

DEIXIS INTERPRETATION ON DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with Interpretation on Donald Trump's Speech. It was aimed at investigating kinds of deixis Interpretation on Donald Trump's speech, to describe realization of deixis Interpretation on Donald Trump's Speech, and to describe the reason for realization of deixis on Donald Trump's speech. This study was conducted by applying qualitative research. The source of data was script of Donald Trump's speech on sept.19, 2017. Data were analyzed sentences by sentences which contained kinds of deixis on Donald Trump's Speech. The result showed that there were 109 data on Donald Trump's speech Specifically 74 (67.89%) for person deixis, 14 (12.85%) for spatial deixis, 7 (6.43%) for temporal deixis. 13 (11.92%) for discourse deixis, 1 (0.91%) for the social deixis. The most dominant types of deixis found in Donald Trump's speech were person deixis. It means that in this speech, President Donald Trump basically as the first speaker in United Nation General Assembly. The result showed that there were two ways of deixis realized found in Donald Trump's speech, namely direct and indirect speech. In Donald Trump's speech showed that reports speech or thought in its original form phrased by the original speaker. The reason of deixis realized in Donald Trump's speech to avoid ambiguities meaning in an utterance is not clear by knowing the context and background knowledge about the topic being discussed. In addition, this reason was used to know directly the speaker's utterances in his speech.

Keyword: deixis, speech, and Donald Trump

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Human beings are social creatures, who always need a company in their life. They have to cooperate with one another, which can be carried out in a community. As a result, they need a means of communication. According to Lunenburg (2010:1) said that the study of communication is important, because every administrative function and activity involves some form of direct or indirect communication. Whether planning and organizing or leading and monitoring, school administrators communicate with and through other people. However language has two types such as written and spoken language. Spoken language from speak, which is we can interact with another people and written language from our writing that can we can write own language by our style.

Language is a part of literature and literature has semantic field. According to Horn and Ward (2006: xi) said that pragmatics is the study of the context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from in the construction of logical form. It means that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on using of language and its meaning from the expressions and utterances through deixis, speech act, sense, reference and its meaning itself. By pragmatics, we can understand what they speak and write. Here, the researcher analyzed the deixis in its pragmatics. Deixis in pragmatics is a technical term of demonstrative like participants, place, time and discourse analysis.

According to Marmaridou (2000: 100) Said that deixis is conceptualized in terms of an idealized cognitive model and a deictic expression is one that builds up a mental space in which the speaker and the addressee are co-present at a given moment in time, the mental space evoked by a deictic expression involves the conceptualization of the deictic centre. It means that deixis is the most important for the representative in the pragmatics. Deixis is a form of language, such as words, which have no fixed reference or benchmark to move. The displacement was triggered by the alternation of context. Influence that context has deixis considered a pragmatic study. Etymologically, deixis derived from the Greek word meaning “point” or “show” or “designation”. (Rosmawaty, 2013)

However, in reality were found many readers who were confused in understanding the utterance in the text and using the alteration of participant “*T*” become “*you*” in the conversation, because they did not know about theory and kinds of deixis. In addition, many hearers or addressees did not understand about what the speaker means. Furthermore, hearers did not know when it was written and cannot know when the writer will return. And the last, hearers did not know what the speaker’s goal.

That is why, deixis concerns with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances of the surrounding the utterances, within the utterances itself. Natural language utterances are thus “anchored” directly to aspect to the context. Deixis can be found in all aspects such as novel, books, poem, magazine, film, and speech. One of speech is Donald Trump’s speech that hottest issue over the world.

Based on the phenomenon above, So the researcher interested to conduct the research entitle “ **Deixis Interpretation on Donald Trump’s Speech**”.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the researcher was identified this research as follows:

1. Many readers who were confused in understanding the utterance in the text
2. Many readers did not know about theory and kinds of deixis.
3. Many hearers or addressees did not understand about what the speaker means.
4. Hearers did not know when it was written and cannot know when the writer will return.

C. The Scope and Limitationof the study

The scope of this study focused on deixis, and it was limited on person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis in Donald Trump’s speech.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification the problem, the problem were formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of deixis are used in interpretation in Donald Trump’s speech?
2. How are the deixis used in the speech?

3. Why are the deixis used in the way they are?

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the study, the aimed of this research as follows:

1. To investigate kinds of deixis interpretation on Donald Trump's speech.
2. To describe realization of deixis interpretation on Donald Trump's speech.
3. To describe the reason for realization of deixis in Donald Trump's speech.

F. The Significance of the Study

Findings of the study were expected to be relevant theoretically and practically. Theoretically, were expected to enrich the theories of pragmatic especially about deixis. In addition, add up new horizon in theoretically of linguistics in different object.

Practically, the findings of this study are useful for:

1. The students' university who were interested in studying pragmatic and interested in conducting any further studies in deixis.
2. The readers were expected can be purposed to introduce them which referred to deixis and its realization in speech.
3. Other researchers, it can give surprising progress in pragmatic field and can be references for them to conduct in different object.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatic

Language is a unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human's life, such as thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with the others. Language is meaningful when the meaning is conveyed through language. People use language to interact and establish relations, influence their behaviors and express their expressions of the world. Meaning is the thing or idea that wishes to communicate to you by what they say or do. Getting meaning is an important thing in order to understand the speaker's intention. We wonder about the meaning of a new word. Meaning is a branch of semantics and pragmatics and it has an important role in any situation of human communication. Without meaning, all the utterances in any language become meaningless. Therefore, when the speakers talk about an object, there is a meaning which is important to be known (Elfrida, 2015:171).

According to Levinson (1983:27) said that pragmatic is a sub discipline of linguistics developed from different linguistics, philosophical and sociological traditions, which studies the relationship between natural language expressions and their uses in specific situation. Levinson says that pragmatics is study of deixis, implicative, presupposition, speech acts, and aspect of discourse structure. Furthermore, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (writer) and interpreted by listener (reader). It has consequently more

to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics concerns both the relationship between context of use and sentence meaning, and relationship among sentence meaning, context of use, and speaker's meaning. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (writer) and interpreted by listener (to reader). Pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech act, and aspect of discourse structure.

According to Marmaridou (2000:22) stated that linguistic pragmatics is defined as the science of language use, and "in the same way as human actions change existing reality, linguistic actions also change the world". Linguistic pragmatics and general pragmatics share almost identical goals: general pragmatics examines pragmatic principles, mechanisms and universals in the context of action theory, rationality and intentionality, while linguistic pragmatics focuses on their instantiation in language and language use. According to Yule (2003:4) Said that the advantage of studying language via pragmatic is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kind of action (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. The big disadvantage is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way.

\

2. Deixis

2.1. Definition of Deixis

According to Yule (2003:9) said that deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means “pointing” via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this “pointing” is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexical. They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis (‘me’, ‘you’), or location via spatial deixis (‘here’, ‘there’), or time via temporal deixis (‘now’, ‘then’). All these expressions depend, for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context. Indeed, deictic expressions have their most basic uses in face-to-face spoken interaction where utterances such as (I) are easily understood by the people present, but may need a translation for someone not right there.

Moreover, Black E (2006:4) said deictic are ‘pointing’ word. There are various types of which the common ones are tense of verbs (temporal deixis), personal pronouns, demonstratives (*these, this, that*), and time and place expressions such as *now, then, here, yesterday, today*, and so forth. These words relate our linguistic expression to the current situation. They are used to provide context in discourse. (Black, 2006:4) notes that they take their basic meaning from the so-called canonical situation of discourse: face-to-face interaction.

According to Griffiths (2006:14) said that refers to deictic expressions as words, phrases and features of grammar that have to be interpreted in relation to the situation in which they are uttered. He further states that deixis is pervasive in

languages, probably because, in indicating 'when', 'where', 'who', 'what' and so on, it is very useful to start with the coordinates of the situation of utterance. This means that deixis or deictic expression provide context clues for the participants in discourse. They locate the persons, as well as the time and place in which language is used. Saeed (2007:173) emphasizes the roles that deictic devices play in language. They commit a speaker to set up a frame of reference around him/her. He asserts also that every language carries an implicit division of the space around the current speaker, a division of time relative to the act of speaking, and, via pronouns, a shorthand naming system for the participants involved in the talk

In addition, Eragbe (2015:96) describes deixis as the way in which the reference of certain elements in a sentence is determined in relation to a specific speaker and addressee and a specific time and place of utterance. Deixis as described in many linguistic studies such as cited above are reference devices through which participants in a discourse are traced or identified; and their time and place of actions are specified. These devices help participants in a discourse to give the reader or listener the clear picture of the context in which language is used. Deixis is like reference, with which it overlaps, it relates to their context of occurrence. But deixis is both broader and narrower than reference. Reference can be either deictic or non deictic, and deixis does not necessarily involve reference.

Deixis as the ways in which languages encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

”Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extralinguistic context of the utterance, such as (1)Who is speaking (2)The time or place of speaking (3)The gestures of the speaker, or (4)The current location in the discourse (Wahyudi, 2004:113)

From some experts, it concluded that deixis is pointing or showing is that it determines that structure and interpretation of utterances in relation to the time and place of their occurrences, the identity of the speaker and the addressee, and objects and events in the actual situation of utterance.

2.2. Kinds of Deixis

According to Saeed (2007:173) that there are five kinds of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role the participant in the speech even in which the utterance in the question is delivered. Person deixis is related directly to grammatical categories of person. person deixis involves basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, known as third person. Familiar ways of which such participant roles are encoded in language are of course the pronouns and their associated agreements.

Personal pronoun refers to: 1) first person deixis is deictic that refers to the speaker or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. 2) Second

person deixis is deictic to a person or persons identified as addressee. The person spoken to, called the second person. 3) Third person deixis is deictic to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee. The person or things being spoken to, called the third person. The basic grammatical distinctions here are the categories of the first, the second and the third person. The information is grammaticalized by pronouns: typically a first person singular pronoun is used for the speaker, second person pronouns addressee (s) and minimally, a third person category for category 'neither-speaker-nor-addressee (s)'. Person deixis can be seen as following:

Singular	Plural
'I'	'we'
'You' (m)'	'you' (m)'
'You' (f)'	'you' (f)'
'He, it'	'they' (m)'
'She it'	'they' (m)'

One point worth mentioning here is that for obvious reasons there is a difference between the notion of plurality applied to the role of speaker and to non-speaker roles. Since (in normal situations) the speaker is singular, what are called first person plural pronouns actually encode information about some form of identification between the speaker and others. Some examples of person deixis can be seen as following:

- a) She watched a television.
- b) Could you open the door, please!
- c) I've lost the pen
- d) They are my lovely sister.

e) You are to fasten your seat belts.

So, from the explanation above the writer can conclude that person deixis is the study how to encode of the role the participant in which the utterance in the question is delivered. Person deixis can be reflected directly in the grammatical categories of the person, It may be argued that we need to develop an independent pragmatics framework of possible participant roles so that we can then see how, and what extent, these roles are grammaticalized in different languages.

b. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs, 'here' and 'there', for the basic distinction, but in older texts and in some dialects, a much larger set of deictic expression. In considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Speakers temporarily away from their home location will often continue to use 'here' to mean the (physically distant) home location, as if they were still in that location. Speakers also seem to be able to project themselves into other location prior to actually being in those locations, as when they say 'I'll come later' (= movement to addressee's location).

Saeed (2007:173) stated that to take a simple example, adverbs of location can be used deictically example: *It's too hot **here** in the sun, let's take our drinks into shade over **there**.* The adverbs *here* and *there* pick out places according to their proximity to the location of the speaker. We can see this because, of course,

if the speaker moves, the interpretation of the adverbs will change. When the speaker and her addressee have moved, they can call the shade *here* and their original place in the sun *there*, example: *I'm glad we moved **here**, I was melting **over there**.*

Demonstratives work in a similar way. English has a two-term opposition between *this/those* and *that/those*. Once again the current speaker occupies the reference point: items closer to her will be described as *this/these*, items further away as *that/those*. While language contain such deictic divisions of space, their use has to be calculated by the participants in actual context. For example, how big an area is meant by *here* depends on context : a speaker might use *here* to refer to a country, a city, a room, a part of a room, etc. This plasticity is inherent : the use of *here* does not even always have to include the location of the speaker. It can use *here* pointing to location on a map, but there will be an actual or implicit contrast with *there*, a place further away from the speaker.

