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A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN POLITICAL SPEECHES Donald Trump UN General Assembly Speech: A Case Study

ABSTRACT

Deictic expressions are important in language because they help speakers and listeners to realize the meaning of words and phrases in relation to the context in which they are used. By relying on shared contextual knowledge, deictic expressions allow for more efficient and effective communication. Deictic expressions are identified and analyzed according to Levinson's (1983) and Crystal's (2008). This study aims to explain the deixis utilized in Donald Trump's 2018 speech to the UN General Assembly which serves as the research's primary source of data. Accordingly, this study hypothesizes that Trump utilizes a variety of deictic expressions to maintain his communication, and that these expressions have a pragmatic effect on behalf of the listener. Based on data analysis, this research identifies (5) categories of deixis in Donald Trump's speech to the UN General Assembly: discourse deixis, social deixis, time/temporal deixis, person deixis, and place, spatial deixis. There are 344 deictic expressions in this discourse. The deixis that Donald Trump uses most often, namely, personal deixis, has a frequency of 279 (81%). Overall, the deictic expressions used by Trump in his UN General Assembly Speech serve a number of purposes, including creating a sense of unity and shared responsibility, emphasizing American interests and values, drawing attention to key issues, and conveying a sense of urgency. By using these expressions effectively, Trump was able to appeal to his audience and make his message more memorable and impactful.

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تحليل تداولي للإشارة في الخطابات السياسية خطاب دونالد ترامب في الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة:
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الخلاصة:

تعد تعبيرات الإشارة من التراكيب المهمة في اللغة لأنها تساعد المتحدثين والمستمعين على إدراك معنى الكلمات والعبارات وحسب السياق الذي تستخدم فيه؛ ومن خلال الاعتماد على المعرفة السياقية المشتركة ، تسمح تعبيرات الإشارة بتواصل أكثر كفاءة وفعالية. تعد تعبيرات الإشارة مهمة في الخطب السياسية لأنها تساعد السياسيين على التواصل مع جمهورهم ونقل رسائلهم بشكل فعال. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى شرح تعبيرات الإشارة المستخدمة في خطاب دونالد ترامب ٢٠١٨ أمام الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة والذي يعد المصدر الأساسي لبيانات البحث الحالي. وفي ضوء ذلك ، تفترض هذه الدراسة أن ترامب يستخدم مجموعة متنوعة من تعبيرات الإشارة للحفاظ على تواصله، وأن هذه التعبيرات لها تأثير كبير على المستمع. تم اختيار الأمثلة وتحليلها وفقاً لـ Levinson (1983) و Crystal (2008) بناءً على تحليل البيانات ، حيث يحدد هذا البحث (٥) فئات من تعبيرات الإشارة في خطاب دونالد ترامب أمام الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة: التعبيرات الشخصية، والتوصيف الاجتماعي، والتشخيص الزمني، والتعبير المكاني، والتعبير التواصلي. هناك ٣٤٤ تعبيراً في هذا الخطاب، والغالب فيها مما استخدمه دونالد ترامب بمعدل تكرار ٢٧٩ (٨١٪) هو التعبيرات الشخصية. بشكل عام ، تخدم تعبيرات الإشارة التي استخدمها ترامب في خطابه في الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة عدداً من الأغراض ، بما في ذلك خلق شعور بالوحدة والمسؤولية المشتركة، والتأكيد على المصالح والقيم الأمريكية ، ولفت الانتباه إلى القضايا الرئيسية. من خلال توظيف هذه التعبيرات بشكل فعال، تمكن ترامب من جذب جمهوره وجعل رسالته أكثر تذكراً وتأثيراً..

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحليل التداولي ، تعبيرات الإشارة ، الخطب السياسية.

1. Introduction

It is crucial to consider how human beings use language and the environment in which it is being used to relate to one another in order to comprehend what others are saying. The phenomenon of deixis is one instance that illustrates the connection between language and situation (Putri & Kurniawan, 2015). Deixis in a communication performs several crucial roles in referring to the person or thing being discussed (Afrilian, Rozelin, & Rahmi, 2019). Deixis is the phenomena where knowing the interpretation of certain words or phrases in a certain context involves a context-specific comprehension of the circumstance. The words "I" and "you," for Instance, are examples of deixis, which do not have a fixed reference. Unlike the terms "window," "book," "home," and "hat," which continue to have a permanent meaning while being spoken by many speakers in various contexts, locations, and settings, they are not interchangeable.

Speech is an illustration of spoken dialogue performed in front of an audience. A leader of a nation, business, society, or anybody who can motivate an audience often gives it; and Donald Trump, the President of USA is one of the world leaders <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-73rd-session-united-nations-generalassembly-new-york-ny/>. Considered in light of his standing and influence in the United States, his address to the UN General Assembly on September 25th, 2018, may be worth more discussion. Donald Trump must have goals and plans to improve America throughout his administration, as befits a leader of such a great nation. All through the address, he makes reference to his accomplishments as President of America. The United States will never again be used unfairly, he says. The public speaking prowess of Donald Trump is widely renowned. He often understands how to use deixis, for example, to tailor his statements to the listener. Deixis is one possible strategy for gaining support from the audience while making a speech. It is fascinating to consider why he selected specific deixis as a connection between the time period, geographic area, parties involved, and actual words said in his speech, allowing for only context-based interpretation.

