THE ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE TRUMP VS HILLARY

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the types of deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary. The objectives of the study were to describe the types of Deixis was used on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary and to find out the dominant types of Deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary. The data were transcript of Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary video. The finding showed that there were five types of deixis were found on video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary". They were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The total number of deixis which is used in video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary" were 622 deixis. It consist of 423 person deixis (68,00%), 59 time deixis (9,48%), 67 place deixis (10,77%), 52 discourse deixis (8,36%), 21 social deixis (3,37%). The most dominant types of deixis found on video Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary is person deixis with the score 68,00 %.

Keyword: Deixis, Presidential Debate, Trump, Hillary

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Levinson (1983: 54) states that deixis concerns the way 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. Words are deixis if their semantic meaning is fixed but their denotational meaning varies depending on time and/or place. Words or phrases that require contextual information to convey any meaning. Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and very important for learners of second languages. Deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. It has some relevance to analysis of conversation and pragmatics. Deixis has the function to point or specify the perspective of a participant in an act of speech or writing, aspects of a communication whose interpretation depends on knowledge of the context in which the communication occurs semantics the study of language meaning.

In fact, people are still confused to describe and even to determine what deixis is and which one we call deixis. The present study examined the acquisition of deixis by asking people (children age 4, 5, 6) to identify the speaker or the addressee of utterances containing *come, go, bring*, and *take*. The results showed that they appeared to understand *come* and *bring*, but not *go* and *take*. Analysis of

the strategies used showed that children go through several stages: (*a*) they identify both speaker and addressee with the goal of the motion; (*b*) they identify only the addressee with the goal; (*c*) they identify the addressee of *go* with the goal, but are otherwise correct; (*d*) they give adult-like responses. These data provided further evidence that strategies play an important role in the acquisition of word meanings. This research was supported in part by the National Science Foundation, Grant No. GS-30040. It is created because people have no deep understanding about deixis.

Deixis help us to explain the meaning of writing text, someone speech and to do good communication. Meaning is the thing or idea that wishes to communicate to you by what they say or do. Without meaning, all the utterances in any language become meaningless. The exact meaning of the word communicate is 'to share' or 'to participate'. The dictionaries say that communication is the transmission of a message or information by speaking or writing. Another dictionary declares that communication is giving or exchanging information, signals, messages by talk or gestures or writing. Yet another definition says that communication is social intercourse. Communication is all this and much more. A good definition should not only give the precise meaning but also throw light on the scope of the word / expression. Communication is giving, receiving or exchanging ideas, information, signals or messages through appropriate media, enabling individuals or groups to persuade, to seek information, to give information or to express emotions. And usually people communicate with language.

Language itself is a system of sounds and words to express one's personal reaction, emotions and thought as well as to share information in daily social life. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts. Language is meaningful, when the meaning is conveyed though language. People use language to interact and establish relation, to influence their behavior and express the expression of the word. Language is used to facilitate communication, in the sense of transmission of information from one person to another. Language is thought to have originated when early hominins. It started gradually changing their primate communication systems, acquiring the ability to form a theory of other minds and a shared intentionality.

Language shows up in both spoken and written form. For example : debate. Debate is usually contention in argument, strife, dissension, quarrelling, controversy; especially a formal discussion of subjects before a public assembly or legislature, in Parliament or in any deliberative assembly. Debating is also carried out for educational and recreational purposes, usually associated with educational establishments and debating societies. The major goal of the study of debate as a method or art is to develop the ability to debate rationally from either position with equal ease. It shows that it is very interesting to analyze, especially presidential debate in America Trump vs Hillary.

Presidential debate related to usage of deixis in it. Deixis concern to interpretation of utterances. So in this case deixis is useful to indicate who the object is and subject in that presidential debate. Debate is one of the way to speech. Debate is a way to express the opinion we have. Deixis also functions to

make the utterances more understand to listener. So, the presidential debate will be easy to listen and understand and the listener are not getting bored to hear the debate.

In reality when people heard video even debate video they didn't know that deixis can help them to indicate who object is and subject. To indicate them, people should know the types of deixis and dominant type of deixis itself. They couldn't find dominant type of deixis and they didn't know why dominant types of deixis can occur. Actually it is interesting if people want to learn about deixis. Source : (www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378216699000405).

Therefore based on the explanation above the researcher would like to conduct the "Analysis of Deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary". Analyzing the deixis in presidential debate help us to know belongs to what motion the debate is from deixis used. So, we can understand the debate easily. A deep understanding is regarded as an important information which is focused by most of the audiences. Hopefully it can improve people knowledge especially in deixis.

B. The Identification of the Problem

Based on the explanation above, the problem of this research was identified as the following :

1. The listeners were difficult to determine the types of deixis.

2. The listeners didn't know the function of each type of deixis.

C. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study was focused on pragmatics and it was limited on deixis on the presidential debate Trump vs Hillary.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the study was formulated as the following :

1. What types of deixis were used on Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary?

2. What was dominant types of deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study as follows :

1. to describe the types of deixis on Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary.

2. to find out the most dominant types of deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary.

F. The Significances of the Study

1. Theoretically :

The result of this study was expected to contribute the development of deixis theory.

2. Practically :

a. The students could add their knowledge about deixis, the types of deixis, and the use of deixis according to the context.

b. Readers could get more information about deixis and its types especially those used on Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary.

c. The researchers could add their knowledge and to make it as a reference for future studies.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

To conduct a research, there some theories was needed to explain some concept and term to be applied in the research. The theoretical elaboration on the concept and terms used would be presented in the following part.

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the relationship between expression and the use of this expression in a communicative situation, particularly the relationship between sentences and context and situation in which they occur. Leech (1996: 70) states that pragmatics is study of how meaning get to interpret in communicative situation in relation to the roles of the speaker and the hearer. Thus, pragmatics be defined as the study of the relationship between language and context which are used based on situation in order to get some meaning.

2. Deixis in Pragmatic

Deixis is also mentioned as indexicals. By deixis, we mean pointers or something that points to other things. In order words, indexicals are linguistic forms or expressions that refer to other things. In a sense, deixis can be a synonym of language expressions. For that reason, deixis is one of the essential and earliest marking elements of pragmatics, and falls under pragmatic investigation at the very birth of this independent field of learning.

For those who want to treat language as a generative system for objectively describing the world, deixis is one hell of a big black fly in the ointment. Deixis introduces subjective, attentional, intentional and of course context-dependent properties into natural languages. Further, it is a much more pervasive feature of languages than normally recognized, and is theoretically puzzling in many regards.

All this makes difficult a tidy treatment within formal theories of semantics and pragmatics. Deixis also seems critical for our ability to learn a language, which philosophers for centuries have thought to be closely linked to the possibility of ostensive definition. Despite this theoretical importance, the subject *is* as far as empirical investigations *go* one of the most understudied core areas of pragmatics, and we are far from understanding the boundaries of the phenomena, and have no adequate cross-linguistic typology of most kinds of deictic expression. This article does not attempt to review either all the relevant theory.

Rather, an attempt is made to pinpoint some of the most tantalizing theoretical and descriptive problems, to sketch the way in which the subject interacts with other aspects of pragmatics,and to illustrate –through concentration on demonstratives – the kind of advances that could be made with further empirical work. A word on terminology: I will use the terms *deixis* and 'indexicality' pretty much coextensively. They simply come from different traditions and have become associated with linguistic and philosophical approaches respectively. But I will make this distinction: indexicality will be used

to label the broader phenomena of contextual dependency, and deixis the narrower linguistically-relevant aspects of indexicality.

3. Deixis

Griffiths (2006) refers to deixis 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.

Matthew (1997) 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.

Levinson (1983: 54) states that deixis concerns the way 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. In other words, person deixis is described as expression in which to refer to person who the speakers intend to refer a. person deixis, b. place deixis, c. time deixis, d. discourse deixis, d. social deixis.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conclude that deixis is like reference,with which it overlaps, it relates to their context of occurrence..But deixis is both broader and narrower than reference. Deixis is one of the study to know what the meaning from utterances. The researcher will use Levinson's theory to do an analyzes because Levinson's theory is more easily to understand.

