

DEICTIC EXPRESSIONS IN UK AND NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER SPEECHES IN UN GENERAL DEBATE 2022

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Abstract

Language is an important tool for communication. When humans say something using certain language, they can get closer to one another. The language that they use in communication can be used to point at certain references in related contexts. The way people use language shows their perspective. Deictic expression is the study that analyzes references of the words that are used in a certain context. Based on the explanation above, this paper has two problems. They are what are the deictic expressions found in the UK and New Zealand Prime minister speeches UN General Debate in 2022? and, what are the differences and similarities found in the deictic expressions from both speeches? Descriptive qualitative methods are applied to analyze and describe the finding. The deictic expressions used in the speeches by the UK and New Zealand Prime ministers will show how they solve their problems in the debate. This paper finally finds out that the UK and New Zealand Prime ministers use personal deixis such as “we” to represent the speaker and the member of UN countries and the diff. The differences are in using a social deictic expression which cannot be found in New Zealand PM utterances.

Keywords: speeches, deixis, deictic expressions, perspectives

Introduction

Language is the instrument for communication. Every nation has its language. When someone talks, they use language. Through the language that they use, they show their perspective. How they organize their utterance which comes from their thought. Every word that out of someone’s mouth shows their intention. Their feeling and their beliefs can be known from what they speak. It is the reflection of their true self. The utterance of someone can be seen and heard in some events which depend on the context. Such as meetings, debates, and other conferences. In these conferences, we can find someone is talking and the other is listening. It is what we call speech. Speech is one-way communication. Miranda and Bringula (2021) state that speech carries some information. The speaker can persuade the listeners through their speeches. We can see the words that they chose based on the context to persuade the listeners.

Related to utterance and context, deixis is a part of pragmatics that discussed references based on the context of speech (Simajuntak et al., 2021). The way people talk and the words they use refer to or point at something can be analyzed through deixis. Different types of deixis such as person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis (Yuliningrum et al., 2020) can be used in analyzing someone’s utterance or speech. The use of temporal deixis to show a certain time for example, then, now, right now, tomorrow, and others (Fitria, 2020). When someone says *Now we must show that will* we know the temporal deixis is *now*. It is pointing to the present time. So, we know the time that the speaker explains something related to the situation that the speaker face.

Based on the explanation above, this article addresses two problems that need to be solved.

The first problem is what are the deictic expressions found in the UK and New Zealand Prime minister speeches UN General Debate in 2022? The second problem is what are the differences and similarities found in the deictic expressions from both speeches? The objective of This study also has two objectives. The first is to analyze the deictic expressions found in the UK and New Zealand Prime minister speeches UN General Debate in 2022 based on Bühler's (1934) deictic expressions theory which explains by Senft, G. (2014). The second is to analyze the differences and similarities found in the deictic expressions from both speeches. After this paper find the similarities and the differences in the deictic expressions that are used by both Prime ministers, the writer can see the prime ministers' similar and different perspective in solving the problems that they face in the UN General Debate.

Speeches

Speech is defined as the communication activity that occurs when there is one speaker and other interlocutors (Sari & Utomo, 2020); It is also understood as the production spoken by the speaker in various political contexts. In this regard, speech is restricted in the context of UNGA where political figures deliver theirs concerning various regional and global agendas and topical issues to address. We can learn speeches in the speech act. The speech act is the theory about a language that represents the action (Senft, 2014). The study about speech act concerning assertive speech acts in Donald Trump's presidential speeches by Ashfira, K., D., & Harjanto, T., D. (2020) shows that Trump uses the act of stating mostly because he wants the hearer to believe him that policies he has made are the best for the United States. Meanwhile, an intra-cultural analysis of the similarities and differences between Barack Obama's and Donald Trump's speeches which have haven analyzed by Mirzaeian, E. (2020) reveals that a statistically significant difference between the two presidents in terms of their specific preferences for interpersonal metadiscourse use, A Socio-Political Discourse analysis which has been analyzed by Iqbal, et al. (2020) demonstrates that Premier Imran Khan has a firm grasp on stressing on the essential factors of communication, and others.

