected from Christian Bible. Nevertheless, she focus on analyzing kinds of spoken text that is speech, exactly as explained above that object of this research is the inaugural speech by Joe Biden. Some analysis of the pragmatics that the researcher found especially for speech is in the scope of speech act. She moreover tries to figure out the new analysis by presenting the person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis to find out how Joe Biden’s representative of speech with the deixis that used.

B. Related Literature

The researcher would examine the theory used to interpret the data in this subchapter. There are some literature related to this study which must be discussed.

1. Pragmatics
   a. Pragmatics

   Definitions of the term pragmatics have been suggested by Grundy (2013), Pragmaticians are investigating what speakers mean when they use vocabulary on specific times. Pragmatic language approaches involve background addresses to understand what speakers say. In addition, (Birner, 2013) who argue that the study of language usage in
context may be characterized approximately as pragmatic. Because this meaning is implicit, it can be tricky to study – and people don’t even agree on what is and isn’t implicit. According to Allan & Jaszczolt (2012) Pragmatics can be defined as a meaning study that occurs from language usage. The component view of pragmatics is often called so. In the fields of linguistics, Pragmatics has a simple and specific characteristic of a particular set of activities and of other key components, including semantics, syntax, morphology or phonology. From the previous discussion, it can be seen that pragmatics is the capacity of an individual to distinguish meanings from certain contexts, to identify the speaker, to contribute any new information that has been done, and to interpret what someone is said (written). In this case, the listener or reader cannot affirm the intent of the speaker or writer, since the physical circumstances of meaning in the speaker or writer. This case is literally connected to the study of deixis. Pragmatics can be described as the analysis of contextual meaning; therefore a relationship between language and context should be established.

b. The Scope of Pragmatics

Pragmatics explains how rather unusual uses of language are made and understood obviously. Implication, assumption, speech acts and deixis are the major subjects of the study related to Grundy, (2013b).
1) Implicature

An implicature is a meaning that is transmitted but not specifically expressed. (Grundy, 2013a).

2) Presupposition

Presupposition can also be contrasted with deixis and contrasted (Grundy, 2013). The speaker will refer or denote both cases in both cases. however In the case of Deixis, a demonstratum should be identified according to the index ground, to make a reference, but in the circumstance of a presupposition the listener is content to take the existence of a proposition on trust.

3) Speech acts

In order to communicate, the people have to point prepositions with a certain illocutionary power, and we conduct certain types of actions such as stating, promising, warning, etc. However, three kinds of activities that one does throughout the production of a word are crucial to differentiate. The locutionary acts, perlocutionary and illocutionary acts are generally classify them. (Cruse, 2011).
4) Deixis

According to a definition provided by Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) Deixis is often discovered in everyday conversation or in texts. As example, in brief stories or in speech. Speaking utterances also use deixis to point out personal, spatial and time circumstances.

2. Deixis

a. General Concept of Deixis

In 2013, Birner published a book in which they described the term Deixis refers to the phenomenon of utilizing a linguistic expression to "point" to some contextually available discourse component or attribute. Deictic expressions have a subclass called indexical expressions. (“Deictic” is the adjectival form of the noun “deixis,” so “deixis” is the phenomena and “deictic” is a descriptor.) – all of which are linguistic processes for determining the intended meaning of a present expression based on its relationship to parts of the utterance context.

In addition, Patmo (2017) points out that Deixis refers to a term in which the speaker, place, and time of utterance all affect how it is referred to or how it is pointed to. Furthermore, the context maintains the meaning. Deixis is a pragmatics concept that deals with interactions between words or sentences that change in meaning.

Deixis is obviously a means of referring to the context of the speaker, with the fundamental contrast between "near speaker" and "far
from speaker" (Putri et al., 2018). Deixis is a reference through an expression whose connotation is related with (typically) the extralinguistic utterance context. The most important point wherever a speech is made (Aurelius, 2019; Siregar & Zainuddin, 2018). The encoding of many distinct characteristics of the situations that surround the utterances and the statements themselves is always Deixis' concern.

Deixis can be concluded depending on the grammatical features that are used and on the contextual utterances. It means that deixis presents the speaker and the listener depending on the place, time, and condition. In the context of communication, the deictic word explains the same view of a speaker and listener.

b. Type of Deixis


1) Person Deixis

According to Abdulameer (2019) The deixis person is a deictic reference to a referent's role. It covers the grammatical categories of persons who participate in a speech. It consist of the speaker, addressee and references that do not speak or address. In addition, person deixis includes first-person, second person and three person. To identify the speaker, the first-person is utilized deixis. The second
person is used to show the recipient. The Deixis of the third person shows the referent that is not the speaker or addressee.

*Table 2.1. According to azar (1995) (cited in Sari (2015)) defined three categories of person deixis :*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Hers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>Ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>Them</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are three types of person deixis, which classified into first-person deixis (the speaker), second-person deixis (the listener), and third-person deixis (people or objects not participating in the communication).
a) First-person; I & We

The very first individual Deixis is a connection that belongs to the speakers or both the presenter and the addressee grouped with the speakers that is expressed in singular pronouns such as *I, me, myself, mine* and plural pronouns like *we, us, ourselves, our, ours*.

Exclusive First-person deixis is deixis that comprises a group that does not include the receiver (any of the speaker's immediate intended receivers, as categorized in second person vocabulary). In the other hand, Inclusive First-person deixis represents a group that includes the receiver.

Most linguistics and researchers distinguished between exclusive *we* and inclusive *we*. Politicians utilized the expression "inclusive we" to catch the attention of themselves and their listeners to what is stated or done. However, they choose the 'exclusive we' to separate themselves from the discussion, on the one hand, and to engage participants to the subject, on the other.

When it concerns to political speech, the pronominal 'we' may be a potent instrument for politicians to use to achieve their political objectives. They may ensure the assistance and acceptance of their communities by using the inclusive 'we.'
They may, however, use the exclusive ‘we’ to prevent accountability and criticism and to accept less responsibilities for bad choices.

b) Second Person; You

The second individual Deixis is a deictic expression to an individual or group of individuals defined as the speaker, for instance you, yourself, yourself, your, yours.

According to Natalia & Santoso (2020) The second person refers to the presenter's mention of one or more of the one-time "You", are referred to as second person pronouns, pronouns relate to entities other than the speaker and the addressee, such as the pronouns he, she, it, and they (Putri & Kurniawan, 2015).

A second person deixis is a someone who has direct interaction with first person and acts as a addressee (Kurniawan, 2019). For instance, when we as the speaker converse with someone (the addressee) and say, "I agree with you." We are pointing right away by utilizing the term 'you.' Based on those contexts, the pronoun 'you' refers to someone who converses with the speaker, and it falls under the first type of deixis, which is person deixis.
c) Third Person; He, She, It, They

The third person Deixis is a deictic relation to a referent(s) who are not recognized as the speaker or listener and typically suggest the gender to whom the statement refers, such as: he, she, they, him, himself, her, herself.

In English, third-person deictics are recognized by the third-person singular 'he' or 'she' and their variations 'his, him, himself' and 'her, herself,' or even by the third-person plural 'they' with its deictic identifiers 'their, them, and themselves.' The individual(s) who are not participating in a conversation are referred to as the third person in. It indicates to the object about whom the parties are conversing. The third person is neither a speaker nor a recipient. As a result, third-person personal pronouns are treated as third-person deictic expressions.