This study aims at analyzing Trump's UN General Assembly speech on September 25th, 2018 to find out the variety of deictic expressions he exploits in his speech and how he manipulates them to create an effect on the public. Accordingly, this study hypothesizes that Trump uses multiple deictic expressions intentionally selected to generate an illocutionary force on his listeners. The models adopted for analysis are Levinson's (1983) and Crystal's (2008).

1.2 Deixis

Deixis refers to the way language uses contextual information to locate something or someone in time, space, and discourse. The word "deixis" comes from the Greek word "deixis," which means "pointing." According to Halliday (2014), deixis involves three components: the speaker, the addressee, and the context. The speaker uses deixis to denote to the location and time of the speech act, as well as the participants involved. The addressee uses deixis to understand the speaker's intended meaning by interpreting the contextual information provided. Deictic expressions include words and phrases such as "here," "there," "this," "that," "now," "then," "me," "you," "therefore," etc. These expressions are dependent on the context in which they are used and do not have an absolute meaning on their own.

Levinson (1983) states that deixis is concerned with the ways in which languages interpret or make grammatical features of speech context or speech events. This also relates to the ways in which speech interpretation depends on an analysis of speech context. Yule (1996) also says that deixis is actually the way in which the relationship between language and context is constructed. Deixis is also a technical term for one of the most basic things we do with speech. It means "pointing" across the language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this "signaling" is called a "deictic expression".

Also in another definition, Crystal (2008) defines the term "deixis" as a term used in linguistics theory to subsume those features of language which refer directly to the personal, temporal or locational characteristic of the situation within which an utterance takes place, whose meaning is thus relative to that situation e.g.: now /then I/you, this/that.

1.2 Types of Deixis

Yule (2006) classifies deixis into five types: person deixis, spatial/place deixis, and temporal/time deixis. Additionally, discourse deixis and social deixis are included as additional categories of deixis by Levinson (1983), bringing the total to five.

1.2.1 Personal deixis

Personal deixis refers to the linguistic phenomenon in which language is used to refer to the participants in a conversation or discourse. It involves the use of pronouns, such as "I," "you," "he," "she," and "they," as well as other expressions that indicate the speaker or the listener's identity, role, or relationship to others.

Personal deixis plays a crucial role in communication by helping to establish and maintain reference and coherence within a conversation. By using personal deixis, speakers can indicate who is speaking, who is being addressed, and who is being referred to. The choice of personal deixis can vary based on factors such as the social relationship between the participants, their relative status, and the cultural context. For example, consider the following sentence: "I will pick you up at 8 o'clock." In this sentence, the pronoun "I" refers to the speaker, indicating that the speaker is the one who will do the action of picking up. The pronoun "you" refers to the listener or the person being addressed, indicating that the speaker will pick up the listener (Levinson, 1983).

1. Third person pronouns: The third person pronouns are used to refer to someone or something that is not directly involved in the conversation. They indicate individuals or objects that are being talked about.

Singular:

- Masculine: "he" "He is a doctor."
- Feminine: "she" "She likes to read books."
- Neutral or indeterminate: "it"

Plural:

- "They are going to the park."

These pronouns play an important role in personal deixis by distinguishing between the speaker (first person), the person(s) being addressed (second person), and the person(s) being talked about (third person). They help in establishing clear reference and understanding within a conversation or discourse. Personal deixis is an important aspect of language that allows speakers to navigate social interactions, express relationships, and convey meaning effectively (Gjergji, 2015).

1.2.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis, also known as spatial deixis, refers to the linguistic phenomenon in which language is used to refer to the location or spatial relationships between the participants in a conversation or discourse. It involves the use of expressions that indicate the position, direction, or distance of entities in relation to the speaker or other reference points (Fillmore, 1971).

Place deixis allows speakers to convey information about the spatial context and orientation of objects, people, or places being discussed. It helps establish reference and coherence by specifying where things are located or how they are situated in relation to the speaker or other spatial reference points.

Common linguistic devices used in place deixis include adverbs of place (e.g., here, there, nearby), demonstratives (e.g., this, that, these, those), and locative expressions (e.g., in front of, behind, next to).

For example:

- "I left my keys over there."
- "This book is on the table."

- "The post office is just around the corner."

By employing place deixis, speakers can effectively communicate spatial information, provide directions, describe locations, and create a shared understanding of the physical environment within a conversation (Austin, 1962: 60).

1.2.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis, also known as temporal deixis, refers to the linguistic phenomenon in which language is used to refer to temporal aspects, such as time points, durations, or relationships between events, in a conversation or discourse. It involves the use of expressions that indicate specific points in time, temporal sequences, or the proximity of events to the speaker or other temporal reference points.

Time deixis allows speakers to convey information about the temporal context and relationships between actions or events being discussed. It helps establish reference and coherence by specifying when things occur, how they are related temporally, or their duration.