The analysis of the deictic expression also can be done in speeches. Deixis is the part of pragmatics which uses to point out something in the utterance (Mayori et al., 2020). For example, instead of repeating the name of the same person, people can use personal deixis such as he to point to the person with man gender or she to point to the female gender. It can be said that deixis is expressed through personal pronouns or words or phrases to explain the location and the time (Putri & Yana, 2020). According to Bühler (1934) which explains by Senft, G. (2014) deictic expressions have four different types. They are personal deixis, social deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. Personal deixis is the difference in deictic reference between the speaker in the first person, the addressee in the second person, and everyone else in the third person (Sinaga et al., 2020). The first-person deixis which refers to the speaker itself is I. The second person deixis is you. The third person is she, he, they, and others. Social deixis is the deixis to encode the social relationship between the speaker and another party or addressee (Putra et al., 2020). Social deixis, for example, Sir, Your honour, mate, Majesty, Ma'am, Madam, etc. The temporal deixis is also known as the time deixis (Rispatiningsih, 2020) whose function is to point at a particular time. For example, now, today, yesterday, next week, last week, in 1990, etc. Spatial deixis is the deixis that is used to point to spatial locations or certain places (Karlina & Haryudin, 2021). For example, here, east, south, in front of, in, there, that, etc.

Deictic expression

In analyzing expression, we can see how the speaker talks about themselves and the audience. It is also called the worldview through the thought of the speakers. It is supported by

Van Dijk (1998) who quoted by Hart, Christopher (2014) states that the ideology of the speakers can be seen through the us/them polarization they use. It shows the speaker's beliefs and their perception towards us and toward them. Us polarization here can mean the speaker or the speaker's position as the representatives of their political parties, or the speaker representatives of their own country, society, or audience. Their polarization can mean the opposition political parties, their enemies, or others. The us/them polarization can be positive or negative toward the beliefs and attitudes of the speakers. We can see the deictic expression in Bühler's (1934) theory of deictic expressions which explains by Senft, G. (2014). Bühler's essential points about deixis are that the deictic expression uses to point or indicate something.

Deixis

Deixis analysis which is written in this paper is not the first-time analysis in a pragmatics study. Some previous researchers have researched deictic analysis using different data. The researchers are Ricca, H. and Johan, M. (2021), Zheni, T. (2020), and Febriza, Muchamad R. (2020). Ricca, H. and Johan, M. (2021) analyze deixis in the first victory speech of Joe Biden as United States president. In analyzing the speech, they apply Yule's (2014) theory about three types of deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In analyzing the data, this research finds that person deixis is the most dominant used in this speech, and temporal deixis is the least used in this speech. Person deixis such as "I" is often used to show his feeling towards his victory in becoming the president. It shows how grateful and how happy the speaker is in the speech. In relevance with this UN General debate Speeches study, we can see that deictic expressions show how the person expresses themselves. Their perspective in deictic expression that they use expressing their feeling in their speech.

By contrast, the other researcher namely Zheni, T. (2020) also analyzes deixis but using a different topic and data. This research only focuses on person deixis to see the biased of political pronouns. The data is gathered in George W. Bush's Speeches on Iraqi War II. In this analysis, the study finds that person deixis is used to encode biased political pronouns in political discourse. The speaker as the deictic center has control of the speech. The way the speaker uses the deictic personal expression shows the distance proximity between He/They, which moves from one referee to another to set Near/Far. In relevance with this study, we can see the analysis also analyze deictic expression in the speech. The speaker shows the speaker's perspective towards the speaker's political party and the opposition party, and how the speaker put himself in the deixis expression that they use in the speech.

By contrast, Febriza, Muchamad R.'s (2020) study uses a different theory to analyze deixis. The theory that applies in this study is Alan Cruse (2000). The data analyzed in this paper is from an online newspaper Jakarta Post. The finding shows that the person deixis is the most dominant deixis in the Jakarta Post online newspaper. It appears 70% in the newspaper. The function is to show the position of the writer and to inform the reader about the writer's experience. This paper says that the use of personal deixis should be avoided in the newspaper because it only shows one perspective or point of view or experience. In relevance to this study, we can see that this study also analyses someone's written speech. The relevance is that it shows how someone expresses their feelings through the deictic expressions that they use in their speech.