2) Place Deixis

Place deixis is essentially the sort of deixis that denotes a place or points to a place. (Grundy, 2013) believes that there is a proximal demonstrative (this) and a distal demonstrative (those/that), for the majority but not all English speakers. Every pronoun or substance may be used as a pronoun. Every pronoun or substance may be used as a pronoun.
According to the explanation from Grundy, place deixis can be two categories; first, place deixis is relative to another point or the fixed reference point. The second is the participant's location at the time of the voice. Place deixis can be the speaker or the addressee or the referred objects. We usually called adverbs in English for instance, 'here' or 'there' and 'that' or 'this' and in phrases such as the 'front' and 'back'. The difference between the proximal and distal dimension; proximal and distal here (more distant). Languages generally display at least two distinctions in their deictical arrangements: proximal is close or near the speaker and distal distant to the speaker or the listener. The terms proximal and distal correspond to the usual interpretation of the two word opposition as cognitively codifying the spatial meanings of local and distant. Such a spatial understanding of programs that focus is related with its paradigmatic usage for identifying things in the interlocutors' spatial context.

There are proximal expressions, such as 'this, here, now,' and distal expressions, such as 'that, there, then.' Proximal words can be understood in relation to the speaker's location, also known as the deictic centre. As a result, the deictic term 'now' is understood to refer to a specific point in time that coincides with the speaker's statement.
Furthermore, Yule (1996) classified spatial deictic into two types based on these disclosures: psychological distance and deictic projection.

a.) Psychological distance

Working near items are more likely to be viewed as psychologically close by the speaker. Another one that is psychological in general.

'That girl over there.'

Over there is a distal word that refers to a girl's place that is far away from the speaker. The speaker who says it, as well as the word girl," might be referring to someone who is regarded as a man and is known to the speaker, as well as the speaker and the hearer.

b.) Deictic Projection

Deictic Projection is achieved through powerful role when we use words to reflect the person, place, and emotions of something or someone else.

'I'll be waiting for you right here.'

The speaker's position is referred to as the proximal term of here.
3) Time Deixis

The time deixis involves the encoding time in which characters or speakers utter the words. This is classified into three categories depends on the tenses; present (now), future (today, tomorrow, next month, and other times), and past (yesterday, five days ago, a month ago, last years and others) The time deixis appears in the speech to signify that the speech occurred or to explain how the story is going.

“It's storming right now, but I'm hoping it'll be bright by the time you read this.”

Time deixis, also known as temporal deixis, refers to indicating a time such as now for comprehending the majority of the deictic phrases that the speakers have in mind. Time adverbials like as "now, recently, lately, soon, ago, tomorrow, today, yesterday" are used to indicate temporal in dexicals.

‘I'll be at your dormitory tomorrow.

Someone's appointment with someone has been rescheduled for a later date. Time, also known as temporal deixis, refers to the passage of time in relation to a temporal reference point, which is the time of utterance (or written inscribed).
3. Inauguration Speech

   a. Inauguration Speech

   An inauguration speech is part of a theatre and part of a political statement; it is a direct communication between a leader and his people; it is art and art is a paradox (J. Michael Hostetler & Kahl, 2016). A proficient public speaker is not simple to become. The speaker must perform a variety of things. A competent speaker of the public should prepare everything before the speaker talks to an audience. Speakers must be diligent when prepared and people who lose their place, miss chunks or fumble with notes are intolerant.

   b. Purposes of speech

   Speeches focus on informing, persuading and entertaining the audience. In order to avoid confusion, it is necessary for the listener to grasp exactly what every style of talk is. The table below summarizes the general goals of English speaking.

   Table 2.2 general purposes of speech according to (Beebe & Beebe, 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To inform</th>
<th>To persuade</th>
<th>To entertain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informing people through defining, specifying or explaining anything, places, concepts, persons, processes and functions</td>
<td>To modify or enhance the attitude, faith, value or conduct of a listener</td>
<td>To help addressee to have a nice time to relax, smile and laugh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Methods of Delivering Speech

There are four ways for speaker to choose: manuscript speaking, extemporaneous speaking, impromptu speaking, and memorized speaking. Table 3 summarizes the speech techniques in this area.

Table 2.3 (Beebe & Beebe, 2018) classified the methods in delivering speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manuscript speaking</td>
<td>Read the prepared text of the speech</td>
<td>• The speech might sound like it's read.</td>
<td>• The speaker may deliberately produce a message that is particularly significant when it is given to the media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The message sounds fascinating with great talent and experience.</td>
<td>• The language can be professional, stylised, and polished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorized speaking</td>
<td>Without using notes the speaker giving a speech from memory</td>
<td>• The part of the speech may be forgotten by the speaker</td>
<td>• The speaker can maintain direct eye contact with the audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The speaker may sound overrehearsed and mechanical.</td>
<td>• The speaker can move freely or utilize gestures while speaking because no notes are necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impromptu speaking
Speech without previous preparation

- It's difficult to coordinate the speech properly and to deliver it smoothly.
- Lack of preparation and research makes it harder to quote evidence and material support.
- The speaker can easily adapt to how your audience is reacting to you and your message during the speech.
- The audience sees and hears an authentic speech that is spontaneously delivered without notes.

Extemporaneous speaking

- Preparation of extemporary speech requires time.
- It takes professional skill to deliver the speech.
- The speech is well structured and well prepared.
- The speech seems spontaneous and well finished. The speech is nicely organized.

know the basic points conveyed, but can not remember the precise text knowledge of the key principles stated, but not the precise wording
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The study consists of three phases; data collection, data analysis and results presentation. Each step has its own approach and each method has its own technique. The researcher explains the approach and research methodologies for data analysis in this chapter.

A. Research Design

This research is a qualitative research which explains the design of research as special processes, such as collecting data, generating reports and analyzing data. In conducting research, there were three forms of research, namely: quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods. Each of those forms of research has its special characteristics (Cresswell, 2012). According to Maleong (2005), Qualitative research is a type of research that explores a phenomenon deeply and explains it in the form of a description, and uses certain instruments such as observation, interviews, etc.

The source of data for this research was obtained from the speech scripts during the opening address of Joe Biden. Deixis was the focus of this study. Pragmatics and semantics can be perceived in this study. However, the research was usually more pragmatic than semantic. This was due not just to the deixis employed by Joe Biden but because the study also considers the usage of deixis depending on the immediate environment. The data have been acquired from Youtube, although the researcher considers the data a true linguistic phenomena. In Joe Biden's inaugural speech, the real phenomena that
the investigator examines was that of the usage of person deixis, spatial deixis and time deixis.

This research was generally descriptive qualitative research. The analysis was descriptive and according to the actual situation, it explained the real data systematically. The researcher explained the types of deixis. Furthermore, this study used a qualitative method. She used Stephen C Levinson's theory to carry out this deixis analysis. This research was classified as descriptive since the details were included in the scope of the description of the context in Joe Biden's inaugural speech.

B. The Subject and Object of the Study

The source of the data for this investigation is from the language documents released in BBC News on Youtube on 21 January 2021. The data was taken from https://youtu.be/j3a6n_1owPY. Since in Joe Biden's address the researcher analyzed deixis, the population of this research was all of utterances in every word from Joe Biden. Not all of deixis types were analyzed by the researcher. She only studied personal, temporals and spatial deixis since other types of deixis were not mainly utilized in Joe Biden's inaugural speech.
C. The Instrument of the Study

The researcher analyzed the utterance by watching the video but was not involved in the speech, so the non-participant observation method is used. She utilizes table as tools to simplify help the analysis especially qualitative study that leads to spoken text or written text. For instance, novel, textbook, speech, and so on. She has employed YouTube's audio-visual data. She has written the speech into script, analyzed the deixes utilized, identified the type of deixes, and figure out the deixis contributions in pragmatics class. This mean that she was the principal instrument of this analysis because without the her interpretation, it is difficult to examine. She analyzed and interpreted the data. On the other hand, she used deixis theory based on the theory of Stephen C. Levinson to comprehend the evidence.