Common linguistic devices used in time deixis include adverbs of time (e.g., now, then, later), temporal adverbial phrases (e.g., last week, in a few hours), and temporal expressions (e.g., yesterday, next year).

For example:

- "I will meet you later today."
- "The conference starts in an hour."
- "She visited her grandparents last summer."

By employing time deixis, speakers can effectively communicate temporal information, express the order or simultaneity of events, and create a shared understanding of the temporal framework within a conversation. Time deixis is crucial for organizing narratives, making appointments, referring to historical events, and coordinating actions in relation to time (Fillmore, 1971).

1.2.4 Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to the linguistic phenomenon in which language is used to establish and convey social relationships and roles between speakers. It involves the use of language to indicate the social status, power dynamics, and relative positions of individuals within a particular context or culture.

Deixis, in general, refers to the way language refers to elements in the surrounding context, relying on context-specific information for interpretation. Social deixis goes beyond mere reference and incorporates the social dimensions of communication. It encompasses the use of language to express social roles, identities, hierarchies, and other social factors.

Social deixis can be observed through various linguistic markers, such as pronouns, honorifics, titles, and other forms of address. These linguistic devices help speakers to signal their social relationships with others, their relative positions of power or authority, and their level of familiarity or respect.

For example, in many cultures, the use of different pronouns or titles to address individuals of different social statuses or positions is a clear manifestation of social deixis. In English, the use of "Mr." or "Ms." before a person's name indicates a level of formality and respect, while the use of first names alone may indicate a more casual or familiar relationship.

Overall, social deixis is an important aspect of language that allows speakers to navigate social interactions and establish their social roles and relationships within a given context or culture (Levinson, 1983).

1.2.5 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis, also known as textual deixis or anaphoric reference, refers to the linguistic phenomenon where language is used to refer back to or establish continuity with previously mentioned elements within a discourse or text. It involves the use of linguistic devices to maintain coherence and cohesion in a conversation or written text by linking and referencing earlier mentioned entities or concepts (Kreider, 1998).

When speakers or writers refer to something previously mentioned in a conversation or text, they use discourse deixis to avoid repetition and maintain clarity. This referencing can be achieved through various linguistic devices, such as pronouns, demonstratives, definite articles, or explicit repetition. Discourse deixis allows for the tracking and identification of referents, thus aiding in the comprehension and interpretation of a discourse. By referring back to previously mentioned elements, speakers or writers create a cohesive and connected flow of information (Levinson, 1983).

Here's an example to illustrate the concept of discourse deixis:

Original Sentence: "John went to the store. He bought some groceries."

In this example, the pronoun "He" in the second sentence is an example of discourse deixis. It refers back to the previously mentioned subject, John, and establishes a connection between the two sentences. By using the pronoun, the speaker or writer avoids repeating the name "John" and maintains the flow of the discourse.

Overall, discourse deixis is an essential aspect of language that helps maintain coherence and cohesion within a conversation or text by referencing and connecting previously mentioned elements. It allows for the efficient communication and understanding of information (Fries, 1994).

2. Methodology

2.1 Data Description

Donald Trump addressed the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2018. In his speech, he touched upon various topics, including international trade, national sovereignty, and global security. Here are some key points from his address:

1. America First: Trump emphasized his "America First" policy, asserting that the United States would always prioritize its interests in international dealings while encouraging other nations to do the same for their own countries.
2. National Sovereignty: The speech emphasized the importance of national sovereignty and criticized global governance structures that he believed infringed upon it. Trump highlighted his belief in the right of nations to determine their own paths and manage their own affairs.
3. Iran Nuclear Deal: Trump criticized the Iran nuclear deal (formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action) signed in 2015, calling it "one of the worst and most one-sided transactions" and asserting that it allowed Iran to continue destabilizing activities in the Middle East.
4. North Korea: Trump mentioned the progress made in negotiations with North Korea, specifically highlighting his meeting with Kim Jong-un. He expressed optimism for future developments but also stressed the need for continued pressure until complete denuclearization was achieved.
5. Trade and the WTO: Trump criticized unfair trade practices and what he perceived as a lack of reciprocity in global trade. He called for reforming the World Trade Organization (WTO) to address what he considered to be its shortcomings.

Donald Trump's UN General Assembly speech in 2018 lasted approximately 35 minutes. It is full of deictic expressions that have intentional implications in relation to the topics of the speech.

2.2 Models of the Study

2.2.1 Levinson's Model (1983)

Levinson's 1983 approach to deixis refers to the work of Stephen C. Levinson, a linguist and cognitive scientist, who proposed a comprehensive framework for understanding deixis in language. His approach is outlined in his influential book titled "Pragmatics" (published in 1983).

Deixis refers to the linguistic phenomenon in which the interpretation of certain words or expressions relies on the context of the utterance, particularly the speaker's and hearer's spatial, temporal, and social location. Examples of deictic expressions include pronouns like "I," "you," and "here," as well as time adverbs like "now" and "tomorrow."

Levinson's approach to deixis focuses on three key aspects: Person deixis, Spatial deixis, and Temporal deixis. Levinson's approach emphasizes the importance of context in interpreting deixis and highlights the role of pragmatic inference in resolving ambiguities that may arise due to the speaker's and hearer's different spatial, social, and temporal perspectives.