Based on the previous study above, it can be concluded that the deixis that most frequently appears is personal deixis. It can be found in verbal speeches and written speeches such as in newspapers. It is with a different function. The function of person deixis in the Joe Biden speech is used to point at the speakers' feelings toward the victory event. While in the speech, the function of using personal deixis is to show the biased and distance proximity between

He/They. The different function of using personal deixis in the newspaper is to inform the reader about the writer's experience.

Method

Qualitative & descriptive method is applied to analyze this study. The qualitative research method was applied in this analysis to get the appropriate data (Hadiyati, Nia et al., 2018). Based on it, qualitative research was a research strategy that usually emphasizes words rather than quantification in the collection and analysis of data. In this analysis, numeric did not involve which is one of the qualitative research characteristics. Hammersley (2013) stated that qualitative analysis applied a type of reasoning that was analogous to riddle-solving. The reasoning that was analogous to riddle-solving is needed to analyze the finding in this analysis in the existence of deictic expressions and differences and similarities found in the deictic expressions of both speakers. In this analysis, qualitative data in the form of utterances which presented in the UN general debate. All of the utterances that form Elizabeth Truss's speech script and Jacinda Ayden's speech script, after calculating the length of Elizabeth Truss's speech act is 61 utterances and the length of Jacinda Ayden's speech script is 63 utterances. The nature of data is the utterances and all of the utterances are formed by the speech. The conference's speech was delivered in the UN general debate. We can say the data are the verbal utterances and naturalistic data are the comprising utterance from the UN assembly. In this research descriptive method is applied. The descriptive method was used to describe the data that was found in this analysis (Seixas, Brayan et al., 2018). Descriptive was applied in this research to give a clear relation between the data and the findings. The goal of descriptive is to describe the phenomena characteristics. The phenomena and characteristics are described as deictic expression in both of the speeches. Phenomena uses deictic expression and characteristic deictic expression which explains in those speeches. The character can discuss how the data are explained. The observation used in this research is on YouTube.

The writer will collect the data by following these steps. Searching the videos on the internet platform, such as YouTube. Then, the writer watches the videos. The first video is titled "GB United Kingdom - Prime Minister Addresses UN General Debate, 77th Session (English)" with a length is 14.18 minutes and publishes on September 22, 2022. The total number of words in the transcription is around 1917 words which can be watched at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6C8XZ4pW4s>. The second video is "NZ New Zealand - Prime Minister Addresses UN General Debate, 77th Session (English) | #UNGA" with a length is 16.51 minutes and publishes on September 24, 2022. The total number of words in the transcription is around 2309 words without local language transcription which can be watched at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_4Cjki3SOM. After the writer watches the video, the writer will see the transcribe. Then, the writer rechecks the transcribe. After that, the writer will take the data based on the problems. The writer rechecks the data by putting it in the appropriate theory that is applied to answer the research problems and analyze the data. This paper applies Bühler's (1934) theory of deictic expression which explains by Senft, G. (2014).

Findings and Discussion

Language can help us communicate what we mean with other people or a group of people (Kusumadewi & Anggraeni, 2020). Here, we can see how the language that the speakers of UK Prime Minister Elizabeth Truss and New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern used in their speeches. We can see the deictic expression of personal deixis, social deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis in both speeches. The deictic expressions here use to refer to their parties, societies, governments, or opponents and others can be seen here.