D. Method of Data Collection

The method of this study was used by analyzing the video of the speech, so the researcher used the non-participant observation method. The following steps that she used to gather the data were:

1. The audiovisual recording from Youtube was used to be analyzed by the researcher.

2. The speech was transcribed into written words after look at the audio-visual of Joe Biden's speech.
3. By analyzing the three types of deixis in Joe Biden’s speech inauguration, the researcher then collected the data from the script.

4. The sentences was collected from the script which contains three types of deixis; person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis.

E. Method of Data Analysis

The researcher utilized table to analyze and facilitate the researcher’s data. There were many steps in analyzing the data. Here are various steps to analyze the data:

1. First, was collecting the data. The researcher selected some utterances as the data to be gathered dealing with the problem of the study.

2. The second, segmenting the utterances into clauses.

3. Third, classification of the data. Starting to analyze each data to figure out the types of deixis employed in Joe Biden’s speech.

4. Drawing conclusion
CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The Section outlines that in the inauguration address of Joe Biden, the researcher uncovered findings and discussion of Deixis analysis and reference meaning. The chapter's major objective answered the research questions based on the problems described in Chapter I. Joe Biden's speech inauguration was analyzed by the researcher The research found that the speaker usually presents personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis utilized in this speech. The kinds of deixis have diverse characteristics in this speech.

A. Research Findings

There are three findings in this chapter. The first one, the researcher found the types of personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis that was working behind President Joe Biden’s inaugural speech. The second, figuring out the meaning was revealed in the most dominant deictic expressions apply in Joe Biden’s Inaugural Speech. The last, know how this research contributes to teaching pragmatics.

1. Types of personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis used in Joe Biden’s Speech Inauguration.

The deixis analysis was related with Joe Biden as a deictic center. In his adress, the researcher identified three forms of deixis: personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Joe Biden is the major figure. The time Joe Biden spoke was on 20 January 2021 was the central time. The central place which Joe Biden presented his address is in The US Capitol Plaza
in Washington, D.C. The researcher provided the results of the deixis findings in this section.

a. Person Deixis

*Tabel 4.1 Types of Person Deixis Found in Joe Biden's Speech Inauguration*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Deixis</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First-person</strong></td>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Us</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Person</strong></td>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yours</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third person</strong></td>
<td><strong>Singular (Male)</strong></td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Singular (Female)</strong></td>
<td>She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hers</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Them</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theirs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Spatial Deixis

*Table 4.2 Types of Spatial Deixis Found in Joe Biden’s Speech Inauguration*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial Deixis</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the world</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Across the Potomac</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Around</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>78</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Time Deixis

Table 4.3 Types of Time Deixis Found in Joe Biden’s Speech Inauguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Deixis</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America’s day.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy’s day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A day of history and hope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At this hour</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days ago</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than two centuries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last night</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In another January, on New Year’s Day 1863</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today, on this January day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108 years ago</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME DEIXIS</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many centuries ago.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a moment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some days</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other days</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The future</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahead</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandemic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a night</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the morning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All at once</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Era</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My days</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 3. The Percentage of Time Deixis Employed in Joe Biden’s Speech Inauguration.
Table 4.4 Frequency of Deixis are Used in Joe Biden's Speech Inauguration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Personal Deixis</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spatial Deixis</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temporal Deixis</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>374</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 2. The Percentage of Three Deixis Types Employed in Joe Biden's Speech Inauguration.

Table 4.4 clearly shows that the total of analysis Deixis in Joe Biden speech inauguration on Table 4.1, person deixis is used 250 times with 67%, spatial (place) deixis on a table 4.2 is used 80 times and has percentage 21%, and the last on the table 4.3 temporal (time) deixis is used 44 times and with percentage 12%. The total of analysis deixis in an Joe Biden speech inauguration is 374 times and have percentage 100% during giving his speech for about 22 minutes.
2. The meaning are revealed in the most dominant deictic expressions apply in the Joe Biden’s Inaugural Speech.

Table 4.4 above indicates that in the speech Joe Biden regularly uses person deixis often times. Joe Biden utilizes all three types of person deixis; First, second, and third person deixis that Joe Biden uses is different, although he likes to use first-person plural.

From the chart above, the first-person pronoun deixis is the highest used in this speech. Nearly of the person deixis who used by Joe Biden are as much as 83%. It seems that the kind of text is spoken so that Joe Biden requires The first-person to project himself deixis and Joe Biden uses the first-person plural in his address. The second person is up to 9% of the third person He utilized the person deixis mostly when he intends to point to himself and the recipient, Joe Biden rarely talked about the third person. The other 8% is the second person. The second person showed that Joe Biden encouraged him to be involved.

First-person deixis in English is *I* for subject, *my* for possessive adjective, *me* for object, and last *mine* for possessive pronoun. *I* and *my* become so many used by Joe Biden. Meanwhile *me* and *mine* rarely used by the speaker. *I* and *my* refer to Joe Biden who is speaking currently to express his opinion about something, his feeling and show his performance as president United States to overcome American’s challenges. Joe biden as the speaker here is the deictic center. The word *we* become the most used in first-person deixis Due to his position as President of United States,
he represents the people of the USA to accomplish specific activities and take actions that improves the country. The president remained very powerful and extremely dominant during the speech to convince the audience to do whatever he wanted. It seems that while uttering these words Biden focused on collecting the country's broken parts and gathering them against the ideas of the past president.

Second person pronoun deixis expressed you for singular and plural whereas your is for possessive pronoun. Because you and your refer to someone else and Joe Biden is the deictic center, You and your refer to the audience in the event or the addressees.

Joe Biden just uses he and his as third person singular. Third person in person deixis is represented to the everyone who are being talked. To avoid redundancy of the speaker’s utterance, so the speaker uses third person singular to be more effective.

Therefore, they, their, and them as third person plural in person deixis. Those words are used to emphasize a group of people or american society and used when Joe Biden explains how something happen like his promises to his people, describing facts, and adding some information.

3. How this research contributes in teaching pragmatics.

Teaching pragmatics was designed to help students' sense that they can discover a language that is socially relevant to the issues they encounter. The purpose of Pragmatics teaching is to assist students to get
familiar with the variety of pragmatic techniques and activities in the target language. A learning input is mainly gained from text books with very minimal explanation of the contextual use of phrases in English as a foreign language (EFL) classroom, especially in Indonesia. Since certain research have shown that textbooks are not enough to give pragmatic awareness activities that provide learners with contextual knowledge. To improve pragmatic competence in language teaching, the researcher employed Sociolinguistic Competence.

The capability to comprehend the social meaning of a linguistic element and to determine and utilized the language in an acceptable political sense for a communication purposes is sociolinguistic competence. It involves the knowledge of the social situation in which language is used by individuals' roles, the information from the speaker and their interaction function. In order to achieve comprehensive and accurate communication purposes in sociolinguistics skills, The language teacher developed the teaching materials to encourage learners to practice and communicate pragmatically, functional uses of language for the aim of communication and coherent.

To support the students in comprehending the purpose of speech inauguration, so the fundamental meaning of a political statement can be understood, which includes the speaker's perspective, attitude, and ideology. Students are worried about understanding the meaning of spoken text. As a result of this research, students will learn how to
understand deixis in spoken text especially speech to help them understand
the meaning of the message referred to spoken text, and students will also
learn more about deixis. In addition, based on the current state of EFL
education in Indonesia, this study is recommended that EFL teachers need
to present deixis theory in a new way through speech in the classroom and
provide essential knowledge to assist students in becoming competent of
performing proper deixis.