Overall, Levinson's framework provides a comprehensive analysis of deixis, considering the various dimensions involved in the interpretation of deictic expressions, and it has significantly influenced the field of pragmatics.

2.2.2 Crystal's Model (2008)

David Crystal, a renowned linguist and author, has also contributed to the study of deixis. While he hasn't proposed a specific framework like Levinson, Crystal has discussed deixis in his works and provided valuable insights into the phenomenon.

Crystal's approach to deixis focuses on the idea that deixis is a crucial aspect of language that enables speakers to refer to elements in their immediate context. He emphasizes that deixis is an essential tool for communication, allowing speakers to point, locate, and situate objects, people, and events in relation to themselves and their discourse.

Crystal recognizes in addition to the three main types of deixis, two more types, namely, social deixis and discourse deixis. He acknowledges that these deictic elements are highly context-dependent and their interpretation depends on the shared knowledge and perspective of the participants in a conversation.

One notable contribution by Crystal is his exploration of deixis in relation to gesture and non-verbal communication. He highlights the importance of non-verbal cues, such as pointing gestures or eye movements, in conjunction with deictic expressions to convey meaning effectively.

In his various works on language and communication, Crystal often discusses deixis in the broader context of pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis. He considers deixis as an integral part of understanding language in use and emphasizes its role in facilitating effective communication.

2.3 Procedures of Analysis

The procedures of analysis are as follows:

- 1- Reading carefully Donald Trump's speech (2018) addressed to the UN General Assembly.
- 2- Picking out all deictic expressions from the speech in question.
- 3- Classify the deictic expressions under the five types coined by Levinson (1983) and Crystal (2008).
- 4- Explain and interpret the usage of the deictic expressions in relation to each type.

3. Data Analysis

Data analysis is achieved according to the five types of deixis, as follows:

3.1 Personal Deixis

Personal deixis are any expressions used to identify a specific individual, such as "I," "you," "we," "they," "he," "she," "it," "themselves," "myself," etc. There are 279 distinct individuals in the speech as a whole. "We" is the deixis type for the dominating person (85). I (20), He (1), It (18), You (8), They (12), Them (1), Us (17), My (7), Your (4), Our (51), Their (36), His (1), Its (13), Ourselves (2), and Themselves are the other varieties of person deixis (3). The frequent usage of "we" in Trump's address highlights his status as a member of the American people who wants to make the country great once again in the future. It may be inferred from Donald Trump's statements; in which he consistently refers to "us" as a constituent component of American society. He cultivates a reputation as a President who is well-connected to society.

Over 4 million new jobs have been created, including 500,000 in manufacturing. (Line 5), Since the President and the government are referred to as "We" in the aforementioned speech, the word "We" is used as a deixis in the first person plural subject pronoun. In (line 5), he made the statement in the Grand Hall at UN Headquarters in New York. Donald Trump makes the claim in order to demonstrate that he and the US government are responsible for the country's unprecedented economic growth. While unemployment rates for Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, and African Americans are at historically low levels. More than 4 million new jobs were created in America, including 500,000 in the industrial sector.

We opened our borders to the unrestricted flow of foreign commodities from all around the globe. (Line 41), the pronoun "Our" refers to Trump and the government and is a first-person plural possessive pronoun. In line 41 of his address to the UN General Assembly in 2018, he made the statement in the Grand Hall at the UN headquarters in New York. The claim was made by Trump to demonstrate how, for many years, the United States allowed foreign products from all over the globe to flow freely through its borders, opening its economy, which is by far the biggest on Earth, with few restrictions.

A magnificent people are defending their freedom, security, and sovereignty in Poland. (Line 80), The third-person plural possessive pronoun "Their" in the above sentence relates to person deixis. The word "their" in the above phrase refers to Poles. In line 80 of his address to the UN General Assembly in 2018, he made the statement in the Grand Hall at the UN headquarters in New York. Donald Trump made the claim in order to contrast numerous nations that are following their own particular goals, constructing their own bright futures, and pursuing their own magnificent ambitions of destiny, legacy, and a home.

Poland is one of the nations, and the people there are Polish. The Polish people are excellent at defending their nation's sovereignty, security, and independence. We want them to stop rising costs, start cutting prices, and start making a significant financial contribution to military defense. (Line 57), The third person plural object pronoun "them" in the above sentence relates to person deixis. Here, "Them" refers to OPEC members. In line 57 of his address to the UN General Assembly in 2018, he made the statement in the Grand Hall at UN Headquarters in New York. Donald Trump made the claim in order to pressure the 15 members of OPEC to stop raising prices and start lowering them as well as to significantly

increase their military defense spending. Trump made that statement because, in his view, OPEC and its member countries continue to rip off the rest of the globe.

Instead, the authorities of Iran use the country's riches to enrich themselves, cause havoc across the Middle East, and even beyond. (Line 30) The third person plural reflexive pronoun "themselves" in the above sentence relates to person deixis. The phrase "themselves" in the previous sentence alludes to the Iranian government. In line 30 of his address to the UN General Assembly in 2018, he made the statement in the Grand Hall at the UN headquarters in New York. Donald Trump made the comment in order to inform the audience that the Iranian leadership robs the country of its riches in order to enrich themselves and wreak havoc across the Middle East and beyond. The leader of Iran likewise sows instability, devastation, and death.