Levinson (1983:79) said that the importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that there seem to be two basic ways of referring to objects. By describing or naming them one hand and by locating them one the other hand. Examples:

- (a) The ***hospital*** is three kilometers from Edward house. That is too far for him.
- (b) Jacob goes to ***the beach*** and Bella will be there for him.

The word *hospital* and *the beach* are spatial deixis because it is related to location relative to the location of participants in the speech event.

c. Temporal (Time) Deixis

Temporal Deixis is the term of deixis that used to point to a time. Time deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech. In other word, time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal point; typically, this point is the moment of the utterance. These forms of temporal reference are learned are lot later than the deictic expressions like ‘yesterday’, ‘tomorrow’, ‘today’, ‘tonight’, ‘next week’, ‘last week’, ‘this week’. All these expression depend for their interpretation on knowing the relevant utterance time.

According to Levinson (1983:62). The basic for the system of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be natural and prominent styles of day and night, lunar months, seasons and year. They can be used calendrically to locate event in absolute time or at least to some art of each natural cycle designate as the beginning of that cycle For example:

Tomorrow is my birthday.

I am very busy now

The word tomorrow and now are time deixis because it is reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. Typically, this point is the moment of utterance

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). Discourse deixis a number of other ways in which

an utterance signal is its relation to surrounding text, e.g. utterance-initial *anyway* seems to indicate that the utterance that contains it is not addressed to the immediately preceding discourse, but to one or more steps back. (such signal is are deictic because they have the distinctive relativity of reference, being anchored to the discourse location of the current utterance.) Deictic or other definite referring expressions are often used to introduce a referent, and anaphoric pronouns used to refer to the same entity thereafter. It follows that there is a close, but quite unexplored, relation between discourse deixis and mention or quotation; thus in the following example:

A: That's a rhinoceros

B: Spell *it* for me

it refers not to the referent, the beast itself, but to the word *rhinoceros*. Here, *it* is not doing duty for a use of *rhinoceros* but rather for a mention of it. A theory of discourse deixis will resolve the well-known paradoxes associated with sentences like (if it's false, it's true; and if it's true, it's false), and indeed with token reflexivity in general. A number of significant problems for the distinction between anaphora and discourse deixis have been thrown up by the very considerable body of work on pronominalization.

e. Social Deixis

The pronoun systems of some language also grammaticalize information about the social deixis identities or relationships of the participants in the conversation. Some writer, the most obvious example is the distinction in many European languages. Between 'familiar' and 'polite' pronoun, speakers of these

language are committed revealing their calculation of relative intimacy and formality to their addressees. If we identify this category of social deixis, then Asian language like Japanese, Korean and Balinese have much richer systems for grammaticalizing social relations.

a. *'Mr. Tanaka gave it to me.'*

(Where hearer is on a somewhat formal basis with speaker)

b. *'Mr. Tanaka gave it to me.'*

(Where hearer is a friend of speaker)

In both the sentences above Mr. Tanaka is in a higher social position than the speaker; we can see the effect of changing of relationship between the speaker and the third person below:

a. *'Jiro gave it to me'*

(When hearer is in a semi-formal relationship with speaker)

b. *'Jiro gave it to me'*

(Where hearer is a friend of speaker)

In the sentences Jiro is in lower social position than the speaker. Comparing a and b we can see that distinctions of social relationship have a marked effect on the form of sentences; the speaker's judgment of these are encoded by the choice of verb 'to give' and by the verbal endings.

2.3 The Ways of Deixis in Donald Trump's Speech

There are two ways of deixis found in Donald Trump's speech, namely direct and indirect.

- a. Direct is spoken or written text that reports speech or thought in its original form phrased by the original speaker; in narrative, it is usually enclosed in quotation marks. The cited speaker is either mentioned in the *inquit* (Latin "he/she says") or implied. for example, namely: *They are: "We the people"*
- b. Indirect speech is a means of expressing the content of statements, questions or other utterances, without quoting them explicitly as is done in direct speech. For example, *He said "I'm coming"* is direct speech, whereas *He said (that) he was coming* is indirect speech. Indirect speech should not be confused with indirect speech acts. In grammar, indirect speech often makes use of certain syntactic structures such as content clauses ("that" clauses, such as *(that) he was coming*), and sometimes infinitive phrases. References to questions in indirect speech frequently take the form of interrogative content clauses, also called indirect questions (such as *whether he was coming*).

In indirect speech certain grammatical categories are changed relative to the words of the original sentence. For example, person may change as a result of a change of speaker or listener (as *I* changes to *he* in the example above). In some languages, including English, the tense of verbs is often changed – this is often called sequence of tenses. Some languages have a change of mood: Latin switches from indicative to the infinitive (for statements) or the subjunctive (for questions). When written, indirect speech is not normally enclosed in quotation marks or any similar typographical devices for indicating that a direct quotation is being made. However such devices are sometimes used to indicate that the indirect speech is a faithful quotation of someone's words

(with additional devices such as square brackets and ellipses to indicate deviations or omissions from those words), as in *He informed us that "after dinner [he] would like to make an announcement"*. Another example as *President Trump said his message to congress at the time, We believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden.*

2.4 The Reason of Deixis Realize in Donald Trump's Speech

There are some reasons of deixis realized in Donald Trump's speech, namely:

- a. Deictic expressions are meaningful within a given context.

Deictic expression is any expression that points to things or people in the context or situation in which the expression uttered. Deictic expression that is not supported by its context will be less meaning.

- b. To achieve an appropriate interpretation, both the speaker and the hearer should share the same context of the utterance (they can have distance communication in condition that both of them know the context well before)

Such as:

- a) Who is speaking: The hearer must know who is speaking to him. By knowing the speaker the hearer will have referent of the speaker expression.
- b) The setting (time and space)
- c) The non-verbal communication (gesture) of the speaker: If the speaker and hearer about the particular thing that exist in their circumstances and the

speaker say to the hearer 'take that glass for me!' without pointing the glass, the hearer will be confused which glass the speaker means. But if the speaker says that by pointing the glass, the hearer will have a thorough referent.

c. Deictic expressions are mainly useful in face to face communication.

By face to face, the speaker and the hearer will know exactly the context when the expression is uttered. It belongs to whatever, whoever, and time that surround the participants' environment.

From the characteristics above, the function of deixis is to avoid ambiguities referent when the reference in an utterance is not clear by knowing the context and background knowledge about the topic being discussed. For example:

'Dad, mother and aunt do not stay here anymore'.

That may be an ambiguous utterance. It will provide a backstop for us to determine who does not stay in the circumstances of the speaker, whether dad, mother, and aunt or only mother and aunt. By knowing the context we will know exactly who they are. If in the context there are not dad, mother and aunt, so the speaker speaks to others, we can decide that the people who do not stay are dad, mother, and aunt. But if in the context of speaker there is dad and the speaker speaks to dad, we can decide that they are just mother and aunt.

2.5. The Use of Deixis

The use of deixis is helpful to distinguish between two usages of deixis, gestural and symbolic, as well as non-deictic usages of frequently deictic words. Gestural deixis refers, broadly, to deictic expressions whose understanding requires some sort of audio-visual information. A simple example is when an object is pointed at and referred to as “this” or “that”. However, the category can include other types of information than pointing, such as direction of gaze, tone of voice, and so on. Symbolic usage, by contrast, requires generally only basic spatio-temporal knowledge of the utterance. So, for example: I broke *this* finger. requires being able to see which finger is being held up, whereas I love *this* city. requires only knowledge of the current location. In a similar vein, I went to *this* city one time ... is a non-deictic usage of "this", which does not reference anything specific. Rather, it is used as an indefinite article, much the way "a" could be used in its place.

3. Speech

Chomsky (1997) states that Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play. The child is individually equipped,

by the complex set of factors that we term biological heredity, to make all the needed muscular and nervous adjustments that result in walking.

Indeed, the very conformation of these muscles and of the appropriate parts of the nervous system may be said to be primarily adapted to the movements made in walking and in similar activities. In a very real sense the normal human being is predestined to walk, not because his elders will assist him to learn the art, but because his organism is prepared from birth, or even from the moment of conception, to take on all those expenditures of nervous energy and all those muscular adaptations that result in walking. To put it concisely, walking is an inherent, biological function of man. Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate. To make speech a person has to be able to:

3.1 Kinds of Speech

There are some kinds of speech as supported by Chomsky (1997), namely:

- a. Narrative Speeches: A narrative speech is a speech telling a story. While stories can be told in many different ways, they usually consist of five parts.
 1. Opener: A short statement announcing the story (e.g., “You won’t believe what happened to me . . .,” “Did I ever tell you . . .,” “I’ll always remember when . . .”).

2. Orientation: Introduction of time, place, and characters (e.g., “Last Saturday, I went canoeing with my boyfriend on Bear River.”).
 3. Complicating Events: The events of the story (e.g., we arrived at the rental place at 10 a.m. Events and got a really nice, red canoe Suddenly, the water swept us away Next thing we knew, we capsized And as if that wasn’t enough, we lost everything to the river: our lunch, sun hats, and towels.”).
 4. Resolution: How the story ends (e.g., “We were soaking wet but still alive.”).
 5. Coda: A connection between the past and the present (e.g., “Looking back, it was quite funny, really.”). When people tell a story well, they also employ techniques to make it worth listening to. These techniques include directly telling the audience how to feel (e.g., “you’ll be amazed”), recreating noises (e.g., “the water went s-w-o-o-s-h”), exaggerating (e.g., “we were under water for an eternity”), and evaluating individual events (e.g., “I was so scared”).
- b. Demonstration Speeches: Demonstration speeches show how something works (e.g., a camera) or how something is done (e.g., CPR). Audiovisual aids are therefore essential. Sometimes, demonstrations show something that takes place on the floor (e.g., how to brake on inline skates). During such a speech, it is important that all listeners have a clear view. If a process takes too long to demonstrate (e.g., folding an intricate origami pattern), speakers may choose to demonstrate only part of it during the speech. The rest can be shown through visuals depicting the different stages of the process which are prepared beforehand.

- c. **Informative Speeches:** Informative speeches aim to educate the audience. Speakers basically act as teachers and provide new knowledge and ideas. Topics can include people (e.g., Jimmy Hendrix, the Ainu people in Japan), places (e.g., India, the Bermuda triangle), objects (e.g., chopsticks, a sculpture by Rodin), events (e.g., folk festivals, space missions), concepts (e.g., intelligence, alternative medicine), and issues (e.g., assisted suicide, industrial pollution).
- d. **Persuasive Speeches:** The goal of a persuasive speech is to convince the audience. Persuasive speeches can be centered around claims of fact (e.g., “the earth is in danger of being destroyed by meteors”), claims of values (e.g., “factory farming is immoral”), and claims of policy (e.g., “we should adopt a flat rate tax system”). If the listeners oppose the speaker on an issue (e.g., the death-penalty), the speaker will attempt to change their minds. If the listeners agree with the speaker but don’t act on their beliefs (e.g., they think that donating blood is important but haven’t done so themselves), the speaker will try to actuate them (i.e., persuade them to be more consistent). Finally, if the listeners are convinced and already act accordingly, the speaker can use persuasive speech techniques to provide reinforcement and encouragement, to strengthen their conviction.
- e. **Speaking on Special Occasions:** Speaking on Special Occasions introductions: In public speaking, as in any form of communication, there are five basic elements that are shown through Lasswell's model of communication. In short, the speaker should be answering "*who* says *what* in which *channel* to *whom*

with what *effect*?" Along with the basic elements of public speaking, the general purpose can range from transmitting information to telling a story to motivating people to act. Public speaking can also be considered a discourse community, where the audience and speaker are working to achieve a certain goal or find a purpose, interpersonal communication and public speaking have several common components, including motivational speech, leadership, personal development, business, customer service, large group communication, and mass communication. Public speaking can be a powerful tool to use to persuade, influence, and inform the audience. It also utilizes ethos, or character.