B. Discussion

Identifying Dixis in a political speech helps comprehend the significance of
its contents and emphasizes the meanings in each address. The deixis analysis
can also reveal the speaker's personality. The researcher presented the
discussions on the outcomes of the research to clarify after finding the data
based on results in a speech conducted by Joe Biden. He used personal deixis,
spatial (place) deixis, and temporal (place) deixis. These reasons clarified the
three categories of deixis employed by Joe Biden:

1. Person (Personal) Deixis

According to Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) Person deixis are the personal
pronouns such as the first, second and third used as a means of locating the
referents in relation to the events taking place in the discourse. First-person
(I or we), second person (you), and third person (he, she, or they). Person
(personal) deixis appears to be personal pronouns like the first, second and
third person. They are used to find connections to the events in the speech.
I or we are the first-person. The second person (you) and third person such
as she, he or they. In a conversation, I and you can point to someone else. It depends on who's saying and the speaker's role. This is the example of person deixis utilized by Joe Biden:

“We can overcome this deadly virus.”

The sentence above, We refers to Joe Biden as the point who represents himself and the audience to work together to overcome the deadly virus. Furthermore, Joe Biden using we to emphasize that to overcome the deadly virus is everyone’s task not only the speaker certain of people. Everybody can overcome this deadly virus.

In addition, the researcher evaluated that person deixis was the most frequent utilized in Joe Biden’s speech. In contrast to finding of this study, Jabbar & Haryudin (2020) argues that on his study, the researcher evaluated the place deixis as the deixis most commonly used in the speech of Anies Baswedan. In line with the researcher’s finding, (Febriza, 2020) also points out that person deixis was significant in his study on the web article (Jakarta Post). Eventually, person deixis are mostly discovered in web article and adress but not of all adress employed personal deixis dominantly.

2. Spatial (Place) Deixis

According to (Grundy, 2013b), in place deixis indicating location of the utterence in which their occur. There are proximal demonstrative (this /these) and distal demonstrative (those/that). The researcher find the example of the utterence in Joe Biden’s speech inauguration that contains place deixis:
“Here we stand, in the shadow of a Capitol dome that was completed amid the Civil War, when the Union itself hung in the balance.”

The first word here indicated as proximal deixis because the place is near from the speaker. Joe Biden delivered speech in Capitol Plaza in Washington, D.C. and more emphasize by saying that the speaker and addressees stand together in Capitol.

The word “there” and “those” was the mostly used as spatial deixis in online newspaper (Febriza, 2020). In contrast to Anugrah (2018), “that” was the frequently used in chritian bible. Whereas, Ayu et al., (2018) analyzed spatial deixis in Julia Gillard’s speeh. She tends to employ “here” as her most dominant in place deixis. Similarly, (Retnowaty, 2019) also used donald trump’s speech as spatial deixis utilized frequently.

Here we can see the differences above, the previous researchers used various subject of research which are written and spoken text. The investigation of deixis in written text such as christian bible and online newspaper has shown that most of written text used “there, those, and that.” These spatial deixis categorized as distal or away from the speaker. Whereas, “here” classified as proximal or near from the speaker. The previous study above represented “here” as the most used in spatial deixis in the speech field.
3. Temporal (Time) Deixis

Time deixis defined as the time reference which points the time of speaking. Time deixis is expressed through adverb of time, including yesterday, now, then and the verb tenses (Abdulameer, 2019). To support the explanation above, here is the example of temporal deixis:

“And so today, at this time and in this place, let us start afresh.”

*Today* here have meaning that the time when the speaker emphasize at the same time and place. So the addressee should know when the exact time of the speaker giving the speech. Joe biden delivered his speech on January 20th 2021. Today is the day when the speaker and audience have gathering on the day to start afresh. (Putri et al., 2018) argued that there is a adverbial time “now” in the novel that has function as an adverb that indicates present activity. Previous study related to the researcher’s finding. This interpretation contrasts with (Rahayu & Kurniawan, 2020), the dominant temporal deixis reffered to “then” that showed the beginning and before the speaker started his career. The audience grasp when the time comes and influence the understanding of the entire speech.

After analyzed all the three types of deixis, the researcher started to clarify the second research question. She found the meaning are revealed in the most dominant deictic expressions apply in the Joe Biden’s Inaugural Speech. According to (Retnowaty, 2019) when delivered speech, the speaker wanted to stress things or people in the situation in which the expression uttered. In line with that explanation, The most dominant deictic expressions in this study is
Person deixis up to 83%. Joe Biden need the first-person deixis to point himself and it is also because Joe Biden chooses addressee to refer to the first-person plural. This study can give a better feedback from the lecturer and learners who interested to study deixis. As several research have revealed that textbooks are not sufficient enough to provide pragmatic awareness-raising strategies that equip students with the contextual knowledge according to (Lestari, 2017). This study can be an alternative learning in pragmatics field. The researcher used sociolinguistic skill to increase the pragmatic skill in language instruction. For example, figure out what the specific aim that language serves achieved and react to the purposes through main aspect of language.

There are several previous study who concerned with deixis have discovered different result about the deixis types. The first, (Putri et al., 2018) found three categories of deixis, those are Personal Deixis, Spatial Deixis and Temporal Deixis. Then Febriza (2020) found there are five categories of deixis; Personal Deixis, Temporal Deixis, Spatial Deixis, Social Deixis, and Discourse Deixis. Anugrah (2018) found five types of deixis as febriza discovered before. In this case, the researcher discovered three types of deixis as what as putri mentioned before, but he did not describe person deixis more detail.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this part, the researcher divides into two; conclusion and suggestion. Two parts comprise the conclusion. It is drawn from the study of the research problem as discussed in chapter one. And the researcher proposes that the future researchers who do the same research or continue this research on pragmatics field for deixis analysis to provide the information through speech.

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the previous chapter about findings and discussion above, the researcher make these following conclusion :

1. The researcher finds three types or categories of deixis in Joe Biden’s speech inauguration. Namely personal deixis, place (spatial) deixis, and time (temporal) deixis. Personal deixis is utilized 250 times with 67% of the percentage, 80 times place deixis occur with a percentage 21%, and 44 times with a 12% of temporal deixis. The overall analysis of deixes at the Inaugural address of Joe Biden is 374 times and have percentage 100%.

2. The researcher finds that the most dominant deictic expressions revealed is personal deixis. The highest utilized in Joe Biden speech inauguration is the first-person pronoun deixis. It appears as though the kind of text is uttered so that Joe Biden has to project the first-person's deixis, as well as because Joe Biden decides to mention the first-person plural. The word we...
use the most in the first-person is because of his position in the United States as President who represents the people of the United States for the welfare of the country. During the address, the President was highly powerful and dominant in convincing the public to do whatever he was willing to accomplish. In these statements, Biden apparently focused on gathering fragmented parts of the country and unifying them in opposition to the beliefs of the previous president.

3. This research can be utilized by lecturers in particular in the deixis field as teaching material on pragmatics. The researcher used sociolinguistic skill to increase the pragmatic skill in language instruction.

B. SUGGESTION

In future investigations, it might be possible to the researcher to give some suggestion as follows:

1. Readers or Further Researcher
   Through this research, this study enable the reader or future researcher to do similar Deixis study. Specifically, the analysis through pragmatics theory of personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. In addition, this research limits of three types of deixes in the speech. The researcher thus recommends that future study to investigate other types of deixis in another literature context.
2. Lecturers

For lecturers, the lecturers provide their students with information and experience. The deixis analysis complete the experience and understanding of students by offering extensive information and experience to guide students. The research also provide information, ideas, expertise and techniques in order to enhance the quality of lecturers, especially in the field of deixis.