3.2 Place and Space Deixis

Any term used to indicate a location is referred to as a spatial or place deixis, such as here, there, this, there, etc. The previously described notion of distance is unquestionably pertinent to place deixis, when the relative locations of individuals and objects are being communicated. There are a total of 23 spatial/place deixis in the speech. The most common spatial/place deixis employed is "here" (4). Trump often uses the word "here" as his primary spatial/place reference because he emphasised how ideal the Grand Hall at the United Nations Headquarters in New York was for him to deliver his address there. The additional spatial/place deixis types include: This podium (1), This vast chamber (1), This room (3), This hall (3), This body (2), This institution (1), Here (1), This hemisphere (2), This area (1), Come here (2), and This location (1).

Every country represented in this room is free to practice its own traditions, beliefs, and customs, and I respect that. (Line 12), In the above sentence, the word "This Room" denotes space or location. Deixis alludes to the space where Donald Trump gave his address at the UN's New York headquarters. During his 2018 address to the UN General Assembly, he made the statement (in line 12). Donald Trump made the comment in order to underline and respect his audience's right to follow their own traditions, customs, and beliefs.

Since President Monroe, it has been our nation's official policy to oppose other countries' meddling in our hemisphere and our internal affairs. (Line 60), The remark above uses the spatial/place deixis "This Hemisphere" to refer to the Western Hemisphere. The prime meridian, which passes through Greenwich, London, United Kingdom, and east of the antemeridian, is known geographically as the Western Hemisphere. The Americans, the western regions of Europe and Africa, the far eastern point of Siberia (Russia), a number of Oceanian countries, and a piece of Antarctica make up the Western Hemisphere. However, it does not include all of the Aleutian Islands, which are located southwest of the Alaskan peninsula. While delivering his address at the UN General Assembly, he made the statement (on line 60). Gathering in 2018. Donald Trump brought up the issue, saying that America hates other countries meddling in its internal issues and the affairs of the western hemisphere.

And let us gather to this spot to stand for our people and their countries, always strong, always sovereign, always just, and always appreciative of God's grace, kindness, and glory.

(Line 91) The sentence above uses the spatial/place phrase "Come Here." Deixis refers to attending a meeting of the UN General Assembly at the Grand Hall at the UN Headquarters in New York. During his 2018 address before the UN General Assembly, he made the statement (on line 91). Donald Trump addressed the issue to ask the audience to the Grand Hall at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to stand up for their people and their countries, forever strong, forever sovereign, forever just, and forever appreciative of God's grace, kindness, and glory.

3.3 Time/Temporal Deixis

Any statement used to indicate a time is referred to as a temporal or time deixis, such as today, after, now, every day, over the last five years, over the past year, tonight, etc. The time at which a statement is made is the subject of time deixis. There are a total of 23 temporal/time deixis in the speech. The most often used kind of temporal/time deixis is "today" (7). Trump often refers to "today" as his most important temporal/time deixis because he said that the time he had to give his speech was very valuable to him (September 25th, 2018). One year ago (1), This year (2), Next year (1), Soon (1), Two years ago (1), A while ago (1), This moment (1), Last year (2), Last month (2), Yesterday (1), Last two decades (1), Now (1), and Not long ago are the additional categories of temporal/time deixis (1).

I'm here today in front of the UN General Assembly to discuss the incredible accomplishments we've achieved. (Line 3), The term "Today" in the above sentence refers to the current moment, which is September 25, 2018, when Trump was giving the address to the UN General Assembly. He spoke the words (in line 3) at the Grand Hall of the UN headquarters in New York. Donald Trump made the announcement, saying he was there to share the amazing accomplishments we'd achieved with the UN General Assembly.

Additionally, we made considerable progress this year in the Middle East. (Line 37), The word "This Year" in the previous sentence relates to the present, the year when Trump delivered his address to the United Nations. 2018 is the next General Assembly. In line 37, he made the statement in the Grand Hall of the UN's New York headquarters. Donald Trump made the declaration, claiming that his administration also made tremendous progress in the Middle East in 2018.

In other words, compared to when I took office less than two years ago, the United States is a stronger, safer, and wealthier nation. (Line 8) The remark above uses the term "Two Years Ago" to allude to a period of time in the past, specifically to 2016, which was two years prior to Trump's 2018 address to the UN General Assembly. He spoke what he said (in line 8) in the grand hall of the UN headquarters in New York. Donald Trump made the claim that the United States is now a stronger, safer, and wealthier nation than it was in 2016.

3.4 Conversation Deixis

The term "discourse deixis" refers to the encoding of references to specific parts of the developing discourse in which the utterance (which contains the text referencing phrase) is positioned. There are a total of 13 discourse deductions in the speech. The most common conversation deixis used was "that" (8). Speaking "this" and "that" together in a sentence may

help to make the speech seem more natural. The second kind of discourse deixis identified in this research was "this" (5).