4. Deixis based on Levinson's Theory

4.1 Definiton of Deixis

The term deixis is borrowed from the greek word *Deiktikos* which mean for pointing or indicating (Levinson 1983 :54). Deixis is a word or phrase which directly relates an utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. For example :

(1) Jack was born in Jakarta. **He** lived **there** for ten years.

The word *he* and *there* are deixis

Deixis is the study how to analyze word or phrase which directly relates and utterance to a person, time, place, social and discourse. It concerned with the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance and the relationship between the structure of language and context in which they are being used, and deixis is the study about how to encode or grammaticalize features of the context of the utterance or speech event, and also about the way in how to interpretation of utterances depends on analysis of the context utterance.

4.2 Types of Deixis

Every linguist has his/her own view and opinion about types of deixis. There are several types of deixis as follows person deixis, time deixis, place deixis,discourse deixis, and social deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five parts of deixis based on Stephen C. Levinson theory,namely person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Types of deixis based on Levinson (1983: 65) they are :

4.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in the question delivered. Person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker of spokesman can be different from the source of an utterance and the recipient is different from the targets and the hearer of the bystanders is different from the addressee or targets. The category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, second person he encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to personal and entities which are neither speakers nor addresses of the utterance in question (Levinson 1985: 62). For example:

(2) **She** watched a television

(3) Could **you** open the door, please!

(4) **I**'ve lost the pen

(5) **They** played cricket on Sunday

The word *she, you, I,* and *they* are person deixis because it is related directly in the grammatical categories of person.

4.2.2 Place Deixis

As stated by Cruse (2000: 320), spatial or place deixis manifest itself principally in the form of locative adverbs such as ***here*** and ***there***, and demonstratives/determiners such as this and that. As quoted by Levinson (1983), 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 on the one hand and By locating them on the other hand. Examples:

(6) The ***hospital*** is three kilometers from Edward house. That is too far for him.

(7) Jacob goes to ***the beach*** and Bella will be there for him.

The word *hospita*l and *the beach* are place deixis because it is related to a location relative to the location of a participants in the speech event.

4.2.3 Time Deixis

Like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant role. Time deixis concern the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken or written message inscribed (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:

(8) **Tomorrow** is my birthday.

(9) 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

4.2.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterances (including the utterances itself). We may also include in discourse deixis a number further ways in which an utterance signal is relation to surrounding text. Instances of discourse are the use of 'that and 'this in the following :

(10) I bet you haven't heard this story

(11) That was the funniest story I've ever heard

Thus 'this' can be used to refer to a forthcoming of the discourse, and 'that' to a preceding portion. A great deal of the discussion of such topic markers has been concerned with the sentences internal organization of information as given and new comment about the topic. But it is clear that a mayor function of topic marking is precisely to relate the marked utterance to some specifies topic raised in the prior discourse, to perform a discourse deictic function. The following seems to mark the topic of the sentence:

(12) That blouse, it's simply stunning

(13) Guna, is the man coming down then.

Actual usage seem to show that items placed in this position really do correlate with discourse topic or what the participant are talking about although not always in simple ways.

4.2.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis concerned with the encoding of destination that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent (Levinson 1983: 63). Social deixis also concern with the aspect of sentences that reflect by certain realities of the social situation in which the utterances occurs.

For example:

(14) Mr for sir

(15) Lady for girl

(16) Miss for woman

(17) Vice president Jusuf Kalla

In summary, social deixis occurs in many aspect of language usage that depend on the relation (social relationship) but these usage are only relevant to the topic of social deixis in so far as grammatical.

5. Debate

Debate is a formal contest of argumentation between two teams or individuals. Debate is a method of formally presenting an argument in a structured manner Through logical consistency, factual accuracy and some degree of

emotional appeal to the audience are elements in debating, where one side often prevails over the other party by presenting a superior "context" and/or framework of the issue. The outcome of a debate may depend upon consensus or some formal way of reaching a resolution, rather than the objective facts. In a formal debating contest, there are rules for participants to discuss and decide on differences, within a framework defining how they will interact.

Debating is carried out in debating chambers and assemblies of various types to discuss matters and to make resolutions about action to be taken, often by voting. Deliberative bodies such as parliaments, legislative assemblies, and meetings of all sorts engage in debates. In particular, in parliamentary democracies a legislature debates and decides on new laws. Formal debates between candidates for elected office, such as the leaders debates that are sometimes held in democracies. Debating is also carried out for educational and recreational purposes, usually associated with educational establishments and debating societies. The major goal of the study of debate as a method or art is to develop the ability to debate rationally from either position with equal ease.

Informal and forum debate is relatively common, shown by TV shows such as the Australian talk show, Q&A the quality and depth of a debate improves with the knowledge and skills of its participants as debaters. The outcome of a contest may be decided by audience vote, by judges, or by some combination of the two.

More broadly, and more importantly, debate is an essential tool for developing and maintaining democracy and open societies. More than a mere verbal or performance skill, debate embodies the ideals of reasoned argument,

tolerance for divergent points of view and rigorous self-examination. Debate is, above all, a way for those who hold opposing views to discuss controversial issues without descending to insult, emotional appeals or personal bias. A key trademark of debate is that it rarely ends in agreement, but rather allows for a robust analysis of the question at hand. Perhaps this is what French philosopher Joseph Joubert meant when he said: "It is better to debate a question without settling it, than to settle a question without debating it."

6. Presidential Debate

Alan Schroeder (2008: 32) states that when two people who are essentially the same talk out of their asses for a few hours, in order to create the illusion of democracy. Always the two people the media want you to vote for, not necessarily the best candidates. All third-party candidates are physically locked out of the debates. Because of this, American politics has degenerated into a puppet show. To the extent that the debates are important in terms of persuasion, the format may slightly favor the challenger, about whom the public knows less.

Though reporters often look for a winner and loser, viewers experience the debate differently, making two simultaneous judgments: One, whether or not the candidate seems "big enough" to be president; and two, whether one of the candidates is a better choice.

Robert Erikson (2012: 54) states that the debates are two-sided clash of competing ideas, unmediated by interpretation from reporters, spiked voter knowledge. In these often disparaged encounters, the presidential and vice

presidential nominees took on the deceptions perpetrated by the other side, including those on health care and taxing proposals."

One noteworthy area of potential impact of the debates is their capacity for what political scientists call "agenda setting": The salience of a given policy or campaign issue in the public mind can rise as a result, and this may play to the strength or weakness of a particular campaign.

Still, political scientists caution against overestimating the influence and even democratic utility of debates in general; and they put caveats on the ability of social science to measure their true effects. Experimental studies confirm that citizens have a great deal of difficulty making meaningful judgments about two competing messages and assertions of fact, as in a debate setting. Increased voter knowledge on issues, too, does not necessarily equal persuasion, and studies confirm the idea that the debates reinforce partisan positions, with partisans merely becoming more critical. Moreover, the debates are only one communications data point in the campaign taking place amid a sea of ads and other cultural conversations and are difficult to disentangle from other dynamics.

As the Pew Research Center has consistently found through the years, nearly two-thirds of voters often say the debates were "very" or "somewhat" helpful in decision-making, while voters say the candidates' commercials were not helpful. However, some scholars think that, when asked about the influence of debates, citizens are predisposed to assign them outsized significance. They conform to ideas of rational deliberation and to downplay the power of negative ads and other such opinion-shaping communications.

During presidential elections in the United States, it has become customary for the main candidates (almost always the candidates of the two largest parties, currently the Democratic Party and the Republican Party) to engage in a debate. The topics discussed in the debate are often the most controversial issues of the time, and arguably elections have been nearly decided by these debates (e.g., Nixon vs. Kennedy). Candidate debates are not constitutionally mandated, but it is now considered a *de facto* election process.[1] The debates are targeted mainly at undecided voters; those who tend not to be partial to any political ideology or party.

Presidential debates are held late in the election cycle, after the political parties have nominated their candidates. The candidates meet in a large hall, often at a university, before an audience of citizens. The formats of the debates have varied, with questions sometimes posed from one or more journalist moderators and in other cases members of the audience. Between 1988 and 2000, the formats have been governed in detail by secret memoranda of understanding (MOU) between the two major candidates; an MOU for 2004 was also negotiated, but unlike the earlier agreements it was jointly released by the two candidates.