Table 1. Deixis expressions

Types of Deixis	UK					NZ				
	Frequency	%-age	Average	Total appearance	Ref /T	Frequency	%-age	Average	Total appearance	Ref /T
Personal/Social Deictic Expressions										
I	6	4,4	2,5	6	T4, T5, T7, T8, T12	10	7	3,8	10	T1, T3, T5, T12
we	72	53,7	30,7	72	T2-T13	72	51	28	72	T13, T2-T10, T12, T13
our	33	24,6	14,1	33	T2-T10, T12, T13	18	12,7	7	18	T2, T4, T5, T6, T7, T9
us	0	0	0	0	-	14	9,9	5,4	14	T1, T2, T5, T8
you	2	0,01	8,5	2	T4, T13	8	5,6	3,1	8	T1, T12, T13
he	3	2,2	1,2	3	T11	0	0	0	0	-
she	4	2,9	1,7	4	T4	0	0	0	0	-
they	4	2,9	1,7	4	T7, T8, T12	8	5,6	3,1	8	T2, T5, T7, T8, T10, T12
them	3	0,01	1,2	3	T4, T10	5	3,5	1,9	5	T7, T8, T9, T12
their	7	4,4	2,99	7	T6, T7,	6	4,2	2,3	6	T5, T6,

					T8, T9, T12					T7
Total deixis	134	95,1 2	64,59	134		141	99, 5	54,6	141	
your excellencies	1	16,6	0,42	1	T1	0	0	0	0	-
her late majesty	3	50	1,2	3	T4, T5	0	0	0	0	-
his majesty	1	16,6	0,42	1	T5	0	0	0	0	-
late Queen	1	16,6	0,42	1	T12	0	0	0	0	-
Total deixis	6	99,8	2,46	6		0	0	0	0	-
Spatial Deictic Expressions										
at	3	3,8	1,2	3	T5, T6, T12	2	2	0,7	2	T4, T7
behind	2	2,5	0,8	2	T7, T9	0	0	0	0	-
under	1	1,2	1,2	1	T5	0	0	0	0	-
in	19	24,3	8,1	19	T2- T6	19	19	7,3	19	T1, T2, T4, T5, T7- T12
In front of	0	0	0	0	-	1	1	0,38	1	T2
on	10	12,8	4,2	10	T2, T4, T5, T7, T8, T10	22	22	8,5	22	T2 - T5, T7, T9, T10 , T11 , T13
between	3	3,8	1,2	3	T7, T12	3	3	1,1	3	T1, T2, T11
into	0	0	0	0	-	2	2	0,7	2	T4, T8, T9, T13
this	20	25,6	8,5	20	T2,	14	14	5,44	14	T4,

					T4, T5, T7, T8, T10 , T12 , T13					T5, T7, T8, T10 , T11 , T12
that	4	5,1	1,7	4	T4, T12	11	11	4,2	11	T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T11 , T12
these	3	3,8	1,2	3	T7, T10 , T12	9	9	3,5	9	T2, T5, T7, T8, T9, T12
those	5	6,4	2,1	5	T2, T3, T4, T8, T9,	7	7	2,7	7	T1, T7, T8, T10 , T12
there	4	5,1	1,7	4	T7, T10	8	8	3,1	8	T5, T6, T7, T9, T13
here	4	5,1	1,7	4	T4, T5, T11 , T12	2	2	0,77	2	T1, T12
Total deixis	78	99,5	33,6	78		100	100	38,39	100	
Temporal Deixis Expressions										
today	4	25	1,7	4	T2, T5, T10 , T12	2	12, 5	0,77	2	T4, T12

two days after 65 years ago now	1	6,2	0,4	1	T4	0	0	0	0	-
	2	12,5	0,8	2	T4, T5	0	0	0	0	-
	4	25	1,7	4	T4, T5, T10	9	56,2	3,5	0	-
					, T12					
the future 2040	1	6,2	0,4	1	T8	0	0	0	0	-
the 1940s	1	6,2	0,4	1	T2	0	0	0	0	-
this morning	1	6,2	0,4	1	T11	0	0	0	0	-
this evening	1	6,2	0,4	1	T11	0	0	0	0	-
in these past few years	0	0	0	0	-	1	6,2	0,38	1	T1
this week	0	0	0	0	-	1	6,2	0,38	1	T11
in March	0	0	0	0	-	1	6,2	0,38	1	T5
on the 15th of March 2019	0	0	0	0	-	1	6,2	0,38	1	T10
in these times	0	0	0	0	-	1	6,2	0,38	1	T13
Total deixis	16	99,7	6,6	16		16	99,7	6,17	16	
Total all deixis	234	394,12	107,25	234		257	299,2	137,96	257	

Note:

Frequency is the number of how many times the deixis appears.