3.2 Speech Community

According to Troike (2004:18) stated that used in social sciences include the dimension of shared knowledge, possession, or behaviors, derived from latin *communitae* 'held in common'. just as the sociolinguistic criteria for speech community enumerated above all include the word 'shared'. The key question is whether our focus in initially defining communities for study should be on shared language form and use, or on common geographical and political boundaries, culture traits, and perhaps even physical characteristics (e.g.a particular skin color may be considered a requirement for membership in some communities, a hearing impairment for others) since patterns of language use and interpretation, rules of speaking. And attitudes concerning language are part of the product of ethnographic investigation; it is somewhat circular to use them as basic criteria for defining a group to study. Part of the difficulty we have in defining speech

community must be attributed to the differential scope which 'community' has according to different criteria:

- a. It is any group within a society which has anything significant in common (including religion, ethnicity, race, age, deafness, sexual orientation, or occupation, but not eye color or height).
- b. it is a physically bounded unit of people having a full range of role-opportunities (a politically organized tribe or nation, but not a single-sex, single-age, or single-class unit like a monastery, home for the aged, or ghetto).
- c. it is a collection of similarly situated entities that have something in common (such as the western world, developing countries, European common Market, or the United Nations).

From this perspective, patterns language use not define a community to be investigated, but their description is part of the outcome of an ethnographic study which focuses on a community selected according to non-linguistic criteria. Language often functions to maintain the separate identity of speech communities within larger communities, of which their speakers may also be members. Individuals, particularly in complex societies, may thus participated in a number of discrete or overlapping speech communities, just as they participate in a variety of social settings. Which one or ones a person orients himself or herself to at any given moment-which set of rules he or she uses-is part of the strategy of communication.

4. Biography of Donald Trump

Donald Trump was born on June 14, 1946, at the Jamaica Hospital Medical Center, Queens, New York City. He was the fourth of five children born to Frederick Trump (1905–1999) and Mary Anne Trump (née MacLeod, 1912–2000). His siblings are Maryanne (b. 1937), Fred Jr. (1938–1981), Elizabeth (b. 1942), and Robert (b. 1948). He earned an economics degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. A third-generation businessman, Trump followed in the footsteps of his grandmother Elizabeth and father Fred in running the family real estate company (now The Trump Organization). He controlled it from 1971 until his inauguration as president in January 2017, when he delegated company management to his sons Donald Jr. and Eric. Trump's business career primarily focused on building or renovating office towers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. Trump has also started multiple side ventures and branded various products with his name. He has written or co-authored several books, including *The Art of the Deal*, and he produced and hosted the television show *The Apprentice* for 12 years. As of 2017, he was the 544th richest person in the world, with an estimated net worth of \$3.5 billion.

Trump had expressed interest in politics as early as 1987. He entered the 2016 presidential race as a Republican, and defeated sixteen opponents in the primaries. Commentators described his political positions as populist, protectionist, and nationalist. His campaign received extensive free media coverage; many of his public statements were controversial or false. Trump won the general election on November 8, 2016 against Democratic opponent Hillary

Clinton. He became the oldest and wealthiest person ever to assume the presidency, the first without prior military or government service, and the fifth to have won the election despite losing the popular vote. His election and policies have sparked numerous protests.

In domestic policy, Trump has sought, so far without success, to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act. He appointed Neil Gorsuch to the Supreme Court. He ordered a travel ban on citizens from several Muslim-majority countries, citing security concerns; the ban was partially implemented after legal challenges. In foreign policy, he withdrew the United States from the Trans-Pacific Partnership and from the Paris Climate Agreement, and undid parts of the Cuban Thaw. After Trump dismissed FBI Director James Comey, the Justice Department appointed a special counsel to continue the investigation into potential links between Russia and Trump campaign associates, and any related matters.

B. Relevance Study

In this study, it was related to the previous research. There were three previous researches which related to my research, such as:

Eragbe,C, (2015). *The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expressions In Boko Haram Isurgency Reports: The Study of Selected Boko Haram Isurgency Reports By the Media*. This paper examines the uses of deictic expressions in Boko Haram insurgency reports by the media in the four affected countries of West Africa. The study was carried out using qualitative approach to explore the incidences and

functions of deictic expressions in Boko Haram insurgency reports by the media. The result of the investigation shows that media reporters use person, time/temporal and place/spatial deixis to locate the participants in discourse. Spotting of the participants in discourse via deictic expressions give the audience clear picture of the incidence of insurgency reported on. Deictic expressions as used in insurgency reports point to the insurgents, or the victims, the place of operation and time. These put together enhances cohesion and coherence in the discourse of Boko Haram insurgency reports.

Rosmawaty (2013). *Analysis use of the Kind od Deixis on 'Ayat-ayat Cinta' Novel by Habiburahman El-Shiray*. This study aimed to describe the kind of deixis on 'Ayat-Ayat Cinta' Novel. Theoretically, this study is expected to be useful for researchers of language and literature because the novel has its own peculiarities. For teacher, this study can be used as a reference material to conduct a study of literary texts. Practically, this research can contribute the importance of understanding and preserving literature through language, especially for the next generation so that the value of emotions which contained in the language will be resolved. This study used a qualitative descriptive method in the form of content analysis. The data used in this study were deixis be sourced from 'Ayat-Ayat Cinta' novel. Furthermore, the data that have been collected are transcribe and grouped according to characteristic, form, and function that are related to the formulation of the problem in research. Based on the data analysis, it was found that the most dominant deixis is spell deixis. Then, there was also time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis in the novel.

Elfrida,et.,al (2015) *Deixis Used to Business Brochures Text: A Pragmatics Study*. Deixis is one of which takes some elements of its meaning from the situation, such as person, place, time, discourse and social. Deixis is an important of language study in which English as a foreign language. Deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. This is a descriptive qualitative research; data are brochures taken randomly from launching products, in March 2014. There are 32 brochures that were analyzed. The result of the analysis of the research is that there are 5 types of deixis used on business brochures text; 16.33% used Person Deixis, 5.71% used Location/spatial deixis, 5.31% used temporal deixis, 63.27% used discourse deixis, and 9.39% used social deixis. Discourse deixis is the most dominantly used in business brochures text. Discourse deixis, refers to a text deixis, which is the use of expressions within an utterance use in written language. It contains reason, description, background, and sophisticate technology explanation. The goal of preparing business brochures is to give clear description, detail of the product, the specimen, and the new technology. Writers draw a conclusion that if the brochures are for inexpensive product, person deixis is mostly used; on the contrary if the product is expensive they use discourse deixis with more explanation and description.

C. Conceptual Framework

Defined deixis as the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event and thus also concerns ways in

which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.”Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extralinguistic context of the utterance, such as (1)Who is speaking (2)The time or place of speaking (3)The gestures of the speaker, or (4)The current location in the discourse. There are some types of deixis, namely: Person dexis, Spatial Deixis, Temporal (time) Deixis, and Discourse Deixis.

The Use of Deixis is helpful to distinguish between two usages of deixis, gestural and symbolic, as well as non-deictic usages of frequently deictic words. Many types of deixis found in Donald Trump’s speech especially about President Donald Trump’s Statement to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept.19,2017, as prepared fpr delivery.

Donald Trump (born June 14, 1946) is the 45th and current President of the United States, in office since January 20, 2017. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality. Trump was born in the New York City borough of Queens. He earned an economics degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. A third-generation businessman, Trump followed in the footsteps of his grandmother Elizabeth and father Fred in running the family real estate company (now The Trump Organization). He controlled it from 1971 until his inauguration as president in January 2017, when he delegated company management to his sons Donald Jr. and Eric. Trump's business career primarily focused on building or renovating office towers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. Trump has also started multiple side ventures and branded various products with his name. He has written or co-authored several books, including

The Art of the Deal, and he produced and hosted the television show The Apprentice for 12 years. As of 2017, he was the 544th richest person in the world, with an estimated net worth of \$3.5 billion.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by applying Qualitative research. According to Ary (2010:419) said that Qualitative research investigates the quality of relationship, activities, situation, and materials. It focused on understanding the context and attempts to explain the intentionality of behaviors. Qualitative inquiry is a generic term for an array of educational research approaches, such as ethnography, naturalistic inquiry, narrative research case studies, interpretive research, fieldwork, field studies, and participant observation. These approaches used different methodologies, but certain features are typical of qualitative research.

Furthermore According to Sharan, B Merriam (2009:5) said qualitative is Qualitative researchers are interested in understanding how people interpret their experiences, how they construct their worlds, and what meaning they attribute to their experience. In Addition according to Guba (1994:105) Qualitative Research, implies that the term qualitative is an umbrella term superior to the term paradigm (and, indeed, that usage is not uncommon), it's our position that it is a term that ought to be reserved for a description of types of methods.

B. Source of Data

In qualitative research, there were two sources, namely primary source and secondary source. Primary sources was original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, are artifacts. These are the direct outcomes of events or the records of participants. Meanwhile, secondary sources, the mind of a non observer comes between the event and the user of the record (Ary, 2010:467).

In this study, the researchers was used secondary sources and the source of the data is Donald Trump's speech about President Donald Trump's Statement to the United Nations General Assembly on Sept.19,2017.

C. Instrument for Collecting Data

In this research the researcher used document as instrument for collecting the data. According to Bogdan&Biklen (2007:133) stated that documents the informants write themselves or are written aboutthem such as autobiographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, newsletters, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, yearbooks, news releases, scrapbooks, letters to the editor.

Meanwhile, according to Ary (2010:457) content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristic of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical composition, or any of a hos of other types of documents.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected by applying a documentary technique. The document of speech had been read and analyzed to find deixis. The procedures of administrating the data from Donald Trump's speech as follows:

- 1) Downloading Donald Trump's speech,
- 2) Making script of Donald Trump's speech,
- 3) Selecting utterance by utterance which contain deixis in speech,
- 4) Classifying which of the kinds of deixis in Donald Trump's speech,
- 5) Showing the data into table.
- 6) Converting the occurrences percentage and drawing conclusion.

E. Technique of Analyzing the Data

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014:30) In this research, there were three steps to analyze the data, namely (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. Data condensation occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. Even before the data are actually collected, anticipatory data condensation is occurring as the researcher decides (often without full awareness) which

conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data condensation occur: writing summaries, coding, developing themes, generating categories, and writing analytic memos.

The data condensing/transforming process continues after the fieldwork is over, until a final report is completed. Data condensation is not something separate from analysis. It is a part of analysis. The researcher's decisions—which data chunks to code and which to pull out, which category labels best summarize a number of chunks, which evolving story to tell—are all analytic choices. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity was data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In daily life, displays vary from gasoline gauges to newspapers to Facebook status updates. Looking at displays helps us understand what is happening and to do something—either analyze further or take action—based on that understanding.

3. Drawing and verifying Conclusion

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets

what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. The competent researcher holds these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there, vague at first, then increasingly explicit and grounded. “Final” conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and any necessary deadlines to be met.

Conclusion drawing, in our view, is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst’s mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes; or it may be thorough and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop “intersubjective consensus” or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set. The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their conformability—that is, their validity. Otherwise, we are left with interesting stories about what happened but of unknown truth and utility. Data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification—as interwoven before, during, and after data collection in parallel form, to make up the general domain called “analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data of this study were the Donald Trump's speech which was taken from a YouTube. The step of collecting data in this research began with transcribing the text of *Donald Trump's speech*. The utterances had been transcribed into written text then selecting utterance by utterance which contain deixis in Donald Trump's speech, and the last classifying which of the types of deixis carefully. The data were analyzed repeatedly to get the maximal research. Then, the transcriptions of all the utterances were made.