Debates have been broadcast live on television, radio, and in recent years, the web. The first debate for the 1960 election drew over 66 million viewers out of a population of 179 million, making it one of the most-watched broadcasts in U.S. television history. The 1980 debates drew 80 million viewers out of a population of 226 million. Recent debates have drawn decidedly smaller audiences, ranging from 46 million for the first 2000 debate to a high of over 67

million for the first debate in 2012. A record-breaking audience of over 84 million people watched the first 2016 presidential debate between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, a number that does not reflect online streaming.

7. Donald Trump

Donald John Trump born June 14, 1946 is an American businessman and politician, and the President-elect of the United States. His presidential transition is underway, and he is scheduled to be inaugurated on January 20, 2017.

Trump was born and raised in Queens, New York City, and earned an economics degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He then took charge of The Trump Organization, the real estate and construction firm founded by his paternal grandmother, which he ran for four and a half decades until 2017. During his real estate and business career, Trump built, renovated, and managed numerous office towers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. He has lent the use of his name for the branding of various products and properties. He owned the Miss USA and Miss Universe pageants from 1996 to 2015, and he hosted *The Apprentice*, a reality television series on NBC, from 2004 to 2015. As of 2017, *Forbes* listed him as the 544th wealthiest person in the world (201st in the United States) with a net worth of $3.5 billion.

Trump first publicly expressed interest in running for political office in 1987. He won two Reform Party presidential primaries in 2000, but withdrew his candidacy early on. In June 2015, he launched his campaign for the 2016 presidential election, and quickly emerged as the front-runner among 17 candidates in the Republican primaries. His final opponents suspended their campaigns in May

2016, and in July he was formally nominated at the Republican National Convention along with Indiana governor Mike Pence as his running mate. His campaign received unprecedented media coverage and international attention. Many of the statements that he made in interviews, on social media, and at campaign rallies were controversial or false.

Trump won the general election on November 8, 2016, in a surprise victory against Democratic opponent Hillary Clinton. He became the oldest and wealthiest person to assume the presidency, the first without prior military or government service, and the fifth elected with less than a plurality of the national popular vote. His political positions have been described by scholars and commentators as populist, protectionist, and nationalist.

8. Hillary Clinton

Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton born October 26, 1947) is an American politician who was the 67th United States Secretary of State from 2009 to 2013, U.S. Senator from New York from 2001 to 2009, and First Lady of the United States from 1993 to 2001. She was the Democratic Party's nominee for President of the United States in the 2016 election.

As First Lady of the United States, Clinton fought for gender equality and healthcare reform. Because her marriage survived the Lewinsky scandal, her role as first lady drew a polarized response from the public. Clinton was elected in 2000 as the first female senator from New York. She was re-elected to the Senate in 2006. Running for president in 2008, she won far more delegates than any previous female candidate, but lost the Democratic nomination to Barack Obama.

As Secretary of State in the Obama administration from 2009 to 2013, Clinton responded to the Arab Spring, during which she advocated the U.S. military intervention in Libya. She helped organize a diplomatic isolation and international sanctions regime against Iran, in an effort to force curtailment of that country's nuclear program; this would eventually lead to the multinational Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action agreement in 2015. Leaving office after Obama's first term, she wrote her fifth book and undertook speaking engagements.

Clinton made a second presidential run in 2016. She received the most votes and primary delegates in the 2016 Democratic primaries, and formally accepted her party's nomination for President of the United States on July 28, 2016 with vice presidential running mate Senator Tim Kaine. She became the first female candidate to be nominated for president by a major U.S. political party. Despite winning a plurality of the national popular vote, Clinton lost the Electoral College and the presidency to her Republican rival Donald Trump.[2]

B. Previous Relevant Studies

There are some research had been conducted related this study. The first research is in journal of Argian Ekawati, Ahmad Sofian (2014) vol 43 No 2 entitled : *The use of Pragmatic Deixis in Conversation Text in "Pathway to English"*. The study aims at finding out deictic words in conversation and explaining how they were realized under what context. The study used a descriptive qualitative-quantitative method. To get the data, the researcher used an observation technique. Thirteen conversation texts were chosen, taken from an

English textbook "Pathway to English" for Senior High School. The result showed that the most dominant deixis appeared in the conversation was person deixis. Person deixis appeared 234 times. Discourse deixis appeared 47 times. Place deixis appeared 16 times. Time deixis appeared 15 times, and social deixis appeared 12 time. Based on the context in the conversations, the person deixis of pronoun "I", "You", "They", "He", and "She" could be used to refer to an imaginary person in real life, while "We" could also mean a unity. Therefore, it is crucial to consider context-dependency in reading or having conversations with people, as it arrives at a correct interpretation of the utterance.

The second research is in journal of Christiana Eragbe (2015) vol 3 No. 3 entitled : *The Use Of Deixis And Deictic Expressions In Boko Haram Insurgency Reports: A Study Of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency 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. Then she put together enhances cohesion and coherence in the discourse of Boko Haram insurgency reports.

The third research is in journal of Fransisco Javier (2006) vol 3 entitled :
Deixis and Verbal Politeness in Request Production in English and Spanish .The
main aim of this article is to analyze the links between time and person deixis, and
the expression of verbal politeness in English and Spanish. The research
instrument implemented has been a discourse completion test, which has been
adiministered to native speakers of English and Spanish and to non-native.
English speakers whose mother tongue is Spanish. The results obtained show that
there exists a close connection between the notions of deixis and verbal politeness
in English and Spanish. However, significant differences have also been observed
between both languages in this respect. The differences between third previous
research with this research is the third research focus on deixis of native speaker
of English and Spanish.

So, the differences among previous research above with this research is in
this research, the researcher just focus on deixis on *Presidential Debate Trump vs
Hillary.*

C. Conceptual Framework

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                          │   PRAGMATICS    │
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                          │     DEIXIS      │
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TYPES OF DEIXIS :	
PERSON DEIXIS	
PLACE DEIXIS	PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE TRUMP VS HILLARY
TIME DEIXIS	
DISCOURSE DEIXIS	
SOCIAL DEIXIS	

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                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │   NATURAL SETTING    │
                    └──────────────────────┘