3. Student

The research is intended to inform students of the fact that analysis of pragmatics is a solution for those who take a lesson in university, so that the final project can be carried out not only by writing about methods of learning, but also by writing a thesis that includes the research object of pragmatic science.
Bibliography


### APPENDICES

#### Appendix 1. The Script and The Analysis of Joe Biden’s Speech Inauguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Realizations (clause, sentence, paragraph)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Justice Roberts, Vice President Harris, Speaker Pelosi, Leader Schumer, Leader McConnell, Vice President Pence, distinguished guests, and <em>my</em> fellow Americans.</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>The speaker’s fellow Americans.</td>
</tr>
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<td>This is America’s day. This is democracy’s day. A day of history and hope. Of renewal and resolve.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested anew and America has risen to the challenge. Today, <em>we</em> celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy. The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded. <em>We</em> have learned again that democracy is precious. Democracy is fragile.</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>American Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And at this hour, <em>my</em> friends, democracy has prevailed.</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>The speaker’s friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So now, on this hallowed ground where just days ago violence sought to shake this Capitol’s very foundation, <em>we</em> come together as one nation, under God, indivisible, to carry out the peaceful transfer of <em>power</em> as <em>we</em> have for more than two centuries.</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>American Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>We</em> look ahead in <em>our</em> uniquely American way — restless, bold, optimistic — and set <em>our</em> sights on the nation <em>we</em> know <em>we</em> can be and <em>we</em> must be.</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>American Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I thank <em>my</em> predecessors of both parties for <em>their</em> presence here. I thank <em>them</em> from the bottom of <em>my</em> heart.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>The speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My</td>
<td>The speaker’s predecessors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation. As does President Carter, who I spoke to last night but who cannot be with us today, but whom we salute for his lifetime of service.

I have just taken the sacred oath each of these patriots took — an oath first sworn by George Washington. But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On “We the People” who seek a more perfect Union.

This is a great nation and we are a good people. Over the centuries through storm and strife, in peace and in war, we have come so far. But we still have far to go.

We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility. Much to repair. Much to restore. Much to heal. Much to build. And much to gain.

Few periods in our nation’s history have been more challenging or difficult than the one we’re in now. A once-in-a-century virus silently stalks the country.

It’s taken as many lives in one year as America lost in all of World War II.
| Millions of jobs have been lost.  
Hundreds of thousands of businesses closed. | Us | The speaker and the hearer |
|------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| A cry for racial justice some 400 years in the making moves **us**. The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer.  
A cry for survival comes from the planet itself. A cry that can’t be any more desperate or any more clear. | Us | The speaker and the hearer |
| And now, a rise in political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism that **we** must confront and **we** will defeat. | We | The speaker and the hearer |
| To overcome these challenges – to restore the soul and to secure the future of America – requires more than words. It requires that most elusive of things in a democracy: Unity. Unity. | He | Abraham Lincoln |
| In another January in Washington, on New Year’s Day 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. When **he** put pen to paper, the President said, “If **my** name ever goes down into history it will be for this act and **my** whole soul is in it.”  
**My** whole soul is in it.  
Today, on this January day, **my** whole soul is in this:  
Bringing America together.  
Uniting **our** people.  
And uniting **our** nation.  
*I* ask every American to join **me** in this cause. | My | Abraham Lincoln |
| Uniting to fight the common foes **we** face:  
Anger, resentment, hatred.  
Extremism, lawlessness, violence.  
Disease, joblessness, hopelessness.  
With unity **we** can do great things. Important things.  
**We** can right wrongs.  
**We** can put people to work in good jobs.  
**We** can teach our children in safe schools.  
**We** can overcome this deadly virus. | We | The speaker and the hearer |
**We** can reward work, rebuild the middle class, and make health care secure for all.  
**We** can deliver racial justice.  
**We** can make America, once again, the leading force for good in the world.

**I** know speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy.  
**I** know the forces that divide **us** are deep and **they** are real.  
But **I** also know **they** are not new.

**Our** history has been a constant struggle between the American ideal that **we** are all created equal and the harsh, ugly reality that racism, nativism, fear, and demonization have long torn **us** apart.

The battle is perennial.  
Victory is never assured.  
Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, **our** “better angels” have always prevailed.

In each of these moments, enough of **us** came together to carry all of **us** forward.  
And, **we** can do so now.

History, faith, and reason show the way, the way of unity.  
**We** can see each other not as adversaries but as neighbors.  
**We** can treat each other with dignity and respect.  
**We** can join forces, stop the shouting, and lower the temperature.

For without unity, there is no peace, only bitterness and fury.  
No progress, only exhausting outrage.  
No nation, only a state of chaos.

This is **our** historic moment of crisis and challenge, and unity is the path forward.  
And, **we** must meet this moment as the United States of America.  
If **we** do that, **I** guarantee you, **we** will not fail.
We have never, ever, ever failed in America when we have acted together.
And so today, at this time and in this place, let us start afresh.
All of us.
Let us listen to one another.
Hear one another.
See one another.
Show respect to one another.

Politics need not be a raging fire destroying everything in its path.
Every disagreement doesn’t have to be a cause for total war.
And, we must reject a culture in which facts themselves are manipulated and even manufactured.

My fellow Americans, we have to be different than this.
America has to be better than this.
And, I believe America is better than this.
Just look around.

Here we stand, in the shadow of a Capitol dome that was completed amid the Civil War, when the Union itself hung in the balance.
Yet we endured and we prevailed.

Here we stand looking out to the great Mall where Dr. King spoke of his dream.
Here we stand, where 108 years ago at another inaugural, thousands of protestors tried to block brave women from marching for the right to vote.

Today, we mark the swearing-in of the first woman in American history elected to national office – Vice President Kamala Harris.
Don’t tell me things can’t change.

Here we stand across the Potomac from Arlington National Cemetery, where heroes who gave the last full measure of devotion rest in eternal peace.
And here **we** stand, just days after a riotous mob thought **they** could use violence to silence the will of the people, to stop the work of **our** democracy, and to drive **us** from this sacred ground.


To all those who supported **our** campaign **I** am humbled by the faith **you** have placed in **us**.
To all those who did not support **us**, let **me** say this: Hear **me** out as **we** move forward. Take a measure of **me** and **my** heart.

And if **you** still disagree, so be it. That’s democracy. That’s America. The right to dissent peaceably, within the guardrails of **our** Republic, is perhaps our nation’s greatest strength.

Yet hear **me** clearly: Disagreement must not lead to disunion. And **I** pledge this to **you**: **I** will be a President for all Americans. **I** will fight as hard for those who did not support **me** as for those who did.

Many centuries ago, Saint Augustine, a saint of **my** church, wrote that a people was a multitude defined by the common objects of **their** love. What are the common objects **we** love that define **us** as Americans?

**I** think **I** know.
And, yes, the truth.

Recent weeks and months have taught *us* a painful lesson. There is truth and there are lies. Lies told for power and for profit.

And each of us has a duty and responsibility, as citizens, as Americans, and especially as leaders – leaders who have pledged to honor our Constitution and protect our nation — to defend the truth and to defeat the lies.

I understand that many Americans view the future with some fear and trepidation. I understand *they* worry about *their* jobs, about taking care of *their* families, about what comes next. *I* get it.

But the answer is not to turn inward, to retreat into competing factions, distrusting those who don’t look like *you* do, or worship the way *you* do, or don’t get *their* news from the same sources *you* do.

*We* must end this uncivil war that pits red against blue, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal. *We* can do this if we open *our* souls instead of hardening *our* hearts.