The researcher collected the data of this research by reading the script of Donald Trump's speech. Selecting sentences and underlining which contained of deixis. The data were classified into the kinds of deixis and the data can be seen from the table below:

Table 4.1 Data collection

No	Data Collection
1	It is a profound honor to stand here in my home city
2	I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid.
3	They will emerge from these hardship more determined than ever before.
4	We have more people working in the United states today than ever before.
5	Creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen in every long time.
6	And it has just been announced.
7	That we will spending almost \$700 billion on our military
8	Our military will soon be the stronger it has ever been.
9	I intend to address some of the every serious threats
10	Today but also the enormous potential waiting to be

	unleashed.
11	We live in a life time of extraordinary opportunity.
12	We meet at a time of both of immense promise and great peril.
13	It is entirely up to us
14	We lift the world to new heights
15	It fall into a valley of disrepair.
16	We have it in our power, should we so choose, to lift millions from poverty, to help our citizens realize their dreams.
17	This institution was founded in the aftermath of two world
18	It was based on the vision that diverse nations could cooperate to protect their sovereignty,
19	It was in the same period, exactly 70 years ago,
20	Those three beautiful pillars— They’re pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity
21	As President Trump said his message to congress at that time.
22	We must begin the wisdom of the past
23	Our success depends on a coalition of strong and independent nations
24	We do not expect diverse countries to share the same cultures, traditions, or even system of government.
25	But we do expect all nations to uphold these two core sovereign duties.
26	These two core sovereign duties: to respect the interest of their own people and the rights of every other sovereign nation.
27	This is the beautiful vision of this institution.
28	This is foundation for cooperation and success.
29	We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone
30	This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example.
31	We are celebrating the 230 th anniversary of our beloved Constitution—the oldest constitution still in use in the world today .
32	The oldest constitution still in use in the world today .
33	They are: “ we the people”
34	In America , the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign.
35	I was elected not to take power, but to give power to American people, where it belongs.
36	We are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty
37	Our government’s first duty is to its people, to our

	citizens.
38	I will always put America first just like you as the leaders of your countries will always.
39	As the leaders of you countries will always. Should always, put your countries first.
40	I will defend America's interests above all else.
41	But in fulfilling our obligation to our own Nation, we also realize that it's in everyone's interest
42	Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom.
43	It is an eternal credit to the American character that even after we and our allies emerged victorious from the bloodiest war in history.
44	We did not seek territorial expansion, or attempt to oppose
45	And impose our way of life on others.
46	We helped build institutions such as this one to defend the sovereignty, security.
47	We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife.
48	We are guided by outcomes, not ideology.
49	We are have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goals interests, and values.
50	That realism, forces us to the confront a question facing every leader and nation in this room .
51	We will slide down the path of complacency numb to the challenges, threats, and even wars that we face
52	We must protect our nations, their interests, and their futures.
53	We must reject threats to sovereignty,
54	We must uphold respect for law respect for borders, and respect for culture, and the peaceful engagement these allow
55	We must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil
56	We must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil
57	They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of their countries.
58	It is responsible for the starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans
59	We were all witness to the regime's deadly abuse when an innocent American college student,
60	We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother
61	We know it kidnapped a sweet 13-year-old Japanese

	girl from a beach in her own country
62	The United States has great strength and patience.
63	It is forced to defend itself or its allies,
64	I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions
65	We face this decision not only in North Korea
66	It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime.
67	We cannot let a murderous regime continue these destabilizing activities
68	We cannot abide by an agreement if it provides cover for the eventual construction of a nuclear program.
69	I don't think you've heard the last of it—believe me.
70	In Saudi Arabia early last year, I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim Nation
71	We agreed that all responsible nations must work together
72	We will stop radical Islamic terrorism.
73	We cannot allow it to our nation,
74	We must deny the terrorist safe haven, transit, funding, and any form of support
75	We must drive them out of our nations
76	Last month I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan
77	From now on our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operation
78	I have also totally changed the rules of engagement in our fight the Taliban and other terrorist groups.
79	Our country has achieved more against ISIS in the last eight months than it has in many, many years combined.
80	We seek the de-escalation of the Syrian conflict,
81	We appreciate the efforts of United Nations agencies.
82	We especially thank Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees from the Syrian conflict
83	We seek an approach to refugee resettlement that is designed to help these horribly treated people
84	We offer financial assistance to hosting countries in the region
85	And we support recent agreements of the G20 nation
86	I want to salute the work of the united Nation in seeking to address the problem that cause people to flee from their home.
87	We have invested in better health and opportunity all

	over the world through program like PEPFAR
88	It is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nation
89	And yet we pay 22percent of the entire budget and more.
90	If it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it.
91	We believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden military or financially.
92	We will not lift sanction an the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms
93	Their democratic institution are being destroyed
94	This situation is completely unacceptable.
95	I would like to thank leaders in this room for condemning the regime.
96	We are prepared to take further action trade relationship with many of the Latin American Countries.
97	Our economic bond forms a critical foundation for advancing peace.
98	It has delivered anguish and devastation and failure.
99	In America , we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nation of good will
100	They will never be forgotten again
101	We are renewing our commitment to the first duty of every government
102	We must never forget that those heroes who fought against evil.
103	Today if we are to embrace the opportunity of the future.
104	We must solve our problem, to builds our prosperity, to secure our future
105	Now we are calling for a great reawakening of nations
106	Our answer will be a renewal of will, a rediscovery of resolve, and a rebirth of devotion.
107	We need to defeat the enemies, of humanity and unlock the potential of life itself.
108	So let this be our mission
109	And let this be our message to the word

From the table above, it was found that there were 109 utterances which contained deixis to be analyzed which related to the theory on Donald Trump's speech.

B. Data Analysis

There were five concepts in deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis. In analyzing the data, the data were analyzed to answer the question which had mentioned before, the first question in this research to investigate types of deixis interpretation on Donald Trump's speech. And the second question in this research to describe realization of deixis interpretation on Donald Trump's speech. And the last question to describe the reason for realization of deixis in Donald Trump's speech. In analyzing the data was done in line with Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) who stated that there were three steps, namely: data condensation, data display and drawing conclusion and verification. In this study, there were 109 utterances as deixis. In analyzing this data, it can be seen in analyzing below as follows:

1. Kinds of Deixis Found in Donald Trump's Speech

There were five concepts kinds of deixis found in Donald Trump's speech. Namely, person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis.

a. Person Deixis

Theoretically, person deixis concerns the encoding of the role the participant in the speech even in which the utterance in the question is delivered. In this concept, the researcher found 74 data of person deixis. And some examples were put in this analyzing.

“I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room.”

The word “I” include of first person which refers to the speakers and first person gave information to the listener. In this case, the speaker gave appreciated to every leaders who have work hardly and have manage this meeting today. The word “I” that used by Donald Trump include singular person of first person deixis. It is the subject pronoun from the speaker himself.

“We live in a life time of extraordinary opportunity.”

The word “we” in Donald Trump’s speech include into deixis. It can be categorized into first person deixis because the speaker using it to point of the speaker and American people.

“They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of their countries”

The word “they” that found in conversation is spoken by Donald Trump in his speech. The word “they” is deixis because it points the people that not only exist in the speech event. “They” can be included into plural of person deixis, because pronoun “they” more than 2 people.

“Our military will soon be the strongest it has ever been”.

The word “Our” is spoken by Donald Trump. This word is a possessive pronoun that refers to Donald Trump and American people. So the word “our” is included into the word “we” because the speaker and the hearer are included. So, the word “our” can be categorized into inclusive of person deixis. And “our” show second person where the speaker identified as addresses in this case, Donald Trump Address to the leaders to be strong face this event where **our** word show to the leaders in United States.

*“I don’t think **you** have heard the last of it.”*

The word “you” spoken by Donald Trump, this word refers to second person. So, it can be categorized into person deixis. Pronoun of “you” points more than one person.

b. Spatial Deixis

Theoretically, spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Spatial deixis can be marked of demonstrative pronouns such as “this” and “that”. And also can be marked of demonstrative adverbs of place such as “here and there”. In this concept, there were 14 data of spatial deixis found in Donald Trump’s speech, for examples:

*“**This** is the beautiful vision of this institution”*

The researcher found the word “this” in Donald Trump’s speech. “this” is an adverb of place which means a location. In this case,

*“**These** two core sovereign duties: to respect the interests of their own people”*

From the word “these” above, the researcher identified this word as a spatial deixis, because “these” is an adverb of place which means the object is close from the location, in this case,

“In Saudi Arabia early last year, I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more”.

From the example above, it show that “Saudi Arabia” was adverb of location can be use deictically in Saudi Arabia pick out place according to their proximity to the location of the speaker. In addition, Donald Trump talks about his experience when he saw the leaders in Saudi Arabia. That is why, He gave example to the leaders in Saudi Arabia to the military in United States as the leaders in Saudi Arabia as strong as iron.

*“I would like to thank leaders **in this room** for condemning the regime”*

From the word “in this room” spoken by Donald Trump, It referred to *here* with show location. In this case the speaker namely Donald trump spoke in front of the public where he didn’t move. “In this room” show in white house in United States.

“In America, we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nation of good will”

The word “In America” spoken by Donald Trump that refers to his country which he will lead.

”We face this decision not only in North Korea”

The word “North Korea” is one of country in the world which does not have good relation with United States. So, the speech event and ask them to face the decision of North Korea. In this case,

C. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is the term of deixis that used to point to a time. Time deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech. In this concept, there were 7 data of spatial deixis found in Donald Trump’s speech, for example:

“Today but also the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed”

From the example above, “today” show the timing of event relative to the speaking, in this case, Donald Trump spoke to the leaders that the potential to this time have to be maintained related to the event. “Today” refer to present time in deixis where Donald Trump’s speech shows the situation currently.

“This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example.”

From the word “this week” spoken by Donald Trump, that refers to the day which can be boasted by every people in America. In this case, show that this event will soon come. And Donald Trump gave information to his military that his shall give them a pride “this week” refer to future form in temporal deixis.

“Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against in this evil”

The word “last month” refers to durations of something happen. So, the researcher identified this word as temporal deixis. This world spoken by Donald Trump which announced about his new strategy to fight with Afghanistan.

“From now on, our security interests will dictate the length.”

The word “from now” refers to the time which spoken by Donald Trump to all of the people which exist in his speech event. So, the researcher classified this word as temporal deixis.

C. Discourse Deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself). In this concept, there were 13 data of spatial deixis found in Donald Trump’s speech, for example:

*The American people are strong and resilient, and **they** will emerge from these hardship more determined than ever before.*

From the example above, “they” refer to American people. They concern the use of expression within some utterances to some person in this speech.

*Those three beautiful pillars--**They’re** pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity.*

From the example above, “they” refer to three beautiful pillars. Donald Trump gave information to the listener in his meeting about beautiful pillars. However, Donald Trump repeated his utterances with use “they”.

D. Social Deixis

The pronoun systems of some language also grammaticalized information about the social deixis identities or relationships of the participants in the

conversation. In this concept, there were 1 data of spatial deixis found in Donald Trump's speech, Social deixis concerns with the sentence that occurs in the social situation in which the speech act occur. That is

*"We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of **our beloved** constitution".*

From the example above, "our beloved" show that military where Donald Trump take a relationship to the leaders and Donald Trump in his speech spoke based on the context and based on what he want to say. So, the researcher identified this word as social deixis. To know the most dominant of kinds of deixis found in Donald Trump's speech, namely:

Table 4.2 Kinds of Deixis in Donald Trump's speech

No	Kinds of Deixis	Number of Deixis	Percentage
1	Person Deixis	74	67,89%
2	Spatial Deixis	14	12,85%
3	Temporal Deixis	7	6,43%
4	Discourse Deixis	13	11,92%
5	Social Deixis	1	0,91%
	Total	109	100%

From table 4.1 above, it found that there were 109 data found in script of Donald Trump's speech. Specifically 74 (67.89%) for person deixis, 14 (12.85%) for spatial deixis, 7 (6.43%) for temporal deixis. 13 (11.92%) for discourse deixis, 1 (0.91%) for the social deixis. The most dominant kinds of deixis found in Donald Trump's speech was 74 (67.89%) for person deixis. These kinds of deixis used by Donald Trump in his speech because the speech which conveyed by him shows that he as a President of United States America means that in this speech, as majority many conversation in this speech where when speaker speaks and

listener interruption their conversation, and also refers to related directly grammatical categories of person spoken by Donald Trump.