   ┌──────────────────┐              ┌──────────────────┐
   │ DATA COLLECTION  │─────────────→│   PRESENTATION   │
   └────────┬─────────┘              └────────┬─────────┘
            ↓                                 ↓
   ┌──────────────────┐              ┌──────────────────┐
   │    REDUCTION     │←────────────→│   CONCLUSION     │
   └──────────────────┘              └──────────────────┘
```
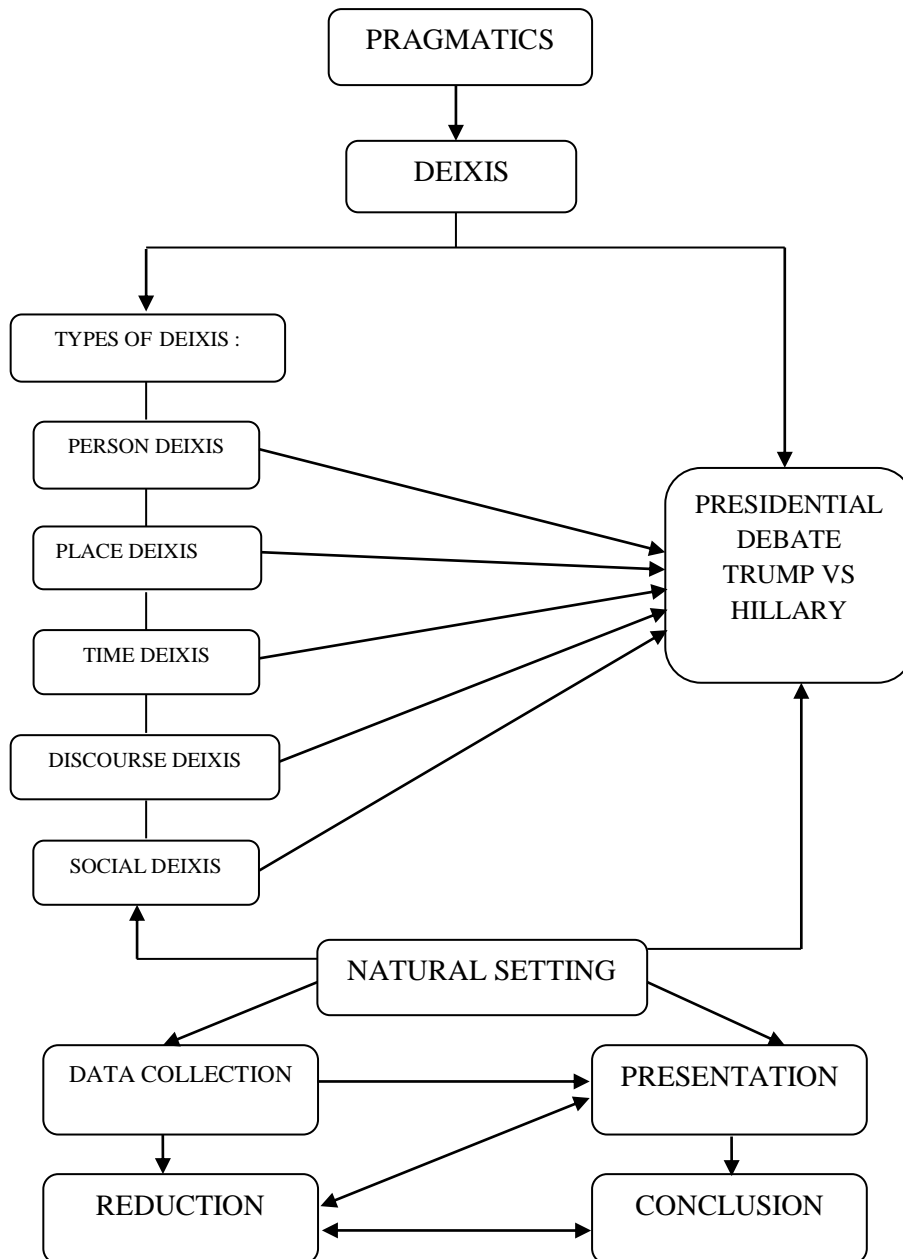
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research were applied the qualitative research method to analyze the data. According to Miles and Huberman (2012), qualitative research will bring data as words and not a series of numbers. The data that may have been collected in a variety of ways (observation, interviews, essence, documents, tape) and are usually processed through recording, typing and editing. Qualitative research is often referred to as naturalistic research methods (natural setting), because of research done on the condition that a natural and we can say that method qualitative data collected and analysis is more qualitative.

Qualitative research is used to obtain in dept data, the data containing the meaning or definite data and a vale beyond data looks. Therefore, in this study does not emphasize generalizations, but more emphasis on meaning.

B. The Source of Data

The source of data was taken from video Presidential debate by Trump and Hillary. The data was limited in the dialogue of first presidential debate between Trump and Hillary on 26th Sept 2016 only.

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

To collect the data, the researcher used a descriptive research based on the following step :

1. Browsing and download Presidential debate video from internet.

2. Watching and listening the dialogue of English debate.

3. Write the script of presidential debate video.

4. Identifying the deixis by Levinson theory.

5. Underlining it.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

There were some steps to analyze qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman (2012) :

1. *Data Reduction* : Data reduction occurs continually throughout the analysis. In the early stages, it happens through editing, segmenting and summarizing the data. In the middle stages, it happens through coding and memoing, and associated activities such as finding themes, clusters and patterns. In the later stages, it happens through conceptualizing and explaining , since developing abstract concepts also a way of reducing the data.

2. *Data display* : Data display organize, compress and assemble information. Because qualitative data are typically voluminous, bulky and dispersed, displays help at all stages in the analysis. There are many different ways of displaying data : graphs, charts, networks,

diagrams of different types, and any way that moves the analysis forward is appropriate. Displays are used all stages, since they enable data to be organized and summarized, they show what stage the analysis has reached and they are the basis for further analysis.

3. *Drawing and verifying conclusions* : The reasons for reducing for reducing and displaying data are to assist in drawing conclusions. While drawing conclusions logically follows reduction and display or data, in fact it takes place more or less concurrently with them. Thus possible conclusions may be noted early in the analysis, but they may vague and ill formed at this stage. They are held tentative pending further work, and sharpened during it. They are not finalized until all the data are in, and have been analyzed. Conclusions will be in the form of propositions, and once they have been drawn, they need to be verified.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data of this study were collected from the debate video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary" with duration 1 hour 35 minutes 16 second. And then the researcher wrote the script. The script of "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary" was written from debate video. The data were taken from the utterances of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. There are fourty pages of script was analyzed.

Table 4.1 The Precentage of Deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary

No	Types of Deixis	Number	Percentage
1.	Person Deixis	423	68,00 %
2.	Time Deixis	59	9,48 %
3.	Place Deixis	67	10,77 %
4.	Discourse Deixis	52	8,36 %
5.	Social Deixis	21	3,37 %
	Total	622	100 %

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the types and dominant types of deixis on Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary video were classified based on the types of deixis according to Levinson's theory (1983: 65).

a. Types of deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary.

There were five types was found on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary. They were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis refers to the people on the debate video. Person deixis divided into five parts. They are subject pronoun, object pronoun, possesive adjective, possesive pronoun, and reflexive pronoun. But on Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary only found 3 parts : subject pronoun, object pronoun and possesive adjective.

1.1 Subject Pronoun

Subject pronoun is a personal pronoun that is used as the subject of a verb. In english the subject pronoun are : *I, you, they, we, he, she.* The following examples were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(1) If **you** help create the profits , **you** should be able to share.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'you'. It was person of deixis. 'You' was object pronoun on that debate. 'You' refers owner of America's company. 'If you help create the profits , you should be able to share' it means that if the owner of America's company get profits, the owner of that company should be give the profits to all empoyee of that America's company.

(2)**They** will build. **They** will expand.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'they'. It was the person of deixis. 'They' refers America's company. 'They will build. They will expand' it

means that all America's companies will start to make many changes to achieving prosperity.

(3) But in all fairness to Secretary Clinton, when **she** started talking about VAT tax.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'she'. This is the person of deixis. She refers Hillary Clinton or Secretary Clinton as a participant on that debate. 'But in all fairness to Secretary Clinton, when she started talking about VAT tax' it means that Hillary Clinton or Secretary Clinton start to talking about VAT tax.

1.2 Object Pronoun

Object pronoun is a personal pronoun that is used typically as a grammatical object. In english the object pronoun are : *me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.* The following examples were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(4) Thanks to Hofstra for hosting **us.**

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'us'. It was the person in the presidential debate. 'Us' refers Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton are participants on that debate. 'Thanks to hofstra for hosting us' it means that Hillary Clinton say thanks to hosftra because have invited Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump.

(5) Clinton telling **us** how to fight ISIS.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'us'. It was the person on the presidential debate. 'Us' refers all people that was attended on that debate.

'Clinton telling **us** how to fight ISIS' means that Clinton told to everyone there how to fight ISIS.

(6) People's happiness is very important for **me**.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'me'. It was the person on the presidential debate. 'Me' refers Donald Trump. 'People's happiness is very important for me' means that People's happiness is very important for Donald Trump.

1.3 Possesive Adjective

Possessive adjectives refer to words which modify a noun by showing a form of possession or a sense of belonging to a particular person or thing. In english the possesive adjective are : *my, your, his, her, its, our, their.* The following examples were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(7) **My** father gave a very small loan.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'my'. It was person deixis. 'My' refers Donald Trump on that debate. Donald Trumps is participants of debate.' My father gave me a very small loan' it means that Donald Trump's father gave little loan money to Donald Trump.

(8) People are losing **our** good job.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'our'. It was person deixis. 'Our' refers America's society and all participants on that debate. 'People are losing our good job' means that people lost good job.

(9)Clinton held **them** all to the same test.

As indicated in the script the person deixis is 'them'. 'Them' refers all America's society. 'Clinton held them all to the same test' means that Clinton held all america's society to the same test.

2. Time Deixis