This is fantastic news for both our residents and all others who value peace. (Line 9), the term "This" in the above sentence alludes to the United States, which stands up for America, the American people, and the rest of the globe. During his 2018 address to the UN General Assembly, he made the statement (in line 9) in the Grand Hall at UN Headquarters in New York. Donald Trump made the announcement in order to share good news with Americans and all those who value peace across the globe.

America is a country that stands up for itself, its citizens, and the rest of the world. I didn't anticipate that response, but it's alright. (Applause and laughter.) (Line 4)

The term "That" in the previous sentence relates to how audiences responded to Trump's previous remark (laughter). In line 4 of his address to the UN General Assembly in 2018, he made the statement in the Grand Hall at UN Headquarters in New York. The remark was made by Donald Trump when he claimed that in less than two years, his government had achieved more than nearly any administration in American history. He did not anticipate the audience's response, which was laughter and applause.

3.5 Social Division

Social discourse demonstrates how various social positions and communicators express social interactions via language. There are a total of 6 social deductions in the speech. No one social deixis type predominated. They all a frequency of 1. Trump acknowledged each distinguished individual who attended the UN General Assembly in 2018 one by one. Distinguished delegates (1), Mr. Secretary-General (1), World leaders (1), Ambassadors (1), Crown Prince (1), and Madam President (1) are the different categories of discourse deixis (1).

Distinguished delegates, global leaders, diplomats, and Mr. Secretary-General: (Line 1), The aforementioned sentences are examples of social deixis. In line 4 of his address to the UN General Assembly in 2018, Donald Trump made the statement in the Grand Hall at UN Headquarters in New York. The phrase "Madam President" in the previous sentence refers to Melania Trump, the wife of United States President Donald Trump; the phrase "Mr. Secretary-General" refers to António Guterres, the UN secretary general; and the phrase "World leaders" refers to the leaders of nations that are permanent members of the UN, particularly those that are economically powerful. These leaders include China's Xi Jinping, France's Emmanuel Macron, Russia's Vladimir Putin, and the United States 5) "Distinguished delegates" in the previous phrase refers to delegations of Permanent and Non-Permanent Members of the United Nations.

There is Saudi Arabia, where King Salman and the Crown Prince are working to enact revolutionary new changes. (Line 78). The aforementioned sentences are examples of social deixis. In line 78 of his address to the UN General Assembly in 2018, Donald Trump made the statement in the Grand Hall at UN Headquarters in New York. Mohammed bin Salman, the son of the Saudi king, is referred to as the "Crown Prince" in the preceding clause. The literature review revealed that person deixis tend to be the most common deixis found in

studies. The results of the current study show that person deixis is the predominant form of deixis used by most speakers. This discovery is particularly intriguing given that past research that identified person deixis as the most deixis discovered included not just the issue of the nation's leader but also many themes and disciplines, including student-teacher interaction, religious texts, novels, and songs.

In this instance, person deixis significantly influences the speaker's point of view across a wide range of topics. Another inference is that a speaker or writer who consistently employs person pronouns seeks to enhance their audience's perception of them. Expressions related to the speaker(s) or hearer(s) of the utterance in the speech event may be found in person deixis. Another way to describe it is as the encoding of the participants' roles in the speech event in which an utterance is made. Additionally, the speaker frequently draws attention to or indicates something or someone in order to make information obvious.

Unexpectedly, in contrast to earlier findings, the researcher discovers that there are data with the same type of deixis but different references that are challenging and ambiguous enough for audience to understand if they do not fully understand the concept of deixis. For instance, the reference and context associated with the usage of "their" as a person deixis may vary. It can be claimed that the word "that" may have varied functions and meanings depending on the situation, which is another conclusion of this study that was distinct from earlier studies. The word "that" in this context may be define as a relative pronoun or discourse deixis.

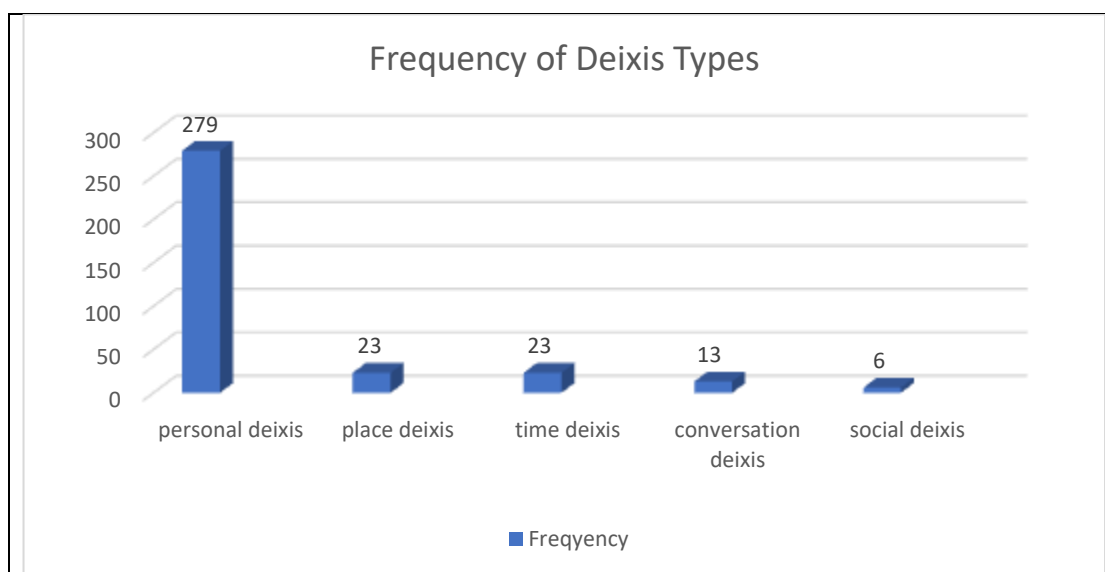
Lastly, particular results of this study, understand deixis, particularly person and discourse deixis, may be highly beneficial for speech audiences, hearers, and readers since those two deixis are the most challenging. This implies that a single deictic phrase might include references of the same type but with distinct deixis. The word "that," which may be analyses as a relative pronoun or discourse deixis, can also be misleading. If the reader or hearer pays attention to the prior statement or phrase that contains the reference to point out, they are able to understand the other three categories of deixis, such as spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, and social deixis, with ease.