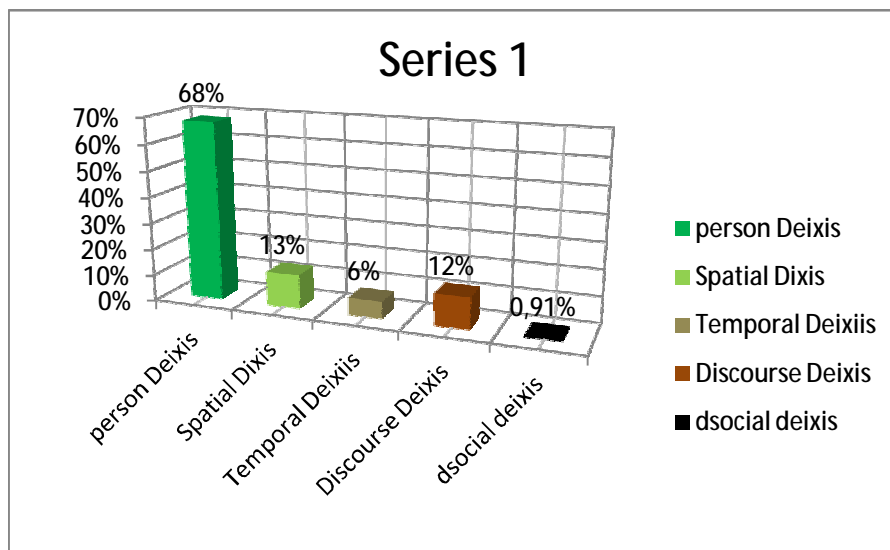


Chart I. The result of deixis

2. The Ways of Deixis in Donald Trump's Speech

Theoretically, Direct is spoken or written text that reports speech or thought in its original form phrased by the original speaker. There was one example of direct found in Donald Trump's speech, such as:

They are: "We the people"

From the example above referred to person deixis in kinds of deixis found in Donald trump's speech. It showed that they directly said to Donald Trump in this event that *we the people* it means that the people of America have found inspiration in respect of human nature and the rule of the law. And this example showed direct speech because they spoke without *said that* in *we the people*

Indirect speech is a means of expressing the content of statements, questions or other utterances, without quoting them explicitly. For example *President Truman said his message to congress at the time,*

From the example above, it referred to person deixis in kinds of deixis found in Donald Trump's speech. It showed that President Truman said about support European full accord with support of American. However President Truman delivered his speech indirect and Donald Trump replied/remember it in public when he said in his speech to American in United nation general assembly. Besides there was *said* in Donald Trump's speech. Another example the ways of deixis realize in Donald Trump's speech such as:

We believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden. From the example above referred to person deixis in kinds of deixis found in Donald Trump's speech. It shows that Donald Trump's speech without quoting explicitly was Donald Trump was not change the structure of the sentences. He just believes surely that no nation should have to share of the burden.

C. The Reason of Deixis Realize in Donald Trump's Speech

Based on theory that the reason of deixis realize in Donald Trump's speech was to avoid ambiguities referent when the reference in an utterance is not clear by knowing the context and background knowledge about the topic being discussed. From example:

I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid. From the example above, I referred to person

deixis and directly spoke in his speech. *I* used to avoid the ambiguity meaning where the hearer know and understand the speaker. In addition, Donald Trump directly appreciated to every leader who had helped him to finish this event. And another example: the promise to those words, *those three beautiful pillars— they're pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity.*

From the example above “*they*” are referred to three beautiful pillars. And this example was discourse deixis found in Donald Trump’s speech. It showed that any expression that points to things or people in the context or situation in which the expression uttered. This example showed that *they are* has meaning depend on context about power which referred to peace, security, and prosperity.

E. Research Finding

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it can be argued some of finding as follows:

1. There were five types of deixis on Donald Trump’s speech. 109 data found in Donald Trump’s speech. Specifically 74 (67.89%) for Person Deixis, 14 (12.85%) for Spatial Deixis, 7 (6.43%) for Temporal Deixis. 13 (11.92%) for Discourse Deixis, 1 (0.91%) for the Social Deixis. It means that in this speech, as majority many conversation in this speech where when speaker speaks and listener interruption their conversation.
2. The result showed that there were two ways of deixis realized found in Donald Trump’s speech, namely direct and indirect speech. In Donald Trump’s speech

showed that reports speech or thought in its original form phrased by the original speaker.

3. The reason of deixis realized in Donald Trump's speech to avoid ambiguities meaning in an utterance is not clear by knowing the context and background knowledge about the topic being discussed. In addition, this reason was used to know directly the speaker's utterances in his speech.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the researcher finding, it was obtained some conclusion as follows:

1. The result showed that there were 109 data on Donald Trump's speech. Specifically 74 (67.89%) for Person Deixis, 14 (12.85%) for Spatial Deixis, 7 (6.43%) for Temporal Deixis, 13 (11.92%) for Discourse Deixis, 1 (0.91%) for the Social Deixis. The most dominant types of Deixis found in Donald Trump's speech was 74 (67.89%) for person deixis. It means that in this speech, as majority many conversation in this speech where when speaker speaks and listener interruption their conversation.
2. The result showed that there were two ways of deixis realized found in Donald Trump's speech, namely direct and indirect speech. In Donald Trump's speech showed that reports speech or thought in its original form phrased by the original speaker.
3. The reason of deixis realized in Donald Trump's speech to avoid ambiguities meaning in an utterance is not clear by knowing the context and background knowledge about the topic being discussed. In addition, this reason was used to know directly the speaker's utterances in his speech.

B. Suggestions

There are some points which suggested as follows:

1. The students' university who were interested in studying pragmatic and interested in conducting any further studies in deixis.
2. The readers were expected can be purposed to introduce them which referred to deixis and its realization in speech.
3. Other researchers, it can give surprising progress in pragmatic field and can be references for them to conduct in different object

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APPENDIX

Script of Donald Trump's Speech

Mr. Secretary General, Mr. President, world leaders, and distinguished delegates: Welcome to New York. It is a profound honor to stand here in my home city, as a representative of the American people, to address the people of the world. As millions of our citizens continue to suffer the effects of the devastating hurricanes that have struck our country, I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid. The American people are strong and resilient, and they will emerge from these hardships more determined than ever before.

Fortunately, the United States has done very well since Election Day last November 8th. The stock market is at an all-time high -- a record. Unemployment is at its lowest level in 16 years, and because of our regulatory and other reforms, we have more people working in the United States today than ever before. Companies are moving back, creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen in a very long time. And it has just been announced that we will be spending almost \$700 billion on our military and defense. Our military will soon be the strongest it has ever been. For more than 70 years, in times of war and peace, the leaders of nations, movements, and religions have stood before this assembly. Like them, I intend to address some of the very serious threats before us today but also the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed.

We live in a time of extraordinary opportunity. Breakthroughs in science, technology, and medicine are curing illnesses and solving problems that prior generations thought impossible to solve. But each day also brings news of growing dangers that threaten everything we cherish and value. Terrorists and extremists have gathered strength and spread to every region of the planet. Rogue regimes represented in this body not only support terrorists but threaten other nations and their own people with the most destructive weapons known to humanity. Authority and authoritarian powers seek to collapse the values, the systems, and alliances that prevented conflict and tilted the world toward freedom since World War II. International criminal networks traffic drugs, weapons,

people; force dislocation and mass migration; threaten our borders; and new forms of aggression exploit technology to menace our citizens. To put it simply, we meet at a time of both of immense promise and great peril. It is entirely up to us whether we lift the world to new heights, or let it fall into a valley of disrepair.

We have it in our power, should we so choose, to lift millions from poverty, to help our citizens realize their dreams, and to ensure that new generations of children are raised free from violence, hatred, and fear. This institution was founded in the aftermath of two world wars to help shape this better future. It was based on the vision that diverse nations could cooperate to protect their sovereignty, preserve their security, and promote their prosperity.

It was in the same period, exactly 70 years ago, that the United States developed the Marshall Plan to help restore Europe. Those three beautiful pillars -- they're pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity. The Marshall Plan was built on the noble idea that the whole world is safer when nations are strong, independent, and free. As President Truman said in his message to Congress at that time, "Our support of European recovery is in full accord with our support of the United Nations. The success of the United Nations depends upon the independent strength of its members."

To overcome the perils of the present and to achieve the promise of the future, we must begin with the wisdom of the past. Our success depends on a coalition of strong and independent nations that embrace their sovereignty to promote security, prosperity, and peace for themselves and for the world.

We do not expect diverse countries to share the same cultures, traditions, or even systems of government. But we do expect all nations to uphold these two core sovereign duties: to respect the interests of their own people and the rights of every other sovereign nation. This is the beautiful vision of this institution, and this is foundation for cooperation and success. Strong, sovereign nations let diverse countries with different values, different cultures, and different dreams not just coexist, but work side by side on the basis of mutual respect. Strong, sovereign nations let their people take ownership of the future and control their

own destiny. And strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of the life intended by God.

In America, we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch. This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example. We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved Constitution -- the oldest constitution still in use in the world today. This timeless document has been the foundation of peace, prosperity, and freedom for the Americans and for countless millions around the globe whose own countries have found inspiration in its respect for human nature, human dignity, and the rule of law. The greatest in the United States Constitution is its first three beautiful words. They are: "We the people."

Generations of Americans have sacrificed to maintain the promise of those words, the promise of our country, and of our great history. In America, the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign. I was elected not to take power, but to give power to the American people, where it belongs. In foreign affairs, we are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty. Our government's first duty is to its people, to our citizens -- to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values. As President of the United States, I will always put America first, just like you, as the leaders of your countries will always, and should always, put your countries first. (Applause.)

All responsible leaders have an obligation to serve their own citizens, and the nation-state remains the best vehicle for elevating the human condition. But making a better life for our people also requires us to work together in close harmony and unity to create a more safe and peaceful future for all people. The United States will forever be a great friend to the world, and especially to its allies. But we can no longer be taken advantage of, or enter into a one-sided deal where the United States gets nothing in return. As long as I hold this office, I will defend America's interests above all else. But in fulfilling our obligations to our own nations, we also realize that it's in everyone's interest to seek a future where all nations can be sovereign, prosperous, and secure.

America does more than speak for the values expressed in the United Nations Charter. Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall. America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies, from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia. It is an eternal credit to the American character that even after we and our allies emerged victorious from the bloodiest war in history, we did not seek territorial expansion, or attempt to oppose and impose our way of life on others. Instead, we helped build institutions such as this one to defend the sovereignty, security, and prosperity for all. For the diverse nations of the world, this is our hope. We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife. We are guided by outcomes, not ideology. We have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goals, interests, and values. That realism forces us to confront a question facing every leader and nation in this room. It is a question we cannot escape or avoid. We will slide down the path of complacency, numb to the challenges, threats, and even wars that we face. Or do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today, so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow?

If we desire to lift up our citizens, if we aspire to the approval of history, then we must fulfill our sovereign duties to the people we faithfully represent. We must protect our nations, their interests, and their futures. We must reject threats to sovereignty, from the Ukraine to the South China Sea. We must uphold respect for law, respect for borders, and respect for culture, and the peaceful engagement these allow. And just as the founders of this body intended, we must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil, and terror. The scourge of our planet today is a small group of rogue regimes that violate every principle on which the United Nations is based. They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of their countries. If the righteous many do not confront the wicked few, then evil will triumph. When decent people and nations become bystanders to history, the forces of destruction only gather power and strength. No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the

wellbeing of their own people than the depraved regime in North Korea. It is responsible for the starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans, and for the imprisonment, torture, killing, and oppression of countless more.

We were all witness to the regime's deadly abuse when an innocent American college student, Otto Warmbier, was returned to America only to die a few days later. We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother using banned nerve agents in an international airport. We know it kidnapped a sweet 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country to enslave her as a language tutor for North Korea's spies. If this is not twisted enough, now North Korea's reckless pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles threatens the entire world with unthinkable loss of human life. It is an outrage that some nations would not only trade with such a regime, but would arm, supply, and financially support a country that imperils the world with nuclear conflict. No nation on earth has an interest in seeing this band of criminals arm itself with nuclear weapons and missiles. The United States has great strength and patience, but if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea. Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime. The United States is ready, willing and able, but hopefully this will not be necessary. That's what the United Nations is all about; that's what the United Nations is for. Let's see how they do.