%-age is the number of a frequency: the total number of one type of deixis x 100.

Average is the number of a frequency: the total number of all deixis x 100

Total deixis is the total for each category.

Total all is the addition of all subcategories of deixis.

List Ref /theme in UK PM Speech:

- 1) The greeting
- 2) The history of the UN
- 3) A new era in geopolitics
- 4) Queen Elizabeth's history
- 5) The New Era
- 6) UK Government and PM commitment
- 7) Autocracies countries
- 8) The new era
- 9) Climate change
- 10) Support Ukrainian
- 11) Britain's commitment
- 12) Support Ukraine
- 13) Britain's commitment

List Ref /theme in NZ PM Speech:

- 1) The greeting
- 2) Global condition
- 3) New Zealand and PM progress
- 4) Climate concerned
- 5) Russia's invasion of Ukraine
- 6) New Zealand champions
- 7) Nuclear weapon prohibition
- 8) Weapons of war
- 9) New Zealand and PM action
- 10) Weapons of war
- 11) Terrorist attack
- 12) The solutions
- 13) PM's feeling

Deictic Expressions in UK Prime Minister's Speech

In UK Prime Minister namely Elizabeth Truss, we can see the implementation of four deictic expressions includes in different themes of her speech. The themes in her speech are divided into 13 themes. T in here stands for the theme/topic in the speech. T1 means theme/topic one.

Personal/Social Deictic Expressions

Based on the 13 themes above, the example will be taken from the first deictic expression namely personal deixis. Personal deixis is the deixis that usually uses to reduce the repetition of the name of a person or to refer to a group of people by using the pronoun (Viahapsari & Parmawati, 2020). The pronoun here includes the first pronoun, second pronoun, and third pronoun (Nisa et al., 2020). The first pronoun to indicate the speaker or the speaker's country (UK) or the speaker's society or the speaker and the member of UN countries are found here such as "I", "we", and "our". The pronoun "I" indicates the speaker appears six times in the themes such as appears once in (T4) Queen Elizabeth's condolence, and history in the utterance "I join you here just two days after her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth the second was laid to rest", once in (T5) The New Era after the Queen passed & the PM hopes in the utterance "So today I will set out what we step we are taking at home in the UK and our proposed blueprint for the new era", once in (T7) autocracies countries (the opponent) and their difference with

democratic societies in the utterance “We need to keep improving and renewing what we're doing for this new era, demonstrating that democracy delivers. As prime minister of the United Kingdom, I'm determined that we will deliver the progress that people expect”, once in (T8) showing PM's ability, steps, and responsibility for the new era in the utterance “I will lead a New Britain for a new era”, twice in (T12) support Ukraine in the utterance “And that's why at this crucial moment in the conflict I pledge that we will sustain or increase our military support to Ukraine for as long as it takes”. The function of the pronoun “I” here is to show the speaker's perspective as the PM of the UK towards what happens in the UK which shows her condolence and the action that the speaker will take in the new era and the crucial moment such as the war between Russia and Ukraine.

The other pronoun here is “we” which appears 72 times. “We” here points to the speaker's country (UK) and society or the speaker and the member of UN countries. The pronoun “we” which refers to the speaker's country and society can be seen in the (T4) Queen Elizabeth's condolence in the utterance “We deeply mourn her passing and we pay tribute to her service”. In this utterance, it is evident that the speaker's perspective. We can see that the speaker's perspective which represents her country and society shows condolence toward the death of Queen Elizabeth II. The pronoun “we” which refers to the speaker and the member of UN countries can be seen in (T2) the history of the UN in the utterances such as “But today those principles that have defined our lives since the dark days of the 1940s a fracturing for the first time in the history of this assembly we are meeting during a large-scale war of aggression in Europe and authoritarian states are undermining stability and security around the world” and “Geopolitics is entering a new era one that requires those who believe in the founding principles of the United Nations to stand up and be counted in the United Kingdom. We are entering a new era too.” The function of “we” here is to ask the UK and the member of UN countries to realize that they are meeting in the same era in the history aspect and also entering a new era too.