If *we* show a little tolerance and humility. If *we*’re willing to stand in the other person’s shoes just for a moment.

Because here is the thing about life: There is no accounting for what fate will deal *you*. There are some days when *we* need a hand. There are other days when *we*’re called on to lend one.

That is how *we* must be with one another. And, if *we* are this way, *our* country will be stronger, more prosperous, more ready for the future.
My fellow Americans, in the work ahead of us, we will need each other. We will need all our strength to persevere through this dark winter.

We are entering what may well be the toughest and deadliest period of the virus. We must set aside the politics and finally face this pandemic as one nation.

I promise you this: as the Bible says weeping may endure for a night but joy cometh in the morning. We will get through this, together.

The world is watching today. So here is my message to those beyond our borders: America has been tested and we have come out stronger for it.

We will repair our alliances and engage with the world once again. Not to meet yesterday’s challenges, but today’s and tomorrow’s. We will lead not merely by the example of our power but by the power of our example. We will be a strong and trusted partner for peace, progress, and security. We have been through so much in this nation. And, in my first act as President, I would like to ask you to join me in a moment of silent prayer to remember all those we lost this past year to the pandemic.

To those 400,000 fellow Americans – mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, friends, neighbors, and co-workers. We will honor them by becoming the people and nation we know we can and should be. Let us say a silent prayer for those who lost their lives, for those they left behind, and for our country.

Amen. This is a time of testing. We face an attack on democracy and on truth. A raging virus.
Growing inequity.
The sting of systemic racism.
A climate in crisis.
America’s role in the world.

Any one of these would be enough to challenge **us** in profound ways.
But the fact is **we** face them all at once, presenting this nation with the gravest of responsibilities.
Now **we** must step up.
All of **us**.
It is a time for boldness, for there is so much to do.
And, this is certain.
**We** will be judged, **you** and **I**, for how **we** resolve the cascading crises of **our** era.
Will **we** rise to the occasion?
Will **we** master this rare and difficult hour?
Will **we** meet **our** obligations and pass along a new and better world for **our** children?
I believe **we** must and I believe **we** will.
And when **we** do, **we** will write the next chapter in the American story.
It’s a story that might sound something like a song that means a lot to me.
It’s called “American Anthem” and there is one verse stands out for me:

| “The work and prayers of centuries have brought **us** to this day What shall be **our** legacy? What will **our** children say?... Let me know in **my** heart When **my** days are through America America I gave **my** best to **you**.” Let **us** add our own work and prayers to the unfolding story of **our** nation. If **we** do this then when **our** days are through **our** children and **our** children’s children will say of **us** they gave **their** best. **They** did **their** duty. **They** healed a broken land. |
|---|---|
| **Us** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **We** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **We** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **You** | The hearer. |
| **I** | The speaker. |
| **Our** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **We** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **Us** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **Our** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **My** | The speaker. |
| **You** | The hearer. |
| **Us** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **Our** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **We** | The speaker and the hearer. |
| **Their** | American children. |
My fellow Americans, I close today where I began, with a sacred oath. Before God and all of you I give you my word. I will always level with you. I will defend the Constitution. I will defend our democracy. I will defend America. I will give my all in your service thinking not of power, but of possibilities. Not of personal interest, but of the public good.


May this be the story that guides us. The story that inspires us. The story that tells ages yet to come that we answered the call of history. We met the moment. That democracy and hope, truth and justice, did not die on our watch but thrived. That our America secured liberty at home and stood once again as a beacon to the world. That is what we owe our forebears, one another, and generations to follow.

So, with purpose and resolve we turn to the tasks of our time. Sustained by faith. Driven by conviction. And, devoted to one another and to this country we love with all our hearts. May God bless America and may God protect our troops. Thank you, America.
**Samples of place deixis**

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| **This** is America’s day.  
**This** is democracy’s day.  
A day of history and hope.  
Of renewal and resolve. | This          | The Hour |
| Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested anew and America has risen to the challenge.  
Today, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy.  
The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded.  
We have learned again **that** democracy is precious.  
Democracy is fragile. | Come          | Speaker and addressee gather together in certain location. |
| And at **this** hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed. | This          | The Hour |
| So now, on **this** hallowed ground where just days ago violence sought to shake **this** Capitol’s very foundation, we **come** together as one nation, under God, indivisible, to carry out the peaceful transfer of power as we have for more than two centuries. | This          | The hallowed ground |
| We look ahead in our uniquely American way — restless, bold, optimistic — and set our sights on the nation we know we can be and we must be. |               |          |
| I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence **here**.  
I thank them from the bottom of my heart. | Here          | The place is near from the speaker. |
You know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation. As does President Carter, who I spoke to last night but who cannot be with us today, but whom we salute for his lifetime of service.

I have just taken the sacred oath each of these patriots took — an oath first sworn by George Washington. But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On “We the People” who seek a more perfect Union.

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We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility. Much to repair. Much to restore. Much to heal. Much to build. And much to gain.

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It’s taken as many lives in one year as America lost in all of World War II. Millions of jobs have been lost. Hundreds of thousands of businesses closed.
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A cry for survival **comes** from the planet itself.
A cry that can’t be any more desperate or any
more clear.

And now, a rise in political extremism, white
supremacy, domestic terrorism that we must
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To overcome these challenges – to restore the
soul and to secure the future of America –
requires more than words.
It requires that most elusive of things in a
democracy:
Unity.
Unity.

In another January in Washington, on New
Year’s Day 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the
Emancipation Proclamation.
When he put pen to paper, the President said,
“If my name ever goes down into history it will
be for this act and my whole soul is in it.”
My whole soul is in it.
Today, on **this** January day, my whole soul is
in this:
Bringing America together.
Uniting our people.
And uniting our nation.

I ask every American to join me in **this** cause.

Uniting to fight the common foes we face:
Anger, resentment, hatred.
Extremism, lawlessness, violence.
Disease, joblessness, hopelessness.
With unity we can do great things. Important
things.

We can right wrongs.
We can put people to work in good jobs.
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I know speaking of unity can sound to some like a foolish fantasy. I know the forces that divide us are deep and they are real. But I also know they are not new.

Our history has been a constant struggle between the American ideal that we are all created equal and the harsh, ugly reality that racism, nativism, fear, and demonization have long torn us apart.

The battle is perennial. Victory is never assured. Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our “better angels” have always prevailed.

In each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry all of us forward. And, we can do so now.

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<td>Speaker</td>
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History, faith, and reason show the way, the way of unity. We can see each other not as adversaries but as neighbors. We can treat each other with dignity and respect. We can join forces, stop the shouting, and lower the temperature.

For without unity, there is no peace, only bitterness and fury. No progress, only exhausting outrage. No nation, only a state of chaos.

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Let us listen to one another. Hear one another. See one another. Show respect to one another.

Politics need not be a raging fire destroying everything in its path. Every disagreement doesn’t have to be a cause for total war. And, we must reject a culture in which facts themselves are manipulated and even manufactured.

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Yet hear me clearly: Disagreement must not lead to disunion. And I pledge **this** to you: I will be a President for all Americans. I will fight as hard for **those** who did not support me as for **those** who did.

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Honor.  
And, yes, the truth.  

Recent weeks and months have taught us a painful lesson.  
*There* is truth and *there* are lies.  
Lies told for power and for profit.  

And each of us has a duty and responsibility, as citizens, as Americans, and especially as leaders – leaders who have pledged to honor our Constitution and protect our nation — to defend the truth and to defeat the lies.  

I understand that many Americans view the future with some fear and trepidation.  
I understand they worry about their jobs, about taking care of their families, about what comes next.  
I get it.  