4. Discussion of Results

The analysis of the data revealed 279 (81 %) person deixis, 23 (6.86%) spatial/place deixis and 23 (6.86%) temporal/time deixis. As can be observed from the results, the percentages of the various forms of deixis for each categorization are as follows. 13 (3.77%) utterances were used for discourse deixis, while the last 6 (1.74%) were used for social deixis; as shown in the table and chart below:

Frequency and Percentages of Deixis Types in Trump's Speech

Types of Deixis	Personal	Place	Time	Conversation	Social	Total
Frequency	279	23	23	13	6	344
Percentage	81.10%	6.86%	6.86%	3.77%	1.74%	100%



Frequency of Deixis types in Trump's Speech

Donald Trump often uses the person deixis tense in his speeches, which may be due to his desire to identify certain objects or individuals in the setting in which he was speaking. There were 85 instances of the first plural pronoun "We" as the most prevalent personal deixis in his address to the UN General Assembly on September 25, 2018. Because Donald Trump, as speaker and President of the United States of America, consistently utilizes "We" throughout his speeches, personal deixis has come to dominate deixis in his speeches. "We" is a subject pronoun in English that stands for Donald Trump and the US Government, Donald Trump and Chairman Kim Jong Un, Donald Trump and the US military, the US military and countries in the Middle East, the audience, and Donald Trump and Americans. Trump's 2018 address to the UN General Assembly included a substantial amount of personal deixis. It may serve as a representation of Trump's viewpoint on himself, his adversary, and his speech audience. The frequent usage of "we" in Trump's address highlights his status as an American who wants to see his country prosper in the future. We might draw the conclusion that Donald Trump, who consistently employs the first person plural "we" in his speeches, intends to project himself as a president who is connected to the American people.

According to the analysis, this research makes two additional conclusions on deixis references that were not included in the study's purpose. In the beginning, it was discovered that certain data had the same kind of deixis but distinct references for person, spatial, and discourse deixis types.

There were (10) deixis of people, (one) deixis of space, and (two) deixis of speech with multiple references. (Ten) references to different people were made in the deixis: (two) to "you," (six) to "our," (six) to "we," (nine) to "its," (ten) to "they," (three) to "us," (nine) to "themselves," and (two) to "their" (2 references). "Here" made up one spatial deixis (2 references). The words "this" (5 references) and "that" were used in two discourse deixis (8 references). "their" had a total of (19 references), making them the deixis with the most

references. It is clear that "their" refers to (19) different categories. The references for "their" are unemployment among African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans; nations; many member States; the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar; Middle Eastern countries; Jordan's people; Iranian leaders; Iranian people; countries that import Iranian crude oil; other nations; nations admitted to the World Trade Organization; European States; immigrants; people from all over the world; and numerous nations that have attended United Nations General Assembly meetings. In these two lines, for instance, the reference was varied depending on how the person deixis "their" was used.

"Unemployment has reached its lowest levels ever recorded among African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans." (Line 5)

"The rulers of Iran foment disorder, demise, and ruin. They show little regard for national sovereignty, boundaries, or neighbours. (Line 30) Lines 5 and 30 of Trump's address to the UN General Assembly employ "their" in distinct contexts and with different references. In line 5, the word "their" alludes to unemployment among African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans. While in line 30, the word "their" denotes disdain for Iran's president. There were two allusions to "here" as a spatial sort of deixis: "the Western Hemisphere (emphasising)" and "the site of Donald Trump's address, which is the Grand hall of the United Nations Headquarters in New York." For instance, the reference in these two phrases' usage of the spatial deixis "here" was different.

"Each of us here today is the envoy of a unique culture, a rich history, and a people connected together by bonds of memory, tradition, and the ideals that make our homelands unlike anywhere else on Earth," one speaker said. (Line 10)

The Western Hemisphere is dedicated to preserving its independence from the intrusion of aggressive foreign nations. (Line 59)

Lines 10 and 59 of Trump's address to the UN General Assembly utilize the word "here" differently in terms of context and reference. Line 10's usage of the word "here" alludes to the Grand Hall at the UN's New York headquarters, where Trump is giving the address. The word "here" in line 59, however, relates to Trump's emphasis on Western Hemisphere nations that have vowed to retain their independence.