It is time for North Korea to realize that the denuclearization is its only acceptable future. The United Nations Security Council recently held two unanimous 15-0 votes adopting hard-hitting resolutions against North Korea, and I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions, along with all of the other members of the Security Council. Thank you to all involved. But we must do much more. It is time for all nations to work together to isolate the Kim regime until it ceases its hostile behavior. We face this decision not only in North Korea. It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime -- one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations in this room. The Iranian government masks a corrupt dictatorship behind the false guise

of a democracy. It has turned a wealthy country with a rich history and culture into an economically depleted rogue state whose chief exports are violence, bloodshed, and chaos. The longest-suffering victims of Iran's leaders are, in fact, its own people. Rather than use its resources to improve Iranian lives, its oil profits go to fund Hezbollah and other terrorists that kill innocent Muslims and attack their peaceful Arab and Israeli neighbors. This wealth, which rightly belongs to Iran's people, also goes to shore up Bashar al-Assad's dictatorship, fuel Yemen's civil war, and undermine peace throughout the entire Middle East.

We cannot let a murderous regime continue these destabilizing activities while building dangerous missiles, and we cannot abide by an agreement if it provides cover for the eventual construction of a nuclear program. (Applause.) The Iran Deal was one of the worst and most one-sided transactions the United States has ever entered into. Frankly, that deal is an embarrassment to the United States, and I don't think you've heard the last of it -- believe me. It is time for the entire world to join us in demanding that Iran's government end its pursuit of death and destruction. It is time for the regime to free all Americans and citizens of other nations that they have unjustly detained. And above all, Iran's government must stop supporting terrorists, begin serving its own people, and respect the sovereign rights of its neighbors. The entire world understands that the good people of Iran want change, and, other than the vast military power of the United States, that Iran's people are what their leaders fear the most. This is what causes the regime to restrict Internet access, tear down satellite dishes, shoot unarmed student protestors, and imprison political reformers. Oppressive regimes cannot endure forever, and the day will come when the Iranian people will face a choice. Will they continue down the path of poverty, bloodshed, and terror? Or will the Iranian people return to the nation's proud roots as a center of civilization, culture, and wealth where their people can be happy and prosperous once again? The Iranian regime's support for terror is in stark contrast to the recent commitments of many of its neighbors to fight terrorism and halt its financing. In Saudi Arabia early last year, I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim nations. We agreed that all responsible nations must work together to

confront terrorists and the Islamist extremism that inspires them. We will stop radical Islamic terrorism because we cannot allow it to tear up our nation, and indeed to tear up the entire world.

We must deny the terrorists safe haven, transit, funding, and any form of support for their vile and sinister ideology. We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people. The United States and our allies are working together throughout the Middle East to crush the loser terrorists and stop the reemergence of safe havens they use to launch attacks on all of our people. Last month, I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan. From now on, our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operations, not arbitrary benchmarks and timetables set up by politicians. I have also totally changed the rules of engagement in our fight against the Taliban and other terrorist groups. In Syria and Iraq, we have made big gains toward lasting defeat of ISIS. In fact, our country has achieved more against ISIS in the last eight months than it has in many, many years combined. We seek the de-escalation of the Syrian conflict, and a political solution that honors the will of the Syrian people. The actions of the criminal regime of Bashar al-Assad, including the use of chemical weapons against his own citizens -- even innocent children -- shock the conscience of every decent person. No society can be safe if banned chemical weapons are allowed to spread. That is why the United States carried out a missile strike on the airbase that launched the attack. We appreciate the efforts of United Nations agencies that are providing vital humanitarian assistance in areas liberated from ISIS, and we especially thank Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees from the Syrian conflict.

The United States is a compassionate nation and has spent billions and billions of dollars in helping to support this effort. We seek an approach to refugee resettlement that is designed to help these horribly treated people, and which enables their eventual return to their home countries, to be part of the rebuilding process. For the cost of resettling one refugee in the United States, we

can assist more than 10 in their home region. Out of the goodness of our hearts, we offer financial assistance to hosting countries in the region, and we support recent agreements of the G20 nations that will seek to host refugees as close to their home countries as possible. This is the safe, responsible, and humanitarian approach. For decades, the United States has dealt with migration challenges here in the Western Hemisphere. We have learned that, over the long term, uncontrolled migration is deeply unfair to both the sending and the receiving countries. For the sending countries, it reduces domestic pressure to pursue needed political and economic reform, and drains them of the human capital necessary to motivate and implement those reforms. For the receiving countries, the substantial costs of uncontrolled migration are borne overwhelmingly by low-income citizens whose concerns are often ignored by both media and government.

I want to salute the work of the United Nations in seeking to address the problems that cause people to flee from their homes. The United Nations and African Union led peacekeeping missions to have invaluable contributions in stabilizing conflicts in Africa. The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen. We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through programs like PEPFAR, which funds AIDS relief; the President's Malaria Initiative; the Global Health Security Agenda; the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery; and the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, part of our commitment to empowering women all across the globe.

We also thank -- (applause) -- we also thank the Secretary General for recognizing that the United Nations must reform if it is to be an effective partner in confronting threats to sovereignty, security, and prosperity. Too often the focus of this organization has not been on results, but on bureaucracy and process.

In some cases, states that seek to subvert this institution's noble aims have hijacked the very systems that are supposed to advance them. For example, it is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nations that some governments with egregious human rights records sit on the U.N. Human Rights Council. The United States is one out of 193 countries in the United Nations, and yet we pay 22

percent of the entire budget and more. In fact, we pay far more than anybody realizes. The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it. Major portions of the world are in conflict and some, in fact, are going to hell. But the powerful people in this room, under the guidance and auspices of the United Nations, can solve many of these vicious and complex problems.

The American people hope that one day soon the United Nations can be a much more accountable and effective advocate for human dignity and freedom around the world. In the meantime, we believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden, militarily or financially. Nations of the world must take a greater role in promoting secure and prosperous societies in their own regions. That is why in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom. My administration recently announced that we will not lift sanctions on the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms. We have also imposed tough, calibrated sanctions on the socialist Maduro regime in Venezuela, which has brought a once thriving nation to the brink of total collapse. The socialist dictatorship of Nicolas Maduro has inflicted terrible pain and suffering on the good people of that country. This corrupt regime destroyed a prosperous nation by imposing a failed ideology that has produced poverty and misery everywhere it has been tried. To make matters worse, Maduro has defied his own people, stealing power from their elected representatives to preserve his disastrous rule.

The Venezuelan people are starving and their country is collapsing. Their democratic institutions are being destroyed. This situation is completely unacceptable and we cannot stand by and watch. As a responsible neighbor and friend, we and all others have a goal. That goal is to help them regain their freedom, recover their country, and restore their democracy. I would like to thank leaders in this room for condemning the regime and providing vital support to the Venezuelan people.

The United States has taken important steps to hold the regime accountable. We are prepared to take further action if the government of Venezuela persists on its path to impose authoritarian rule on the Venezuelan people. We are fortunate to have incredibly strong and healthy trade relationships with many of the Latin American countries gathered here today. Our economic bond forms a critical foundation for advancing peace and prosperity for all of our people and all of our neighbors. I ask every country represented here today to be prepared to do more to address this very real crisis. We call for the full restoration of democracy and political freedoms in Venezuela. (Applause.) The problem in Venezuela is not that socialism has been poorly implemented, but that socialism has been faithfully implemented. (Applause.) From the Soviet Union to Cuba to Venezuela, wherever true socialism or communism has been adopted, it has delivered anguish and devastation and failure. Those who preach the tenets of these discredited ideologies only contribute to the continued suffering of the people who live under these cruel systems. America stands with every person living under a brutal regime. Our respect for sovereignty is also a call for action. All people deserve a government that cares for their safety, their interests, and their wellbeing, including their prosperity.

In America, we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nations of good will, but this trade must be fair and it must be reciprocal. For too long, the American people were told that mammoth multinational trade deals, unaccountable international tribunals, and powerful global bureaucracies were the best way to promote their success. But as those promises flowed, millions of jobs vanished and thousands of factories disappeared. Others gamed the system and broke the rules. And our great middle class, once the bedrock of American prosperity, was forgotten and left behind, but they are forgotten no more and they will never be forgotten again. While America will pursue cooperation and commerce with other nations, we are renewing our commitment to the first duty of every government: the duty of our citizens. This bond is the source of America's strength and that of every responsible nation represented here today.

If this organization is to have any hope of successfully confronting the challenges before us, it will depend, as President Truman said some 70 years ago, on the "independent strength of its members." If we are to embrace the opportunities of the future and overcome the present dangers together, there can be no substitute for strong, sovereign, and independent nations -- nations that are rooted in their histories and invested in their destinies; nations that seek allies to befriend, not enemies to conquer; and most important of all, nations that are home to patriots, to men and women who are willing to sacrifice for their countries, their fellow citizens, and for all that is best in the human spirit. In remembering the great victory that led to this body's founding, we must never forget that those heroes who fought against evil also fought for the nations that they loved. Patriotism led the Poles to die to save Poland, the French to fight for a free France, and the Brits to stand strong for Britain.

Today, if we do not invest ourselves, our hearts, and our minds in our nations, if we will not build strong families, safe communities, and healthy societies for ourselves, no one can do it for us. We cannot wait for someone else, for faraway countries or far-off bureaucrats -- we can't do it. We must solve our problems, to build our prosperity, to secure our futures, or we will be vulnerable to decay, domination, and defeat. The true question for the United Nations today, for people all over the world who hope for better lives for themselves and their children, is a basic one: Are we still patriots? Do we love our nations enough to protect their sovereignty and to take ownership of their futures? Do we revere them enough to defend their interests, preserve their cultures, and ensure a peaceful world for their citizens? One of the greatest American patriots, John Adams, wrote that the American Revolution was "effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people." That was the moment when America awoke, when we looked around and understood that we were a nation. We realized who we were, what we valued, and what we would give our lives to defend. From its very first moments, the American story is the story of what is possible when people take ownership of their future.

The United States of America has been among the greatest forces for good in the history of the world, and the greatest defenders of sovereignty, security, and prosperity for all. Now we are calling for a great reawakening of nations, for the revival of their spirits, their pride, their people, and their patriotism. History is asking us whether we are up to the task. Our answer will be a renewal of will, a rediscovery of resolve, and a rebirth of devotion. We need to defeat the enemies of humanity and unlock the potential of life itself. Our hope is a world of proud, independent nations that embrace their duties, seek friendship, respect others, and make common cause in the greatest shared interest of all: a future of dignity and peace for the people of this wonderful Earth. This is the true vision of the United Nations, the ancient wish of every people, and the deepest yearning that lives inside every sacred soul.

So let this be our mission, and let this be our message to the world: We will fight together, sacrifice together, and stand together for peace, for freedom, for justice, for family, for humanity, and for the almighty God who made us all. Thank you. God bless you. God bless the nations of the world. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

APPENDIX I

President Donald Trump's Statement To The United Nations General Assembly On Sept. 19, 2017, As Prepared For Delivery.

Mr. Secretary General, Mr. President, world leaders, and distinguished delegates: Welcome to New York. It is a profound honor to stand here in my home city, as a representative of the American people, to address the people of the world.

As millions of our citizens continue to suffer the effects of the devastating hurricanes that have struck our country, I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid. The American people are strong and resilient, and they will emerge from these hardships more determined than ever before.

Fortunately, the United States has done very well since Election Day last November 8th. The stock market is at an all-time high -- a record. Unemployment is at its lowest level in 16 years, and because of our regulatory and other reforms, we have more people working in the United States today than ever before. Companies are moving back, creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen in a very long time. And it has just been announced that we will be spending almost \$700 billion on our military and defense. Our military will soon be the strongest it has ever been. For more than 70 years, in times of war and peace, the leaders of nations, movements, and religions have stood before this assembly. Like them, I intend to address some of the very serious threats before us today but also the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed. We live in a time of extraordinary opportunity. Breakthroughs in science, technology, and medicine are curing illnesses and solving problems that prior generations thought impossible to solve.