But the answer is not to turn inward, to retreat into competing factions, distrusting those who don’t look like you do, or worship the way you do, or don’t get their news from the same sources you do.  

We must end this uncivil war that pits red against blue, rural versus urban, conservative versus liberal.  
We can do this if we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts.  

If we show a little tolerance and humility.  
If we’re willing to stand in the other person’s shoes just for a moment.  

Because here is the thing about life: There is no accounting for what fate will deal you.  
*There* are some days when we need a hand.  
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That is how we must be with one another. And, if we are *this* way, our country will be stronger, more prosperous, more ready for the future.

My fellow Americans, in the work ahead of us, we will need each other. We will need all our strength to persevere through *this* dark winter.

We are entering what may well be the toughest and deadliest period of the virus. We must set aside the politics and finally face *this* pandemic as one nation.

I promise you *this*: as the Bible says weeping may endure for a night but joy cometh in the morning. We will get through *this*, together.

The world is watching today. So *here* is my message to *those* beyond our borders: America has been tested and we have *come* out stronger for it.

We will repair our alliances and engage with the world once again. Not to meet yesterday’s challenges, but today’s and tomorrow’s. We will lead not merely by the example of our power but by the power of our example.

We will be a strong and trusted partner for peace, progress, and security. We have been through so much in *this* nation. And, in my first act as President, I would like to ask you to join me in a moment of silent prayer to remember all *those* we lost *this* past year to the pandemic.

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|  | This  | The past year |
|  | Those  | 400,000 fellow Americans. |
To those 400,000 fellow Americans – mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, friends, neighbors, and co-workers. We will honor them by becoming the people and nation we know we can and should be. Let us say a silent prayer for those who lost their lives, for those they left behind, and for our country.

Amen.

This is a time of testing.

We face an attack on democracy and on truth.

A raging virus.

Growing inequity.

The sting of systemic racism.

A climate in crisis.

America’s role in the world.

Any one of these would be enough to challenge us in profound ways.

But the fact is we face them all at once, presenting this nation with the gravest of responsibilities.

Now we must step up.

All of us.

It is a time for boldness, for there is so much to do.

And, this is certain.

We will be judged, you and I, for how we resolve the cascading crises of our era.

Will we rise to the occasion?

Will we master this rare and difficult hour?

Will we meet our obligations and pass along a new and better world for our children?

I believe we must and I believe we will.

And when we do, we will write the next chapter in the American story.

It’s a story that might sound something like a song that means a lot to me.

It’s called “American Anthem” and there is one verse stands out for me:
“The work and prayers of centuries have brought us to **this** day
What shall be our legacy?
What will our children say?...
Let me know in my heart
When my days are through
America
America
I gave my best to you.”

<table>
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<th>Let us add our own work and prayers to the unfolding story of our nation.</th>
<th>This</th>
<th>The work and prayers.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If we do <strong>this</strong> then when our days are through our children and our children’s children will say of us they gave their best.</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>The children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>They did their</strong> duty.</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>The children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>They</strong> healed a broken land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>My fellow Americans, I close today where I began, with a sacred oath. Before God and all of you I give you my word.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I will always level with you.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I will defend the Constitution.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>I will give my all in your service thinking not of power, but of possibilities. Not of personal interest, but of the public good.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May <strong>this</strong> be the story that guides us. The story that inspires us. The story that tells ages yet to come that we answered the call of history. We met the moment.</td>
<td>This</td>
<td>The story.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That democracy and hope, truth and justice, did not die on our watch but thrived. That our America secured liberty at home and stood once again as a beacon to the world. That is what we owe our forebears, one another, and generations to follow.</td>
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So, with purpose and resolve we turn to the
tasks of our time.
Sustained by faith.
Driven by conviction.
And, devoted to one another and to this country
we love with all our hearts.
May God bless America and may God protect
our troops.
Thank you, America.
### Samples of time deixis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Realizations (clause, sentence, paragraph)</th>
<th>Deictic Words</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Justice Roberts, Vice President Harris, Speaker Pelosi, Leader Schumer, Leader McConnell, Vice President Pence, distinguished guests, and my fellow Americans.</td>
<td>America’s day</td>
<td>The day of America.</td>
</tr>
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<td>This is <strong>America’s day</strong>. This is <strong>democracy’s day</strong>. <strong>A day of history and hope</strong>. Of renewal and resolve.</td>
<td>Democracy’s day</td>
<td>The day to celebrate democracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested anew and America has risen to the challenge. <strong>Today</strong>, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy. The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded. We have learned again that democracy is precious. Democracy is fragile.</td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>The day when the speaker and addressee celebrate the triumph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And <strong>at this hour</strong>, my friends, democracy has prevailed.</td>
<td>At this hour</td>
<td>The speaker show the hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So <strong>now</strong>, on this hallowed ground where just <strong>days ago</strong> violence sought to shake this Capitol’s very foundation, we come together as one nation, under God, indivisible, to carry out the peaceful transfer of power as we have for <strong>more than two centuries</strong>.</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Time when the speaker stand in hallowed ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Days ago</td>
<td>Time when the speaker retell the violence.</td>
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<td>More than two centuries</td>
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We look ahead in our uniquely American way — restless, bold, optimistic — and set our sights on the nation we know we can be and we must be.

I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence here. I thank them from the bottom of my heart.

You know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength of our nation. As does President Carter, who I spoke to last night but who cannot be with us today, but whom we salute for his lifetime of service.

Last night A night when the speaker spoke to President Carter.

Today The day when the speaker deliver his speech.

I have just taken the sacred oath each of these patriots took — an oath first sworn by George Washington. But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On “We the People” who seek a more perfect Union.

This is a great nation and we are a good people. Over the centuries through storm and strife, in peace and in war, we have come so far. But we still have far to go.

We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility. Much to repair. Much to restore. Much to heal. Much to build. And much to gain.
Few periods in our nation’s history have been more challenging or difficult than the one we’re in **now**.
A once-in-a-century virus silently stalks the country.

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It’s taken as many lives in **one year** as America lost in all of World War II.
Millions of jobs have been lost.
Hundreds of thousands of businesses closed.

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A cry for racial justice some **400 years** in the making moves us. The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer.
A cry for survival comes from the planet itself. A cry that can’t be any more desperate or any more clear.

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And **now**, a rise in political extremism, white supremacy, domestic terrorism that we must confront and we will defeat.

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To overcome these challenges – to restore the soul and to secure the future of America – requires more than words.
It requires that most elusive of things in a democracy:
Unity.

| Unity. | |
|--------| |

**In another January** in Washington, on **New Year’s Day 1863**, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.
When he put pen to paper, the President said, “If my name ever goes down into history it will be for this act and my whole soul is in it.”

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Today, on this **January day**

| The time when the speaker soul is bringing america together. | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------| |
My whole soul is in it.  
*Today, on this January day,* my whole soul is in this:  
Bringing America together.  
Uniting our people.  
And uniting our nation.

I ask every American to join me in this cause.

Uniting to fight the common foes we face:  
Anger, resentment, hatred.  
Extremism, lawlessness, violence.  
Disease, joblessness, hopelessness.  
With unity we can do great things. Important things.