Also, there were a total of 5 mentions in the discourse deixis "this". It may be said that "this" has five different types of references. The references for "this" were "United States that stands up for America, American people and the globe," "United States will not pay more than 25 percent of the U.N. peacekeeping budget," "world," and America's policy of principled realism. In these two lines, for instance, the reference was varied depending on how the discourse deixis "this" was used.

"And just yesterday, President Moon and I stood to announce the signing of the brand-new U.S.-Korea trade agreement. And this is just the start ". (Line 43)

"America's policy of fundamental realism ensures that we won't be kept captive by antiquated beliefs, debunked ideologies, or purported experts who have repeatedly been shown to be

mistaken over the years. This is true in both peaceful and prosperous circumstances ". (Line 39)

In line 43 and line 39 of Trump's address to the UN General Assembly, the word "this" is used in various contexts and with different references. This relates to the brand-new U.S.-Korea trade agreement, which is referenced on line 43. Despite the fact that line 39's usage of the word "this" American principles-based realism policy.

The second discovery has to do with "that" as a discourse deixis and relative pronoun. Based on the research, it was determined that "that" appeared 38 times as a relative pronoun and 8 times as a discourse deixis. It may be argued that "that" has a distinct purpose and meaning in this context. The word "that," for instance, was used differently in the phrase below. Although they were in the same utterance, the first "that" was known as discourse deixis while the second "that" was recognized as a relative pronoun.

"The United States is collaborating with allies in Latin America to address vulnerabilities to sovereignty posed by unchecked migration. It is not humanitarian to tolerate human trafficking, smuggling, or labor violations. At numbers that have never been seen before, it is a terrible thing that is happening. It's quite harsh. (Line 61).

The context and reference of the word "that" in line 61 of Trump's address to the UN General Assembly are different. When the word "that" is used, it alludes to human trafficking, smuggling, and labour. While the second "that" is used as a relative pronoun (it is not discourse deixis). As a result of this conclusion, it can be concluded that context is crucial to comprehending a speech since without it, the audience would find it challenging to grasp the message. The speaker's message may be simple to comprehend if the listener is aware of the background.

The benefits of the deictic expressions used by Donald Trump in his UN General Assembly Speech in 2018 can be summarized into the following points:

1. Creating a sense of unity and shared responsibility with the audience.
2. Emphasizing American interests and values.
3. Drawing attention to key issues.
4. Conveying a sense of urgency.
5. Positioning himself and his audience as partners in addressing global issues.
6. Asserting the United States' position as a global power.
7. Highlighting the need for collective action.
8. Reinforcing the importance of national sovereignty.
9. Demonstrating the consequences of inaction.
10. Creating a sense of drama and tension.
11. Building rapport with the audience.

12. Emphasizing the importance of national security.
13. Highlighting the achievements of the United States.
14. Criticizing the actions of other countries.
15. Conveying a sense of confidence and assertiveness.
16. Using humor to lighten the mood.
17. Positioning himself as a strong and decisive leader.
18. Appealing to the emotions of the audience.
19. Addressing the concerns of the audience.
20. Using memorable and attention-grabbing terms to make his message more impactful.

5. Conclusion

Deixis make the link between linguistic structure and context clear. Using data analysis and the speech's substance, Trump will seek to improve America throughout his presidency. Additionally, he made an effort to explain to American people the concept he wanted to get through in his speech. Additionally, Donald Trump's delivery of his speech to the UN General Assembly in 2018 changed the context in which he used the word "deixis," which may have served as a way to appeal to different audiences and aided in his ability to convince the audience to support him and his original visions for the future.

In political speeches, politicians often use deictic expressions to refer to specific people, events, or situations that are relevant to their audience. For example, a politician might use the pronoun "we" to refer to the citizens of a country or a particular group of people, in order to create a sense of shared identity and solidarity with the audience. Similarly, a politician might use a demonstrative expression like "this" or "that" to refer to a particular policy or issue that is important to their audience, in order to draw attention to it and emphasize its importance.

Deixis can also be used to create a sense of immediacy and urgency in political speeches. For example, a politician might use adverbs of time like "now" or "today" to emphasize the urgency of a particular issue or call to action, or use adverbs of place like "here" or "there" to create a sense of physical proximity and connection with the audience.

The use of deictic expressions in Trump's speech serves several purposes. First, they help to create a sense of shared identity and solidarity with his audience, positioning himself and his listeners as opposed to certain ideas or individuals. Second, they emphasize specific achievements and policies, making them more memorable and attention-grabbing. Finally, they create a sense of urgency and conflict, appealing to his audience's emotions and motivating them to take action.

Overall, deictic expressions are an important tool in political speeches, as they can help politicians create a connection with their audience, emphasize important issues, and create a

sense of immediacy and urgency. Deixis represents the interaction between language structure and context, which cannot be separated, and it must be presented contextually and pragmatically, according to the research's conclusions on deixis.

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