The last is the first pronoun “our.” “Our” appears 33 times which functions to indicate the speaker's country (UK) and the speaker's society. The pronoun “our” can be seen in for example (T4) Queen Elizabeth's condolence, and history in the utterance “Now we must show that will. We must fight to defend those ideals and we must deliver on them for all of *our* people, as we say farewell to *our* late Queen” represent the society and “our” in our late Queen represents the country and the society.

The second pronoun in the personal deictic expression to indicate the member of UN countries and the gratitude of the speaker are found here such as you. The pronoun “you” appears twice in the different themes of her speech. For example, in (T4) Queen Elizabeth's condolence, and history in the utterance “I join you here just two days after her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth the second was laid to rest” and in (T13) Britain's commitment to champion freedom sovereignty, and democracy in the utterance “Thank you”. In the first utterance, the function of using the pronoun “you” refers to all of the members of the UN countries present there. In the second utterance, the function of the pronoun “you” is to show her gratitude towards all of the listeners in the meeting of UN countries at that time.

The third pronoun in the personal deictic expression can be seen in pronouns such as “he”, “she”, “they”, “them”, and “their”. For example, the pronoun “he” appears three times in the (T11) concerned with Russia's bad actions in the utterance “Families are being torn apart. And this morning, we have seen Putin trying to justify his catastrophic failures. *He's* doubling down by sending even more reservists to a terrible fate” and “*He's* desperately trying to claim the mantle of democracy for a regime without human rights or freedoms and *he's* making yet more bogus claims and sabre-rattling threats.” We can see from the data that the function of using

the pronoun “he” is to reduce the repetition in referring to Putin’s name.

The other third pronoun such as “she” is used to refer to Queen Elizabeth II. It appears four times in the same theme. It is in theme 4 about Queen Elizabeth’s condolence, and history. The utterance such as “*She* was the rock on which modern Britain was built, and *she* symbolized the post-war values on which this organization was founded.” The pronoun she is often used than he, which shows how Truss appreciates the Queen of UK history more than Putin’s actions. She cares about the thing that should get appreciation than the thing which should not be appreciated.

The other pronoun is “they” which appears 4 times, “them” appears 3 times, and “their” appears 6 times. The three pronouns here can be referred to the speaker’s belief and perception toward UK allies or the enemies or the opposition countries. For example, in the utterance (T8) “We want people to keep more of the money *they* earn. So, *they* can have more control of *their* own lives and can contribute to the Future.” The pronoun “they” and “their” here refers to the UK’s society. It shows the close relationship between the speaker and society. The pronoun “them” also can be seen in the utterance of (T10) Support Ukraine “If the economy of a partner is being targeted by an aggressive regime, we should act to support *them* all for one and one for all.” “Them” polarization here shows the speaker’s support towards the UK ally. The support of the speaker also can be seen in the utterance of (T12) “The contrast between Russia’s conduct and Ukraine’s Brave dignified first lady Elena Zelenska who’s here at the UN today could not be starker. The Ukrainians aren’t just defending *their* own country. *They’re* defending our values and the security of the whole world.” The pronoun “their” and “they” here show how the speaker appreciates and gives all of the support to Ukraine’s first lady, country, and society. “They” and “their” polarization here also represent the opposition countries or the enemies. It can be seen in the (T7) utterance “By contrast, autocracies say the seeds of *their* demise by suppressing *their* citizens, *they* are fundamentally rigid and unable to adapt.” Based on the speaker’s belief about autocracies, “they” and “their” here have a negative influence on the enemy’s society. The speaker shows unsupported action through this utterance.

The other deixis expression is called social deixis. Social deixis shows interpersonal relationships (Bilá et al., 2020). We can see the social deixis in this speech shows the relation between the prime minister and the head of the UN countries, and the leader of the UK country such as the King and the late Queen. The social deixis in her speech such as your excellencies, her late majesty, his majesty, and late Queen. An example of social deictic expression whose function is to show the relation between the prime minister and president of the UN can be seen in the (T1) The Greeting in the utterance “Mr. President *your excellencies*, ladies, and gentlemen.” “Your excellencies” here shows the speaker’s perception about respecting the leader of the UN that was present at that moment. Another example is in the (T4) Queen Elizabeth’s condolence and history in the utterance “I join you here just two days after her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth the second was laid to rest.” This also shows how the speaker remembers the late leader of the UK and how the speaker feels so deeply mournful when the queen was laid to rest.