We can right wrongs.  
We can put people to work in good jobs.  
We can teach our children in safe schools.  
We can overcome this deadly virus.  
We can reward work, rebuild the middle class, and make health care secure for all.  
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<td>My fellow Americans, in the work <strong>ahead</strong> of us, we will need each other. We will need all our strength to persevere through this dark winter.</td>
<td>Ahead</td>
<td>The speaker’s work to reach good cooperation with the adressee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are entering what may well be the toughest and deadliest period of the virus. We must set aside the politics and finally face this <strong>pandemic</strong> as one nation.</td>
<td>Pandemic</td>
<td>The speaker and the adressee face the deadly virus that exist in very wide area (place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I promise you this: as the Bible says weeping may endure <strong>for a night</strong> but Joy Cometh <strong>in the morning.</strong> We will get through this, together</td>
<td>For a night</td>
<td>A time when Bible weeping may endure for a night during the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The world is watching <strong>today.</strong> So here is my message to those <strong>beyond</strong> our borders: America has been tested and we have come out stronger for it.</td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>The present day while the world is watching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will repair our alliances and engage with the world <strong>once again.</strong> Not to meet <strong>yesterday’s challenges,</strong> but <strong>today’s</strong> and <strong>tomorrow’s.</strong> We will lead not merely by the example of our power but by the power of our example.</td>
<td>Once again</td>
<td>The speaker and adressee’s will repair their alliances more in future time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>We will be a strong and trusted partner for peace, progress, and security. We have been through so much in this nation. And, in my first act as President, I would like to ask you to join me in a moment of silent prayer to remember all those we lost this past year to the pandemic.</td>
<td>Tomorrow’s challenges will be.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To those 400,000 fellow Americans – mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, friends, neighbors, and co-workers. We will honor them by becoming the people and nation we know we can and should be. Let us say a silent prayer for those who lost their lives, for those they left behind, and for our country.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amen. This is a time of testing. We face an attack on democracy and on truth. A raging virus. Growing inequity. The sting of systemic racism. A climate in crisis. America’s role in the world.</td>
<td>In the world. The speaker emphasize american role.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any one of these would be enough to challenge us in profound ways. But the fact is we face them all at once, presenting this nation with the gravest of responsibilities. Now we must step up. All of us.</td>
<td>All at once. The fact that the speaker and addressee face suddenly. Now. The present time when the speaker and addressee must step up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is a time for boldness, for there is so much to do. And, this is certain. We will be judged, you and I, for how we resolve the cascading crises of our era. Will we rise to the occasion? Will we master this rare and difficult hour?</td>
<td>Era. A long and distinct period when the speaker and addressee are resolving the crises.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Will we meet our obligations and pass along a new and better world for our children? I believe we must and I believe we will.

And when we do, we will write the **next chapter** in the American story. It’s a story that might sound something like a song that means a lot to me. It's called “American Anthem” and there is one verse stands out for me:

> “The work and prayers of centuries have brought us to this day
> What shall be our legacy?
> What will our children say...
> Let me know in my heart
> When **my days** are through
> America
> America
> I gave my best to you.”

Let us add our own work and prayers to the unfolding story of our nation. If we do this then when our days are through our children and our children’s children will say of us they gave their best. They did their duty. They healed a broken land.

My fellow Americans, I close **today** where I began, with a sacred oath. Before God and all of you I give you my word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will we meet our obligations and pass along a new and better world for our children? I believe we must and I believe we will.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And when we do, we will write the <strong>next chapter</strong> in the American story. It’s a story that might sound something like a song that means a lot to me. It's called “American Anthem” and there is one verse stands out for me:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| “The work and prayers of centuries have brought us to **this day**
> What shall be our legacy?
> What will our children say...
> Let me know in my heart
> When **my days** are through
> America
> America
> I gave my best to you.” |
| Let us add our own work and prayers to the unfolding story of our nation. If we do this then when our days are through our children and our children’s children will say of us they gave their best. They did their duty. They healed a broken land. |
| My fellow Americans, I close **today** where I began, with a sacred oath. Before God and all of you I give you my word. |
| I will always level with you. I will defend the Constitution. I will defend our democracy. I will defend America. |
I will give my all in your service thinking not of power, but of possibilities. Not of personal interest, but of the public good.


May this be the story that guides us. The story that inspires us. The story that tells ages yet to come that we answered the call of history. We met the moment.

That democracy and hope, truth and justice, did not die on our watch but thrived. That our America secured liberty at home and stood once again as a beacon to the world. That is what we owe our forebearers, one another, and generations to follow.

So, with purpose and resolve we turn to the tasks of our time. Sustained by faith. Driven by conviction. And, devoted to one another and to this country we love with all our hearts. May God bless America and may God protect our troops. Thank you, America.
Appendix 2. Usulan Tema dan Pembimbing Skripsi.

Yth. Ketua Program Studi *)

1. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
   Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa di Semarang

Dengan hormat,

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini,

Nama : Marinda
NPM : 19920006

bermaksud mengajukan tema skripsi dengan judul :

The Analysis of Deixis in Joe Biden’s Speech Inauguration

Selanjutnya, dosen pembimbing skripsi kami serahkan sepenuhnya kepada Ketua Progdi., dengan keputusan pembimbing :

1. Dr. Dais Andris Susanto, M.Pd.
2. Drs. T. Sri Suwarsa, M.Pd.

Menyetujui,

Ketua Program Studi,

Semarang, 6 Juni 2021

Yang mengajukan,

[Signature]

[Signature]
## Appendix 3. Kartu Bimbingan Dosen Pembimbing I

### KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMA</th>
<th>Marlinda</th>
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<tr>
<td>NPM</td>
<td>17420096</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAK/PRODI</td>
<td>FPBS/PEND. BAHASA INGGRIS</td>
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**DOSEN PEMBIMBING I** : Dr. Dias Andris S, S.Pd., M.Pd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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**Appendix 4. Kartu Bimbingan Dosen Pembimbing I**

**KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT**  
**MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**

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Appendix 5. Pengajuan Ujian Skripsi.

YAYASAN PEMBINA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN PEGURUAN TNGGI PGRI SEMARANG
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI

PENGAJUAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Diajukan Oleh:
Nama: Marinda
NPM: 19420926
Jurusan: 1. Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
         2. Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia
         3. Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Denmark

Tema Skripsi:
The Analysis of Vektor in Joe Biden's Speech Inauguration

Untuk dilaksanakan pada
Hari/Tanggal: Jumat, 12 November 2021
Waktu: 13.00 - 14.00
Ruang:

Adapun sebagai pengujii
1. Pengujii I
2. Pengujii II
3. Pengujii III

Menyetujui,
Ketua Program Studi,

BERITA ACAARA UJIAN SKRIPSI

Pada hari ini Jumat 12 November 2021, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji Skripsi:

1. Nama : Dr. Astroph, M.Pd.
   Jabatan : Ketua

2. Nama : Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd, M.Pd.
   Jabatan : Sekretaris

3. Nama : Dr. Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd
   Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji I)

4. Nama : Dra T Sri Suwanti, M.Pd
   Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji II)

5. Nama : Dr. Dyah Nugrahani, S.Pd., M.Hum.
   Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji III)

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah telah diuji skripsinya.

Nama : Marinda
N.P.M : 17420096
Fakultas : FPBS
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Program Pendidikan : Strata 1

Judul Skripsi:
THE ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN JOE BIDEN’S SPEECH INAUGURATION

Nilai :

Demikian berita Acara Ujian Skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan sepihak oleh pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

Ketua:
Dr. Astroph, M.Pd.

Sekretaris:
Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Penguji I,
Dr. Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd

Penguji II,
Dra T Sri Suwanti, M.Pd

Penguji III,
Dr. Dyah Nugrahani, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Yayasan Pembina Lembaga Pendidikan Tinggi PGRI Semarang
Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas PGRI Semarang
Kampus: Jalan Salodad; Telur Noor 54 Semarang Indonersia. Tel. (024) 5448217, 8316377
Faks. (024)3448217 Website: www.upgri.ac.id

Keterangan:
Dr. Astroph, M.Pd.
NIP/NIP 936001104