But each day also brings news of growing dangers that threaten everything we cherish and value. Terrorists and extremists have gathered strength and spread to every region of the planet. Rogue regimes represented in this body not only

support terrorists but threaten other nations and their own people with the most destructive weapons known to humanity. Authority and authoritarian powers seek to collapse the values, the systems, and alliances that prevented conflict and tilted the world toward freedom since World War II. International criminal networks traffic drugs, weapons, people; force dislocation and mass migration; threaten our borders; and new forms of aggression exploit technology to menace our citizens. To put it simply, we meet at a time of both of immense promise and great peril. It is entirely up to us whether we lift the world to new heights, or let it fall into a valley of disrepair.

We have it in our power, should we so choose, to lift millions from poverty, to help our citizens realize their dreams, and to ensure that new generations of children are raised free from violence, hatred, and fear.

This institution was founded in the aftermath of two world wars to help shape this better future. It was based on the vision that diverse nations could cooperate to protect their sovereignty, preserve their security, and promote their prosperity. It was in the same period, exactly 70 years ago, that the United States developed the Marshall Plan to help restore Europe. Those three beautiful pillars - - they're pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity. The Marshall Plan was built on the noble idea that the whole world is safer when nations are strong, independent, and free. As President Truman said in his message to Congress at that time, "Our support of European recovery is in full accord with our support of the United Nations. The success of the United Nations depends upon the independent strength of its members."

To overcome the perils of the present and to achieve the promise of the future, we must begin with the wisdom of the past. Our success depends on a coalition of strong and independent nations that embrace their sovereignty to promote security, prosperity, and peace for themselves and for the world. We do not expect diverse countries to share the same cultures, traditions, or even systems of government. But we do expect all nations to uphold these two core sovereign duties: to respect the interests of their own people and the rights of every other sovereign nation. This is the beautiful vision of this institution, and this is

foundation for cooperation and success. Strong, sovereign nations let diverse countries with different values, different cultures, and different dreams not just coexist, but work side by side on the basis of mutual respect. Strong, sovereign nations let their people take ownership of the future and control their own destiny. And strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of the life intended by God.

In America, we do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example for everyone to watch. This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example. We are celebrating the 230th anniversary of our beloved Constitution -- the oldest constitution still in use in the world today. This timeless document has been the foundation of peace, prosperity, and freedom for the Americans and for countless millions around the globe whose own countries have found inspiration in its respect for human nature, human dignity, and the rule of law. The greatest in the United States Constitution is its first three beautiful words. They are: "We the people."

Generations of Americans have sacrificed to maintain the promise of those words, the promise of our country, and of our great history. In America, the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign. I was elected not to take power, but to give power to the American people, where it belongs. In foreign affairs, we are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty. Our government's first duty is to its people, to our citizens -- to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values. As President of the United States, I will always put America first, just like you, as the leaders of your countries will always, and should always, put your countries first. (Applause.) All responsible leaders have an obligation to serve their own citizens, and the nation-state remains the best vehicle for elevating the human condition.

But making a better life for our people also requires us to work together in close harmony and unity to create a more safe and peaceful future for all people. The United States will forever be a great friend to the world, and especially to its allies. But we can no longer be taken advantage of, or enter into a one-sided deal where the United States gets nothing in return. As long as I hold this office, I will

defend America's interests above all else. But in fulfilling our obligations to our own nations, we also realize that it's in everyone's interest to seek a future where all nations can be sovereign, prosperous, and secure.

America does more than speak for the values expressed in the United Nations Charter. Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom and the freedom of many nations represented in this great hall. America's devotion is measured on the battlefields where our young men and women have fought and sacrificed alongside of our allies, from the beaches of Europe to the deserts of the Middle East to the jungles of Asia. It is an eternal credit to the American character that even after we and our allies emerged victorious from the bloodiest war in history, we did not seek territorial expansion, or attempt to oppose and impose our way of life on others. Instead, we helped build institutions such as this one to defend the sovereignty, security, and prosperity for all.

For the diverse nations of the world, this is our hope. We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife. We are guided by outcomes, not ideology. We have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goals, interests, and values. That realism forces us to confront a question facing every leader and nation in this room. It is a question we cannot escape or avoid. We will slide down the path of complacency, numb to the challenges, threats, and even wars that we face. Or do we have enough strength and pride to confront those dangers today, so that our citizens can enjoy peace and prosperity tomorrow?

If we desire to lift up our citizens, if we aspire to the approval of history, then we must fulfill our sovereign duties to the people we faithfully represent. We must protect our nations, their interests, and their futures. We must reject threats to sovereignty, from the Ukraine to the South China Sea. We must uphold respect for law, respect for borders, and respect for culture, and the peaceful engagement these allow. And just as the founders of this body intended, we must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil, and terror. The scourge of our planet today is a small group of rogue regimes that violate every principle on which the United Nations is based. They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of their countries. If the righteous many

do not confront the wicked few, then evil will triumph. When decent people and nations become bystanders to history, the forces of destruction only gather power and strength.

No one has shown more contempt for other nations and for the wellbeing of their own people than the depraved regime in North Korea. It is responsible for the starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans, and for the imprisonment, torture, killing, and oppression of countless more. We were all witness to the regime's deadly abuse when an innocent American college student, Otto Warmbier, was returned to America only to die a few days later. We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother using banned nerve agents in an international airport. We know it kidnapped a sweet 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country to enslave her as a language tutor for North Korea's spies. If this is not twisted enough, now North Korea's reckless pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles threatens the entire world with unthinkable loss of human life.

It is an outrage that some nations would not only trade with such a regime, but would arm, supply, and financially support a country that imperils the world with nuclear conflict. No nation on earth has an interest in seeing this band of criminals arm itself with nuclear weapons and missiles. The United States has great strength and patience, but if it is forced to defend itself or its allies, we will have no choice but to totally destroy North Korea. Rocket Man is on a suicide mission for himself and for his regime. The United States is ready, willing and able, but hopefully this will not be necessary. That's what the United Nations is all about; that's what the United Nations is for. Let's see how they do. It is time for North Korea to realize that the denuclearization is its only acceptable future. The United Nations Security Council recently held two unanimous 15-0 votes adopting hard-hitting resolutions against North Korea, and I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions, along with all of the other members of the Security Council. Thank you to all involved. But we must do much more. It is time for all nations to work together to isolate the Kim regime until it ceases its hostile behavior.

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why the United States carried out a missile strike on the airbase that launched the attack. We appreciate the efforts of United Nations agencies that are providing vital humanitarian assistance in areas liberated from ISIS, and we especially thank Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees from the Syrian conflict.

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I want to salute the work of the United Nations in seeking to address the problems that cause people to flee from their homes. The United Nations and African Union led peacekeeping missions to have invaluable contributions in stabilizing conflicts in Africa. The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance, including famine prevention and relief in South Sudan, Somalia, and northern Nigeria and Yemen. We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through programs like PEPFAR, which funds AIDS

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The American people hope that one day soon the United Nations can be a much more accountable and effective advocate for human dignity and freedom around the world. In the meantime, we believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden, militarily or financially. Nations of the world must take a greater role in promoting secure and prosperous societies in their own regions. That is why in the Western Hemisphere, the United States has stood against the corrupt and destabilizing regime in Cuba and embraced the enduring dream of the Cuban people to live in freedom. My administration recently announced that we will not lift sanctions on the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms.

We have also imposed tough, calibrated sanctions on the socialist Maduro regime in Venezuela, which has brought a once thriving nation to the brink of

total collapse. The socialist dictatorship of Nicolas Maduro has inflicted terrible pain and suffering on the good people of that country. This corrupt regime destroyed a prosperous nation by imposing a failed ideology that has produced poverty and misery everywhere it has been tried. To make matters worse, Maduro has defied his own people, stealing power from their elected representatives to preserve his disastrous rule.

The Venezuelan people are starving and their country is collapsing. Their democratic institutions are being destroyed. This situation is completely unacceptable and we cannot stand by and watch. As a responsible neighbor and friend, we and all others have a goal. That goal is to help them regain their freedom, recover their country, and restore their democracy. I would like to thank leaders in this room for condemning the regime and providing vital support to the Venezuelan people. The United States has taken important steps to hold the regime accountable. We are prepared to take further action if the government of Venezuela persists on its path to impose authoritarian rule on the Venezuelan people.

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government that cares for their safety, their interests, and their wellbeing, including their prosperity.

In America, we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nations of good will, but this trade must be fair and it must be reciprocal.

For too long, the American people were told that mammoth multinational trade deals, unaccountable international tribunals, and powerful global bureaucracies were the best way to promote their success. But as those promises flowed, millions of jobs vanished and thousands of factories disappeared. Others gamed the system and broke the rules. And our great middle class, once the bedrock of American prosperity, was forgotten and left behind, but they are forgotten no more and they will never be forgotten again.

While America will pursue cooperation and commerce with other nations, we are renewing our commitment to the first duty of every government: the duty of our citizens. This bond is the source of America's strength and that of every responsible nation represented here today. If this organization is to have any hope of successfully confronting the challenges before us, it will depend, as President Truman said some 70 years ago, on the "independent strength of its members." If we are to embrace the opportunities of the future and overcome the present dangers together, there can be no substitute for strong, sovereign, and independent nations -- nations that are rooted in their histories and invested in their destinies; nations that seek allies to befriend, not enemies to conquer; and most important of all, nations that are home to patriots, to men and women who are willing to sacrifice for their countries, their fellow citizens, and for all that is best in the human spirit.

In remembering the great victory that led to this body's founding, we must never forget that those heroes who fought against evil also fought for the nations that they loved.

Patriotism led the Poles to die to save Poland, the French to fight for a free France, and the Brits to stand strong for Britain. Today, if we do not invest ourselves, our hearts, and our minds in our nations, if we will not build strong families, safe communities, and healthy societies for ourselves, no one can do it

for us. We cannot wait for someone else, for faraway countries or far-off bureaucrats -- we can't do it. We must solve our problems, to build our prosperity, to secure our futures, or we will be vulnerable to decay, domination, and defeat.

The true question for the United Nations today, for people all over the world who hope for better lives for themselves and their children, is a basic one: Are we still patriots? Do we love our nations enough to protect their sovereignty and to take ownership of their futures? Do we revere them enough to defend their interests, preserve their cultures, and ensure a peaceful world for their citizens?

One of the greatest American patriots, John Adams, wrote that the American Revolution was "effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people."

That was the moment when America awoke, when we looked around and understood that we were a nation. We realized who we were, what we valued, and what we would give our lives to defend. From its very first moments, the American story is the story of what is possible when people take ownership of their future. The United States of America has been among the greatest forces for good in the history of the world, and the greatest defenders of sovereignty, security, and prosperity for all. Now we are calling for a great reawakening of nations, for the revival of their spirits, their pride, their people, and their patriotism. History is asking us whether we are up to the task. Our answer will be a renewal of will, a rediscovery of resolve, and a rebirth of devotion. We need to defeat the enemies of humanity and unlock the potential of life itself.

Our hope is a word and world of proud, independent nations that embrace their duties, seek friendship, respect others, and make common cause in the greatest shared interest of all: a future of dignity and peace for the people of this wonderful Earth. This is the true vision of the United Nations, the ancient wish of every people, and the deepest yearning that lives inside every sacred soul. So let this be our mission, and let this be our message to the world: We will fight together, sacrifice together, and stand together for peace, for freedom, for justice, for family, for humanity, and for the almighty God who made us all. Thank you.