Spatial Deictic Expressions

The other deictic expression namely spatial deictic expression also can be seen here. The spatial deictic expression refers to the location of people or objects (Vrika et al., 2022). There, we can see the spatial deictic expression in the form of the preposition such as at, behind, in, on, in the form of the demonstrative such as this, that, these, those, and in the form of the locative such as there, here. An example of spatial deictic expression whose function is to address a location can be seen in the (T5) The New Era after the Queen passed and the PM hopes in the utterance “*This* is about what we do *in* the United Kingdom and what we do as

member states of the United Nations.” The spatial deixis “this” here demonstrates the close location of the speakers. “In” in this utterance makes the location more detailed. The location is the United Kingdom. The function is to emphasize the appearance of the speaker’s country. The speaker explicitly shows how proud the speaker of her country is and what her country as a member of the UN is doing in this utterance. The other spatial expression such as “at” and “in” also can be found in the (T5) utterance “So today I will set out what we step we are taking *at home in the UK* and our proposed blueprint for the new era.” “At” in this utterance shows the location of the home and the speaker wants to emphasize what home that the speaker means by using the preposition “in.” We can see the speaker’s perspective when the speaker uses the preposition “at” to explain the closest place and then the speaker uses the preposition “in” to explain the detail of what where she means in the first spatial deixis that she used.

Temporal Deictic Expressions

The other deixis expression that exists here is temporal deixis. Temporal deixis is used to demonstrate the time such as past, present, and future (Zhang & Sterponi, 2020). It is also supported by Hidayati, I., Sulisyaningsih, & Syakur, Abd. (2022) state that deixis is about time. In this speech, the temporal deixis is such as today, two days after, 65 years ago, now, the future, 2040, the 1940s, this morning, and this evening. The temporal deixis which represents the present is today, now, and this evening. The example of the use of temporal deictic which represents the present can be seen in the (T11) concerned with Russia’s bad actions in the utterance “No one is threatening Russia yet as we meet here *this evening*. In Ukraine, Barbara’s weapons are being used to kill and maim people rape is being used as an instrument of War.” “This evening” shows the meeting of the member in UN countries happening at night. It is explained first before the speaker adds the time information by using the temporal deixis “this evening”. The speaker wants to emphasize the time to remind all of the members of UN countries that the opposite or the enemy has not been threatened yet. Even though the action that the enemy country did was very terrible.

The temporal deixis represents the past such as two days after, 65 years ago, this morning and the 1940s. The example of the use of temporal deictic which represents the past can be seen in the (T5) in the utterance “One in which we ensure that freedom and democracy Prevail for all people, and one in which we deliver on the commitments that her late Majesty the queen made here *65 years ago*.” We can see that the temporal deixis 65 years ago is not only to show the past time but also to show the history of the late majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The temporal deixis represents the future such as the future and 2040. An example of the use of temporal deictic which represents the future can be seen in the (T8) Showing PM’s ability, steps, and responsibility for the new era in the utterance “We will be a net energy exporter by *2040*.” “2040” indicates the year in which the planning is supposed to happen. We can say it is the future planning of the speaker about the new Britain.

Deictic Expressions in The New Zealand Prime Minister’s Speech

In New Zealand Prime Minister namely Jacinda Ardern, we can see the implementation of three deictic expressions includes in different themes of her speech. The themes in her speech are divided into 13 parts. T in here stands for the theme/topic in the speech. T1 means theme/topic one.

Personal Deictic Expressions

Based on the 13 themes above, the example will be taken from the first deictic expression namely personal deixis. In personal deixis, we can see the first pronoun to indicate the speaker or the speaker’s country (New Zealand) or the speaker’s society or the speaker and the member

of UN countries are found here such as “I”, “we”, “our” and “us”. The pronoun “I” appears ten times here. For example, in the utterance of (T1), “I greet you in Tadao Maori the language of the Tangara lingua of the first people of Aotearoa New Zealand.” We can see the function such as to emphasize the speaker’s appearance at that time and to emphasize that the speaker can speak Tadao Maori language which is the heritage of New Zealand.