Like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant role. Time deixis concern the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken or written message inscribed. The following examples were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(10)   Clinton is been doing agreement for **30 years.**

As indicated in the script the time deixis is ' thirty years'. Thirty years refers as time on that debate. Period of time start from 2016 until 2046. 'Clinton is been doing this for 30 years' it means that Clinton will need thirty years to make better agreement, and it start from 2016 until 2046.

(11)   It's been defective for **a long time.**

As indicated in the script the time deixis is 'a long time'. A long time is explained how long something is defective. 'It's been defective for a long time' it means that it or agreement have been defective for a long time. A long time is time of deixis.

(12)   Where we were **eight years ago.**

As indicated in the script the time deixis is 'eight years ago'. Eight years ago was time deixis. Eight years ago is explained how long the situation. Period of

time start from 2016. Eight years ago means that when we were 2008. 'Where we were eight years ago' it means that when America's society in 2008.

(13)   We're in a bubble **right now.**

As indicate in the script the time deixis is 'right now'. Right now refers as the time on the debate. Right now means that this situation tell the time in when something happen. 'We're in a bubble right now' it means that situation where America's society in a bubble now.

(14)   **For 40 years,** everyone running for president has released their tax return.

As indicate in the script the time deixis is 'for 40 years'. For 40 years is time deixis. For 40 years is explained how long the situation. Period of time start from 2016 until 2056. **'**For 40 years, everyone running for president has released their tax return' it means from 2016 until 2056 everyone released their tax return.

3.   Place deixis

Place Deixis refers to the location or place on debate. The following examples were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(15)   We have a situation in the **country**.

As indicated in the script, place deixis is 'country'. Country is place deixis. Country refers to a region that is identified as a distinct national entity in political geography. Country means that United States. 'We have a situation in this country' it means that the situation about tax returns of America's society in the country.

(16)   Our millitary is assisting in **Iraq.**

As indicated in the script, place deixis is 'Iraq'. Iraq is place deixis. Iraq refers to a country in western Asia, Iraq in the east. 'Our millitary is assisting in Iraq' it means that America's millitary stay in Iraq now to help them.

(17)   What do we do in the **United States?**

As indicated in the script, place deixis is 'United States'. United States refers to a country in north America. 'What do we do in the United States?' it means that the somethings which must be done in United States.

(18)   You look at the **Middle East**.

As indicated in the script, place deixis is 'Middle East'. Middle East refers to common term for a region consisting of countries in southwest Asia and part of north Africa. 'You look at the Middle East' it means that situations where Middle East as the focus of attention.

(19)   I'm going to give you a chance right **here**.

As indicate in the script, place deixis is 'here'. Here refers to this situation tell the place in when something happen. 'I'm going to give you a chance right here' it means that Donald Trump give a chance in place of debate.

4.   Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of unfolding discourse in which the utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterances. According to Levinson's theory (1983: 65) discourse deixis only **that** and **this**.

The following examples of 'that' were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(20)   And we need to be very clear about **that**.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'that'. That refers to effect of business to government. 'And we need to be very clear about that' it means that America's society need to clear the problem of business to government.

(21)   I think Hillary agree on **that**.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'that'. 'That' refers to Donald Trump and Hillary can't allow thousand jobs leaving. 'I think Hillary agree on that' means that Donald Trump thought if Hillary agree to didn't allow thousand jobs leaving.

(22)   **That**'s going to be job creator like we haven't.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'that'. 'That' refers to small and big bussiness. 'That's going to be job creator like we haven't' means that small and big bussiness going tobe job creator like Trump and Hillary haven't.

(23)   **That** is the kind of economy.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'that'. 'That' refers to education, skills and future. 'That is the kind of economy' means that education, skills and future were the kind of economy.

(24)   Clinton take responsibility for **that**.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'that'. 'That' refers to emails. 'Clinton take responsibility for that' means that Clinton will take responsibility for her emails.

The following examples of 'this' were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(25)   **This** is the true way I feel.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'this'. This refers to delete discrimination. 'This is the true way I feel' it means that, delete discriminations is the best way according to Donald Trump.

(26)   **This** is Clinton two minutes.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'this'. 'This' refers to chance to speak. 'This is Clinton two minutes' means that Trump give chance to Clinton to speak for two minutes.

(27)   I happen to support **this**.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'this'. 'This' refers to tax proposal. 'I happen to support this' means that Donald Trump will support tax proposal.

(28)   **This** is someting Donald has supported.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'this'. 'This' refers to gun safety. 'This is someting Donald has supported' means that gun safety is something Donald has supported.

(29)   I really don't think Clinton disagree with me on **this**.

As indicated in the script, discourse deixis is 'this'. 'This' refers to guns away. 'I really don't think Clinton disagree with me on this' means that Donald Trump thought Clinton disagree with him about guns away.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns as the aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realiities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs. The following examples were taken from the video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary"

(30)   But in all fairness to **Secretary Clinton**.

As indicated in the script, social deixis is 'secretary clinton'. 'But in all fairness to Secretary Clinton' it means that all fairness to Hillary Clinton.

(31)   Well, **President** Obama and Hillary Clinton created a vacuum way.

As indicated in the script, social deixis is 'president'. 'Well, President Obama and Hillary Clinton created a vacuum way' it means that President Obama and Hillary Clinton cooperate to create vacuum way.

b. The dominant types of deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary.

The most dominant types of deixis found in video Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary was person deixis with the score 68,00 %. Person deixis was the most dominant types of deixis which is used video Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary. The data can be seen on appendices.

C. Research Findings

The finding of this research was identified as the following :

1. The types of deixis were used on Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary : Person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

The finding of this study show that there were five types of deixis were found on video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary". They are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The total number of deixis which is used in video "Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary" are 622 deixis. It consist of 423 person deixis (68,00%), 59 time deixis (9,48%), 67 place deixis (10,77%), 52 discourse deixis (8,36%), 21 social deixis (3,37%). The most dominant kinds of deixis found in video Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary was person deixis with the score 68,00 %.

2. Person deixis was the most dominant types of deixis which is used video Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary. Person deixis was dominantly used because this was debate video between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton and they want to show to people about their each opinion or argument. And motion of debate mostly about America's society.

D. Discussion