God bless you. God bless the nations of the world. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

APPENDIX II

Data were found in Donald Trump's speech

No	Data Collection
1	It is a profound honor to stand here in my home city
2	I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid.
3	They will emerge from these hardship more determined than ever before.
4	We have more people working in the United states today than ever before.
5	Creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen in every long time.
6	And it has just been announced.
7	That we will spending almost \$700 billion on our military
8	Our military will soon be the stronger it has ever been.
9	I intend to address some of the every serious threats
10	Today but also the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed.
11	We live in a life time of extraordinary opportunity.
12	We meet at a time of both of immense promise and great peril.
13	It is entirely up to us
14	We lift the world to new heights
15	It fall into a valley of disrepair.
16	We have it in our power, should we so choose, to lift millions from poverty, to help our citizens realize their dreams.
17	This institution was founded in the aftermath of two world
18	It was based on the vision that diverse nations could cooperate to protect their sovereignty,
19	It was in the same period, exactly 70 years ago,
20	Those three beautiful pillars— They're pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity
21	As President Trump said his message to congress at that time.
22	We must begin the wisdom of the past
23	Our success depends on a coalition of strong and independent nations
24	We do not expect diverse countries to share the same cultures, traditions, or even system of government.
25	But we do expect all nations to uphold these two core sovereign duties.
26	These two core sovereign duties: to respect the interest of their own people and the rights of every other sovereign nation.
27	This is the beautiful vision of this institution.
28	This is foundation for cooperation and success.
29	We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone

30	This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example.
31	We are celebrating the 230 th anniversary of our beloved Constitution—the oldest constitution still in use in the world today .
32	The oldest constitution still in use in the world today .
33	They are: “ we the people”
34	In America , the people govern, the people rule, and the people are sovereign.
35	I was elected not to take power, but to give power to American people, where it belongs.
36	We are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty
37	Our government’s first duty is to its people, to our citizens.
38	I will always put America first just like you as the leaders of your countries will always.
39	As the leaders of you countries will always. Should always, put your countries first.
40	I will defend America’s interests above all else.
41	But in fulfilling our obligation to our own Nation, we also realize that it’s in everyone’s interest
42	Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom.
43	It is an eternal credit to the American character that even after we and our allies emerged victorious from the bloodiest war in history.
44	We did not seek territorial expansion, or attempt to oppose
45	And impose our way of life on others.
46	We helped build institutions such as this one to defend the sovereignty, security.
47	We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife.
48	We are guided by outcomes, not ideology.
49	We are have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goals interests, and values.
50	That realism, forces us to the confront a question facing every leader and nation in this room .
51	We will slide down the path of complacency numb to the challenges, threats, and even wars that we face
52	We must protect our nations, their interests, and their futures.
53	We must reject threats to sovereignty,
54	We must uphold respect for law respect for borders, and respect for culture, and the peaceful engagement these allow
55	We must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil
56	We must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil
57	They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of

	their countries.
58	It is responsible for the starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans
59	We were all witness to the regime’s deadly abuse when an innocent American college student,
60	We saw it in the assassination of the dictator’s brother
61	We know it kidnapped a sweet 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country
62	The United States has great strength and patience.
63	It is forced to defend itself or its allies,
64	I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions
65	We face this decision not only in North Korea
66	It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime.
67	We cannot let a murderous regime continue these destabilizing activities
68	We cannot abide by an agreement if it provides cover for the eventual construction of a nuclear program.
69	I don’t think you’ve heard the last of it—believe me.
70	In Saudi Arabia early last year, I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim Nation
71	We agreed that all responsible nations must work together
72	We will stop radical Islamic terrorism.
73	We cannot allow it to our nation,
74	We must deny the terrorist safe haven, transit, funding, and any form of support
75	We must drive them out of our nations
76	Last month I announced a new strategy for victory in the fight against this evil in Afghanistan
77	From now on our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operation
78	I have also totally changed the rules of engagement in our fight the Taliban and other terrorist groups.
79	Our country has achieved more against ISIS in the last eight months than it has in many, many years combined.
80	We seek the de-escalation of the Syrian conflict,
81	We appreciate the efforts of United Nations agencies.
82	We especially thank Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees from the Syrian conflict
83	We seek an approach to refugee resettlement that is designed to help these horribly treated people
84	We offer financial assistance to hosting countries in the region
85	And we support recent agreements of the G20 nation
86	I want to salute the work of the united Nation in seeking to address

	the problem that cause people to flee from their home.
87	We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through program like PEPFAR
88	It is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nation
89	And yet we pay 22percent of the entire budget and more.
90	If it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it.
91	We believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden military or financially.
92	We will not lift sanction an the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms
93	Their democratic institution are being destroyed
94	This situation is completely unacceptable.
95	I would like to thank leaders in this room for condemning the regime.
96	We are prepared to take further action trade relationship with many of the Latin American Countries.
97	Our economic bond forms a critical foundation for advancing peace.
98	It has delivered anguish and devastation and failure.
99	In America , we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nation of good will
100	They will never be forgotten again
101	We are renewing our commitment to the first duty of every government
102	We must never forget that those heroes who fought against evil.
103	Today if we are to embrace the opportunity of the future.
104	We must solve our problem, to builds our prosperity, to secure our future
105	Now we are calling for a great reawakening of nations
106	Our answer will be a renewal of will, a rediscovery of resolve, and a rebirth of devotion.
107	We need to defeat the enemies, of humanity and unlock the potential of life itself.
108	So let this be our mission
109	And let this be our message to the word

APPENDIX III

Table 4.2 Types of Deixis on Donald Trump's Speech

No	Data Collection	Types of Deixis				
		A	B	C	D	E
1	It is a profound honor to stand here in my home city	Ö				
2	I want to begin by expressing my appreciation to every leader in this room who has offered assistance and aid.	Ö				
3	They will emerge from these hardship more determined than ever before.				Ö	
4	We have more people working in the United states today than ever before.	Ö				
5	Creating job growth the likes of which our country has not seen in every long time.	Ö				
6	And it has just been announced.				Ö	
7	That we will spending almost \$700 billion on our military	Ö				
8	Our military will soon be the stronger it has ever been.	Ö				
9	I intend to address some of the every serious threats	Ö				
10	Today but also the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed.			Ö		
11	We live in a life time of extraordinary opportunity.	Ö				
12	We meet at a time of both of immense promise and great peril.	Ö				
13	It is entirely up to us				Ö	
14	We lift the world to new heights	Ö				
15	It fall into a valley of disrepair.	Ö				
16	We have it in our power, should we so choose, to lift millions from poverty, to help our citizens realize their dreams.	Ö				
17	This institution was founded in the aftermath of two world		Ö			
18	It was based on the vision that				Ö	

	diverse nations could cooperate to protect their sovereignty,					
19	It was in the same period, exactly 70 years ago,				ö	
20	Those three beautiful pillars— They’re pillars of peace, sovereignty, security, and prosperity				ö	
21	As President Trump said his message to congress at that time.	ö				
22	We must begin the wisdom of the past	ö				
23	Our success depends on a coalition of strong and independent nations	ö				
24	We do not expect diverse countries to share the same cultures, traditions, or even system of government.	ö				
25	But we do expect all nations to uphold these two core sovereign duties.	ö				
26	These two core sovereign duties: to respect the interest of their own people and the rights of every other sovereign nation.		ö			
27	This is the beautiful vision of this institution.		ö			
28	This is foundation for cooperation and success.		ö			
29	We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone	ö				
30	This week gives our country a special reason to take pride in that example.			ö		
31	We are celebrating the 230 th anniversary of our beloved Constitution—the oldest constitution still in use in the world today.					ö
32	The oldest constitution still in use in the world today .			ö		
33	They are: “ we the people”	ö				
34	In America , the people govern, the people rule, and the people		ö			

	are sovereign.					
35	I was elected not to take power, but to give power to American people, where it belongs.	Ö				
36	We are renewing this founding principle of sovereignty	Ö				
37	Our government's first duty is to its people, to our citizens.	Ö				
38	I will always put America first just like you as the leaders of your countries will always.	Ö				
39	As the leaders of you countries will always. Should always, put your countries first.	Ö				
40	I will defend America's interests above all else.	Ö				
41	But in fulfilling our obligation to our own Nation, we also realize that it's in everyone's interest	Ö				
42	Our citizens have paid the ultimate price to defend our freedom.	Ö				
43	It is an eternal credit to the American character that even after we and our allies emerged victorious from the bloodiest war in history.				Ö	
44	We did not seek territorial expansion, or attempt to oppose	Ö				
45	And impose our way of life on others.	Ö				
46	We helped build institutions such as this one to defend the sovereignty, security.	Ö				
47	We want harmony and friendship, not conflict and strife.		Ö			
48	We are guided by outcomes, not ideology.	Ö				
49	We are have a policy of principled realism, rooted in shared goals interests, and values.	Ö				
50	That realism, forces us to the confront a question facing every		Ö			

	leader and nation in this room.					
51	We will slide down the path of complacency numb to the challenges, threats, and even wars that we face	ö				
52	We must protect our nations, their interests, and their futures.	ö				
53	We must reject threats to sovereignty,	ö				
54	We must uphold respect for law respect for borders, and respect for culture, and the peaceful engagement these allow	ö				
55	We must work together and confront together those who threaten us with chaos, turmoil	ö				
56	The scourge of our planet today is small group of rogue regimes.		ö			
57	They respect neither their own citizens nor the sovereign rights of their countries.	ö				
58	It is responsible for the starvation deaths of millions of North Koreans				ö	
59	We were all witness to the regime's deadly abuse when an innocent American college student,	ö				
60	We saw it in the assassination of the dictator's brother	ö				
61	We know it kidnapped a sweet 13-year-old Japanese girl from a beach in her own country	ö				
62	The United States has great strength and patience.		ö			
63	It is forced to defend itself or its allies,				ö	
64	I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions	ö				
65	We face this decision not only in North Korea		ö			
66	It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime.				ö	

67	We cannot let a murderous regime continue these destabilizing activities	ö				
68	We cannot abide by an agreement if it provides cover for the eventual construction of a nuclear program.	ö				
69	I don't think you've heard the last of it—believe me.	ö				
70	In Saudi Arabia early last year, I was greatly honored to address the leaders of more than 50 Arab and Muslim Nation		ö			
71	We agreed that all responsible nations must work together	ö				
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75	We must drive them out of our nations	ö				
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77	From now on our security interests will dictate the length and scope of military operation			ö		
78	I have also totally changed the rules of engagement in our fight the Taliban and other terrorist groups.	ö				
79	Our country has achieved more against ISIS in the last eight months than it has in many, many years combined.	ö				
80	We seek the de-escalation of the Syrian conflict,	ö				
81	We appreciate the efforts of United Nations agencies.	ö				
82	We especially thank Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees from the Syrian conflict	ö				

83	We seek an approach to refugee resettlement that is designed to help these horribly treated people	ö				
84	We offer financial assistance to hosting countries in the region	ö				
85	And we support recent agreements of the G20 nation	ö				
86	I want to salute the work of the united Nation in seeking to address the problem that cause people to flee from their home.	ö				
87	We have invested in better health and opportunity all over the world through program like PEPFAR	ö				
88	It is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nation	ö				
89	And yet we pay 22percent of the entire budget and more.	ö				
90	If it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it.				ö	
91	We believe that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden military or financially.	ö				
92	We will not lift sanction an the Cuban government until it makes fundamental reforms	ö				
93	Their democratic institution are being destroyed	ö				
94	This situation is completely unacceptable.		ö			
95	I would like to thank leaders in this room for condemning the regime.		ö			
96	We are prepared to take further action trade relationship with many of the Latin American Countries.	ö				
97	Our economic bond forms a critical foundation for advancing	ö				

	peace.					
98	It has delivered anguish and devastation and failure.				Ö	
99	In America , we seek stronger ties of business and trade with all nation of good will		Ö			
100	They will never be forgotten again	Ö				
101	We are renewing our commitment to the first duty of every government	Ö				
102	We must never forget that those heroes who fought against evil.	Ö				
103	Today if we are to embrace the opportunity of the future.		Ö			
104	We must solve our problem, to builds our prosperity, to secure our future	Ö				
105	Now we are calling for a great reawakening of nations	Ö				
106	Our answer will be a renewal of will, a rediscovery of resolve, and a rebirth of devotion.	Ö				
107	We need to defeat the enemies, of humanity and unlock the potential of life itself.	Ö				
108	So let this be our mission		Ö			
109	And let this be our message to the word		Ö			
TOTAL		74	14	7	13	1

NOTE :

- A : Person Deixis**
- B : Spatial Deixis**
- C : Temporal Deixis**
- D : Discourse Deixis**
- E : Social Deixis**