The pronoun “we” appears 72 times here and the pronoun “us” appears 14 times here. For example, in the utterance of (T1) “I acknowledge the leaders who are here, gathered in person after a long and difficult period, and as a tradition in my country, I also acknowledge those who have passed, loss brings with it, a chance for reflection, and as leaders between *us*, *we* each represent countries and communities who have lost much in these past few years.” The polarization of the pronoun “us” and “we” here show the speaker’s beliefs and perception towards us and we. “Us” and “we” here refer to the speaker as the leader or the representative of the speaker’s country and all of the leaders of the country who becomes a member of the UN.

The pronoun “our” appears 18 times here. For example, in the utterance of (T2) “It continues to impact on *our* economies and with that the well-being of *our* people.” The pronoun “our” here, first, refers to the member of the UN countries’ economies. In “our people,” “our” refers to the society of the member of the UN countries. We can see the perspective of the New Zealand prime minister which is not only focused on the economic condition but also on the societies of all the members in UN countries.

The second pronoun in the personal deictic expression to indicate the member of UN countries and the gratitude of the speaker are found here such as “you”. The pronoun “you” appears eight times in the different themes of her speech. For example, in (T1) “I greet *you* in Tadao Maori the language of the Tangara lingua of first people of Aotearoa New Zealand.” The pronoun “you” here refers to all of the members of UN countries.

The third pronoun in the personal deictic expression can be seen in pronouns such as “they” which appears 8 times, “them” which appears 5 times, and “their” which appears 6 times. An example of “them” polarization can be seen in the utterance of (T12) “The weapons may be different but the goals of those who perpetuate *them* is often the same, to cause chaos and reduce the ability of others, to defend themselves, to disband communities, to collapse the collective strength of countries who work together.” We can see that the pronoun “them” here is not referred to the opposition or the enemy’s country or the speaker’s allies just like in the UK PM speech but “them” here uses to refer to re-explain and emphasize the previous object “the weapons.”

Spatial Deictic Expressions

The other deictic expression namely spatial deictic shows a place or location of something or a person such as this, that, these, those (demonstrative), at, in front of, in, on (preposition), there, here (locative), into (directional). An example of spatial deictic expression whose function is to explain the location of a certain thing can be seen in the utterance of (T1) “I acknowledge the leaders who are *here*, gathered in person after a long and difficult period, and as a tradition *in* my country.” The spatial deixis “here” refers to the location at which the speaker and the leaders attend at that time. It is near the speaker. The spatial deixis “in” refers to the location of the speaker’s country.

Temporal Deictic Expressions

The temporal deixis here is namely “today”, “in these past few years”, “now”, “this week”, “in March”, “on the 15th of March 2019”, and “in these times.” The temporal deixis here represents the adverbial of time (Fadilah & Resmini, 2021). Time can be in the past, future,

and present. The example of temporal deictic can be seen in the utterance of (T3) “Now I'm not suggesting though that we rely on the good will of others to make progress.” “Now” is temporal deixis which represents the present time. By using this deixis, the speaker wants to emphasize what she is not suggesting at the moment during the meeting of UN countries. The other deixis expression namely social deixis. Social deixis shows the intimate relationship with the speaker (Kakiay & Maitimu, 2021) cannot be found in the New Zealand PM speech.

Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that the UK Prime Minister Elizabeth Truss often used all of the four deictic expressions namely personal, spatial, temporal, and social deictic expressions in her speech. It is different from the New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern who only used three deictic expressions in her speech. The three deictic expressions namely personal, spatial, and temporal deixis. We can see the similarity here in the use of the personal deixis, the pronoun “we.” In both speeches, the pronoun “we” is the most used. It also has the same function. The function is referring to the speaker and the member of UN countries. It shows the perspective of the speakers towards their nation and all of the members of the UN.

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