The discussion of this research were found that discourse deixis only consist of 2 word. They were 'this' and 'that'. And on the Presidential debate Trump vs Hillary video only was found 2 kinds social deixis. They were 'Secretary' and 'President'. The most dominant types of deixis found on video Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary is person deixis with the score 68,00 %. And the deictic word "I" was the most dominant word of person deixis on the Presidential Debate Trump vs Hillary was dominantly used because "I" on this debate video between

Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton wanted to show to people about their each opinion or argument.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, some conclusion are drawn as the following :

1. There were five types of deixis analysis on the presidential debate Trump vs Hillary; they were person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The total number of each type of deixis were 622 deixis. Which person deixis were 423 or 68,00 %, time deixis 59 or 9,48%, place deixis 67 or 10,77%, discourse deixis 52 or 8,36 %, and social deixis 21 or 3,37%.

2. The most dominant type of deixis on presidential debate Trump vs Hillary was person deixis that 423 utterances with the percentage 68,00%.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, suggestion are stated as the following:

1. It is suggested that the student who are studying pragmatics should increase their understanding about deixis and the types well.

2. It is suggested that the readers or researchers should continue further research of deixis especially about it's types namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis which can result more complete explanation about many other types of deixis.

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APPENDICES

Table 4.2

Data analysis of types of Deixis on motion Achieving Prosperity

No	Utterances	Types of Deixis				
		P	T	PL	D	S
1.	Thanks to Hofstra for hosting **us**.	✓				
2.	The central question in this election is really what kind of country **we** want to be and what kind of future **we**'ll build together.	✓				
3.	**We** have to build economy.	✓				
4.	**That means** we need new jobs, good jobs, with rising incomes.				✓	
5.	**I** want **us** to invest in your future.	✓				
6.	**We** also have to make the economy fairer.	✓				
7.	If **you** help create the profits, you should be able share in **them**.	✓				
8.	**I** want us to do more to support people who are struggling to balance and work.	✓				
9.	**I**'ve heard from so many of you about the difficult choices	✓				
10.	How are **we** going to do it?	✓				
11.	**We tonight** are **on the stage** together.	✓	✓	✓		
12.	We are talking about the important issues facing our **country**.	✓				
13.	**You** have to judge **us**.	✓				
14.	**They**'re going to many other **countries.**	✓		✓		
15.	**They**'re devaluating **their** currency.	✓				
16.	**We** have a very good fight.	✓				

No.	Text					
17.	**We** a winning fight.	✓				
18.	**They**'re using our **country** as a piggy bank to rebuilt **China**.	✓		✓		
19.	**We**'re losing our good jobs, so many of **them**.	✓				
20.	**They**'re building some of the biggest plants anywhere in the **world**.	✓		✓		
21.	**We** can't allow it to happen anymore.	✓				
22.	**We** probably disagree a little bit as to numbers.	✓				
23.	As far as child care is concerned and so many other things, **I** think Hillary and I agree on **that**.	✓			✓	
24.	**We** have to stop our jobs from being stolen from **us**.	✓				
25.	All **you** have to do is take a look at carrier air conditioning in Indianapolis.	✓				
26.	**They** left find 1.400 people.	✓				
27.	**We** cannot let it happen.	✓				
28.	**That's** going to be a job creator like we haven't.				✓	
29.	**They** will build.	✓				
30.	**They** will expand.	✓				
31.	**I** look very, very much forward to doing **it**.	✓			✓	
32.	**We** have to renegotiate our trade deals.	✓				
33.	**Secretary Clinton** would you like to respond?					✓
34.	**I** think that trade is an important issue.	✓				
35.	**We** need to have smart , fair trade deals.	✓				
36.	**We** also, though, need to have a tax system that reward work and not just financial transactions.	✓				
37.	In fact it would be the most extreme version, the biggest			✓		

#		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	tax cut for the top percent of the people in this **country** than **we**'ve ever had.	✓				
38.	**That**'s exactly what it would be..				✓	
39.	**That**'s not how **we** grow the economy.	✓			✓	
40.	**We** make investments that will actually produce jobs and rising incomes.	✓				
41.	**I** think we come at it from some what different perspectives.	✓				
42.	**I** understand..	✓				
43.	**You** know, Donald was very fortunate in his life and **that**'s all to his benefit.	✓			✓	
44.	**He** started his bussiness with $14 million.	✓				
45.	**He** really believes that the more you help weathly people.	✓				
46.	The better off **we**'ll be and that everything will work out.	✓				
47.	**I** don't buy **that.**	✓			✓	
48.	**I** have different experience.	✓				
49.	**He** worked really hard.	✓				
50.	**He** pulled out those **fabrics.**	✓		✓		
51.	**He** went down with a silk screen and dumped the paint in and took the squegee and kept gring.	✓				
52.	**I** believe is the more we can do for the middle class.	✓				
53.	The more **we** can invest in **you**, your education, your skills, your future, the better **we** will be off and the better **we**'ll grow.	✓				
54.	That's the kind of economy.				✓	
55.	**I** want usto see again	✓				
56.	**I** built it into a **company**	✓				

No.	Text					
	that's worth many billions of dollars, with some of the greatest assets in the world.			✓		
					✓	
57.	**I** say that only because **that**'s the kind of thinking that our **country** needs.	✓			✓	
				✓		
58.	Our **country's** in deep trouble.			✓		
59.	**We** don't know what **we**'re doing when it comes to devaluations.	✓				
60.	**They** are best, the best ever part.	✓				
61.	So **we** have to do that.	✓				
62.	**We** have to regoniate our trade deals.	✓				
63.	**Lester**, **they** are talking our jobs, they are giving incentives, they are doing things **we** don't do.	✓				✓
64.	**They** have a VAT tax.	✓				
65.	**We**'re on a different system.	✓				
66.	When **they** sell into us, there's no tax.	✓				
67.	It's been defective for **a long time, many years.**		✓			
68.	**Now**, in all fairness to **Secretary Clinton**.		✓			✓
69.	**I** want you to be verry happy.	✓				
70.	But in all fairness to **Secretary Clinton**					✓
71.	**She** started talking about this.	✓				
72.	**She**'s been doing this for 30 years.	✓				
73.	**Secretary Clinton** and others politicians should have been doing this for **years not right now.**		✓			✓
74.	**They** should have been doing for **years.**	✓	✓			
75.	**We** cannot do it any longer.	✓				

#						
76.	**I** could name **I** mean, there are thousands of them.	✓				
77.	**They** are leaving, and **they** are leaving in bigger numbers.	✓				
78.	What **you** do is what **you** say.	✓				
79.	**We** wish **you** a lot of luck.	✓				
80.	If **you** think you're going to make your air conditioner or your cars or your cookies or whatever you make and bring them into our **country**, without tax, you're wrong.	✓		✓		
81.	Well, let's stop **for a second** and remember..		✓			
82.	Where **we** were **eight years ago.**	✓	✓			
83.	**We** had the worst financial crisis.	✓				
84.	Recession, the worst **since the 1930s**		✓			
85.	**That was** in large part because of tax policies that slashed taxes on the wealthy.				✓	
86.	**I** hope it does collapse, because then **I** can go in and buy some and make some money.	✓				
87.	**Now**, **we** have come back from that abyss.	✓	✓			
88.	So, **we**'re **now** on the precipe of having a potentially much better economy.	✓	✓			
89.	**We** need to do is to go back to the policies that failed us in **the first place**.	✓		✓		
90.	**We** would lose 3,5 millions jobs and maybe have another recession.	✓				
91.	**They**'ve looked at my plans and **they**'ve said OK	✓				

#	Text					
92.	If **we** can do this, and I intend to get it done, **we** will have 10 millonare more new jobs.	✓				
93.	**We** will be making investments where **we** can grow the economy.	✓				
94.	Some **country** is going to be clean energy super power of **the 21st century.**		✓	✓		
95.	**I** did not. **I** did not**. I** do not say that.	✓				
96.	And **I** think it's important that we grip this and deal with it.	✓				
97.	Both at **home** and abroad.			✓		
98.	And **here**'s what **we** can do.	✓		✓		
99.	**We** can deploy a half a billion more solar panels.	✓				
100.	**We** can have enough clean energy to power **every home**.	✓		✓		
101.	**We** can build a new modern electric grid.	✓				
102.	**That**'s a lot of jobs, **that's** a lot of new economic activity.				✓	
103.	**I**'ve tried to be very specific about what **we** can do and should do.	✓				
104.	**We've** made over the last **eight years.**	✓	✓			
105.	**She** talks about solar panels.	✓				
106.	**We** invested in a solar company	✓				
107.	**That was** disaster.				✓	
108.	**They** lost plenty of money on that one.	✓				
109.	**Now**, look, **I**'m a great believer in all forms of energy	✓	✓			
110.	But **we**'re putting a lot of people out of work.	✓				
111.	Our **country** is losing so			✓		

	much in terms of energy, in terms of paying off our debt.					
112.	**You** can't do what **you**'re looking to do with $20 trillion in debt.	✓				
113.	The time **they**'ve come in, is **over 230 years'** worth of debt.	✓	✓			
114.	**He's** doubled it in a course of **almost eight years, seven-and-a-half years, to be semi- exact.**	✓	✓			
115.	So **I** will tell you this.	✓				
116.	**We** have to do a much better job at keeping our jobs.	✓				
117.	And **we** have to do a much better job at giving **companies** incentives to build new companies or to expand.	✓		✓		
118.	**You**'ve been doing this for **30 years.**	✓	✓			
119.	Why are **you** just thinking about these solutions **right now?**	✓	✓			
120.	For **30 years**, **you**'ve been doing it, and now you're just starting to think of solutions.	✓	✓			
121.	**I** will bring -- excuse me**. I** will bring back jobs, **you** can't bring back jobs.	✓				
122.	Yeah, **for 30 years.**		✓			
123.	**I** think my husband did a pretty good job	✓				
124.	**I** think a lot about what worked and how **we** can make it work again...	✓				
125.	**He** approved NAFTA	✓				
126.	If **we**'re actually going to look at the facts.	✓				
127.	**I** had a number of trade deals that came before me.	✓				
128.	**I** held them all to the same	✓				

	test.					
129.	And because **I** hold the same standards as **I** look at all of these trade deals.	✓				
130.	**I** think it is a part of it, and **I**'ve said what I'm going to do.	✓				
131.	**I**'m going to have a special prosecutor.	✓				
132.	**We**'re going to enforce the trade deals **we** have, and **we**'re going to hold people accountable.	✓				
133.	So **I** know how to really work to get new jobs and to get exports that helped to create more new jobs.	✓				
134.	**You** haven't done it **in 30 years or 26 years**	✓	✓			
135.	**You** haven't done it.	✓				
136.	And **I** have done a lot...	✓				
137.	Well, **that's** your opinion. **That is** your opinion.				✓	
138.	And **now you** want to approve Trans-Pacific Partnership.	✓	✓			
139.	**You** were totally in favor of it.	✓				
140.	Then **you** heard what **I** was saying.	✓				
141.	But **you** know that if **you** did win, **you** would approve that.	✓				
142.	Well, **that is** just not accurate.				✓	
143.	**I** was against it once it was finally negotiated and the terms were laid out.	✓				
144.	**You** called it the gold standard.	✓				
145.	**You** called it the gold standard of trade deals.	✓				
146.	**You** said it's the finest deal you've ever seen.	✓				
147.	And then **you** heard what **I**	✓				

#	Text					
	said about it.					
148.	Well, Donald, **I** know you live in your own reality.	✓				
149.	But **that is** not the facts.				✓	
150.	**I** wrote about that in my book...	✓				
151.	So is it **President Obama's** fault?					✓
152.	Because **he**'s pushing it.	✓				
153.	And **I** think it's important to look at what we need to do to get the economy going again.	✓				
154.	**That's** why **I** said new jobs with rising incomes, investments, not in more tax cuts that would add $5 trillion to the debt.	✓			✓	
155.	**You** have no plan.	✓				
156.	In fact, **I** have written a book about it	✓				
157.	It's because **I** see this – **we** need to have strong growth, fair growth, sustained growth.	✓				
158.	**We** also have to look at how we help families balance the responsibilities **at home** and the responsibilities at business.	✓		✓		
159.	So **we** have a very robust set of plans.	✓				
160.	**You** are going to approve one of the biggest tax cuts in history.	✓				
161.	**You** are going to approve one of the biggest tax increases in history.	✓				
162.	**You** are going to drive business out.	✓				
163.	**I'm** very proud of it.	✓				
164.	Lester, **I** tell you this, I've been all over.	✓				
165.	And when **I** go around, despite the tax cut, the thing	✓				

	-- the things that business as in people like the most is the fact that **I**'m cutting regulation.					
166.	**You** have regulations on top of regulations, and new companies cannot form and old **companies** are going out of business.	✓		✓		
167.	**I**'m going to cut taxes big league, and you're going to raise taxes big league, end of story.	✓				
168.	**I** kind of assumed that there would be a lot of these charges and claims, and so...	✓				
169.	So if **you** want to see in real-time what the facts are, please go and take a look. Because what **I** have proposed...	✓				
170.	And take a look at mine, also, and **you**'ll see.	✓				
171.	What **I** have proposed would cut regulations and streamline them for small businesses.	✓				
172.	What **I** have proposed would be paid for by raising taxes on the wealthy, because **they** have made all the gains in the economy.	✓				
173.	And **I** think it's time that the wealthy and corporations paid their fair share to support this **country**.	✓		✓		
174.	**She**'s going to raise taxes $1.3 trillion.	✓				
175.	**She**'s telling us how to fight ISIS. Just go to her website.	✓				
176.	Well, at least **I** have a plan to fight ISIS.	✓				
177.	No, no, **you**'re telling the enemy everything **you** want	✓				

#	Text					
	to do.					
178.	See, **you**'re telling the enemy everything **you** want to do.	✓				
179.	No wonder **you've** been fighting -- no wonder **you**'ve been fighting ISIS your entire adult life.	✓				
180.	Well, **I**'m really calling for major jobs, because the wealthy are going create tremendous jobs.	✓				
181.	**They**'re going to expand their companies. **They**'re going to do a tremendous job.	✓				
182.	**I**'m getting rid of the carried interest provision.	✓				
183.	And if **you** really look, it's not a tax	✓				
184.	**They**'re going to bring $2.5 trillion back from overseas.	✓				
185.	Where **they** can't bring the money back.	✓				
186.	Because politicians like **Secretary** Clinton won't allow them to bring the money back.					✓
187.	Because **we** have -- **we** have a president that can't sit them around a table and get them to approve something.	✓				
188.	And **here'**s the thing.			✓		
189.	**I** happen to think it's double that.	✓				
190.	But **we** have no leadership. And honestly, that starts with **Secretary Clinton.**	✓				✓
191.	**I** have a feeling that by, the end of this evening.	✓				
192.	**I**'m going to be blamed for everything that's ever happened.	✓				
193.	**Now**, let me say this, it is absolutely the case...		✓			

194.	**You** know, just join the debate by saying more crazy things.	✓				
195.	Yeah, well, let's we start the clock again, Lester.	✓				
196.	**We**'ve looked at your tax proposals.	✓				
197.	**I** don't see changes in the corporate tax rates	✓				
198.	**I** happen to support that.	✓				
199.	**I** happen to support that in a way that will actually work to our benefit.	✓				
200.	But **when I** look at what you have proposed. you have what is called now the Trump loophole.	✓	✓			
201.	**You** have what is called **now** the Trump loophole.	✓	✓			
202.	**You**'ve proposed an approach that has a...	✓				
203.	The first **I**'ve -- who gave it that name?	✓				
204.	As **I** said, trumped-up trickle-down. Trickle-down did not work.	✓				
205.	It got us into the mess **we** were in..	✓				
206.	And **they** are saying, hey, **we** need to do more to make the contributions **we** should be making to rebuild the middle class.	✓				
207.	Our **country** is suffering because people like **Secretary Clinton** have made such bad decisions in terms of our jobs and in terms of what's going on.			✓		✓
208.	**Now**, look, **we** have the worst revival of an economy since the Great Depression.	✓	✓			
209.	**We**'re in a bubble **right now**.	✓	✓			

210.	But if **you** raise interest rates even a little bit.	✓				
211.	**That's** going to come crashing down.				✓	
212.	**We** are in a big, fat, ugly bubble.	✓				
213.	And **we** better be awfully careful.	✓				
214.	The Fed is being more political than **Secretary Clinton.**					✓
215.	**I** don't mind releasing	✓				
216.	**I'm** under a routine audit.	✓				
217.	But **you** will learn more about Donald Trump by going down to the federal elections.	✓				
218.	**I** filed a 104-page essentially financial statement of sorts, the forms that they have.	✓				
219.	**I** just looked today -- the income is filed at $694 million for this past year.	✓				
220.	If **you** would have told me **I** was going to make that **15 or 20 years ago.**	✓	✓			
221.	**I** would have been very surprised.	✓				
222.	But **that's** the kind of thinking that our **country** needs.			✓	✓	
223.	**When we** have a country that's doing so badly.	✓	✓			
224.	**That's** being ripped off				✓	
225.	Lester, **we** have a trade deficit with all of the **countries**	✓		✓		
226.	**You** know what that is? **That means,** who's negotiating these trade deals?	✓			✓	

227.	**We** have people that are political hacks negotiating our trade deals.	✓				
228.	Well, **I** told **you**, **I** will release them as soon as the audit.	✓				
229.	Look, **I**'ve been under audit almost **for 15 years.**	✓	✓			
230.	**I** know a lot of wealthy people that have never been audited.	✓				
231.	**I** said, do **you** get audited?	✓				
232.	**I** should be complaining.	✓				
233.	**I** will say this.	✓				
234.	**We** have a situation in this **country** that has to be taken care of.	✓		✓		
235.	**I** will release my tax returns -- against my lawyer's wishes -- when **she** releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted.	✓				
236.	**I** will release my tax returns.	✓				
237.	Well, **I** think you've seen another example of bait-and- switch **here.**	✓		✓		
238.	**For 40 years**, everyone running for president has released their tax returns.		✓			
239.	**We** know the IRS has made clear there is no prohibition on releasing it when **you**'re under audit.	✓				
240.	So **you**'ve got to ask yourself, why won't **he** release his tax returns?	✓				
241.	And **I** think there may be a couple of reasons.	✓				
242.	Third, **we** don't know all of his business dealings.	✓				
243.	But **we** have been told through investigative reporting.	✓				
244.	Or maybe **he** doesn't want the American people.	✓				

245.	All of **you** watching tonight, to know that he's paid nothing in federal taxes.	✓				
246.	**When he** had to turn them over to state authorities	✓	✓			
247.	**When he** was trying to get a casino license.	✓	✓			
248.	And **they** showed **he** didn't pay any federal income tax.	✓				
249.	If **he**'s paid zero, **that means** zero for troops, zero for vets, zero for schools or health.	✓			✓	
250.	And **I** think probably **he**'s not all that enthusiastic	✓				
251.	And the financial disclosure statements, **they** don't give **you** the tax rate.	✓				
252.	**They** don't give **you** all the details that tax returns would.	✓				
253.	And it just seems to me that **this is** something that the American people deserve to see.	✓				
254.	And **I** have no reason to believe that he's ever going to release his tax returns, because there's something **he**'s hiding.	✓				
255.	**We**'ll keep guessing at what it might be that **he**'s hiding.	✓				
256.	**I** do. **You** know, **I** made a mistake using a private e-mail.	✓				
257.	If **I** had to do it over again, **I** would, obviously, do it differently	✓				
258.	But **I**'m not going to make any excuses.	✓				
259.	It was a mistake, and **I** take responsibility for that.	✓				

260.	**That was** more than a mistake.				✓	
261.	**When you** have the man that set up the illegal server taking	✓	✓			
262.	That **I** can tell **you.**	✓				
263.	**You** learn a lot from financial disclosure.	✓				
264.	And **you** should go down and take a look at that.	✓				
265.	The other thing, **I**'m extremely underleveraged.	✓				
266.	But **I** could give **you** a list of banks.	✓				
267.	**I** would -- if that would help you**, I** would give **you** a list of banks.	✓				
268.	**I** could do that very quickly.	✓				
269.	**I** am very underleveraged.	✓				
270.	**I** have a great **company.**	✓		✓		
271.	**I** have a tremendous income.	✓				
272.	And the reason **I** say **that is** not in a braggadocios way.	✓			✓	
273.	It's because it's about time that **this country** had somebody running it that has an idea about money.				✓	
274.	Our airports are like from a third **world country.**			✓		
275.	**We** haven't even started.	✓				
276.	**We**'re a debtor nation.	✓				
277.	And **we** have a **country** that needs new **roads, new tunnels, new bridges, new airports, new schools, new hospitals.**	✓		✓		
278.	And **we** don't have the money, because it's been squandered on so many of your ideas.	✓				
279.	And maybe because **you** haven't paid any federal income tax for **a lot of**	✓	✓			

	years.	✓				
280.	**I** think **we** should talk about that.	✓				
281.	**You** know, your campaign manager said that **you** built a lot of businesses on the backs of little guys.	✓				
282.	And, indeed, **I** have met a lot of the people who were stiffed by **you** and your businesses.	✓				
283.	**We** have an architect in the audience who designed one of your clubhouses at one of your golf courses.	✓				
284.	And **you** wouldn't pay what the man needed to be paid, what **he** was charging **you** to do...	✓				
285.	Maybe **he** didn't do a good job and **I** was unsatisfied with his work...	✓				
286.	Which our **country** should do, too.			✓		
287.	**I** can only say that **I'm** certainly relieved that my late father never did business with **you**.	✓				
288.	**He** provided a good middle-class life for us, but the people **he** worked for, **he** expected the bargain to be kept on both sides.	✓				
289.	**You** call yourself the King of Debt.	✓				
290.	And **we** need to be very clear about that.	✓				
291.	**I** built an unbelievable **company.**	✓		✓		
292.	**We** used certain laws that are **there.**	✓		✓		
293.	And **when Secretary**	✓				

		Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5
	Clinton talks about people					✓
294.	**Now**, if **you** want to change the laws.	✓	✓			
295.	**You've** been **there a long time,** change the laws.	✓	✓	✓		
296.	But **I** take advantage of the laws of the nation	✓				
297.	Because **I'm** running a **company.**	✓		✓		
298.	My obligation **right now** is to do well for myself, my family, my employees, for my **companies.**		✓	✓		
299.	And **that's** what **I** do.	✓			✓	
300.	But what **she** doesn't say is that tens of thousands of people	✓				
301.	But **we**'re opening **the Old Post Office.**	✓		✓		
302.	**I'm** a year ahead of schedule.	✓				
303.	And **that's** what **this country** should be doing.				✓	
304.	**We** build roads and **they** cost two and three and four times what **they**'re supposed to cost.	✓				
305.	**We** buy products for our military and they come in at costs that are so far above what **they** were supposed to be, because **we** don't have people that know what **they**'re doing.	✓				

| TOTAL | | 264 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 11 |

Table 4.2

Data analysis of types of Deixis on motion America's Direction

No	Utterances	Types of Deixis				
		P	T	PL	D	S
1.	As **we've** seen recently in **Charlotte and Tulsa.**	✓		✓		
2.	Well, **you**'re right.	✓				
3.	And **we**'ve got to do several things at the **same time.**	✓	✓			
4.	**We** have to work to make sure that our police are using the best training,	✓				
5.	**Right now**, **that's** not the case in a lot of our neighborhoods.		✓		✓	
6.	**We** have in the criminal justice system.	✓				
7.	**We** have to make sure they respect the communities and the communities respect them.	✓				
8.	Well, first of all, **Secretary Clinton** doesn't want to use a couple of words,					✓
9.	If **we** don't have it, we're not going to have a **country.**	✓		✓		
10.	**I** mean, **I** can just keep naming them **all day long**	✓	✓			
11.	**I** mean, a large percentage of them in the **United States.**	✓		✓		
12.	**You** walk down **the street,** you get shot.	✓		✓		
13.	**They'**ve had thousands of shootings, thousands **since January 1st.**	✓	✓			
14.	And **we** have to stop the violence.	✓				
15.	**We** have to bring back law and order.	✓				
16.	**Now**, whether or not in a		✓			

	place like **Chicago you** do stop and frisk.	✓		✓		
17.	**We** have gangs roaming the **street.**	✓		✓		
18.	And in many cases, **they**'re illegally **here.**	✓		✓		
19.	If **you** look at it, throughout the **country**, there are many places **where** it's allowed.	✓		✓		
20.	**You** need more police. **You** need a better community, **you** know, relation.	✓				
21.	**I** have property **there.**	✓		✓		
22.	**You** need better relationships between the communities and the police, because in some cases, it's not good.	✓				
23.	Lester, **we** need law and order.	✓				
24.	And **we** need law and order in the inner **cities.**	✓		✓		
25.	**I**'ve heard Donald say this at his rallies.	✓				
26.	**He** paints such a dire negative picture of black communities in our **country.**	✓		✓		
27.	**You** know, the vibrancy of the black church..	✓				
28.	But **we** do always have to make sure we keep people safe.	✓				
29.	**Now, I** believe in community policing.	✓	✓			
30.	**We**'ve had **25 years** of very good cooperation.	✓	✓			
31.	**You** are more likely to be	✓				

	arrested, charged, convicted, and incarcerated.					
32.	**We** need to have more second chance programs.	✓				
33.	**Right now** -- and this is something Donald has supported,		✓			
34.	And **we** finally need to pass a prohibition	✓				
35.	So there are things **we** can do, and **we** ought to do it in a bipartisan way.	✓				
36.	Lester**, I** think implicit bias is a problem for everyone, not just police.	✓				
37.	**I** have said, in my first budget, **we** would put money into that budget to help us deal with implicit bias by retraining a lot of our police officers.	✓				
38.	**They** want support, **they** want more training, **they** want more assistance.	✓				
39.	First of all, **I** agree, and a lot of people even within my own party want to give certain rights to people on watch lists and no- fly lists.	✓				
40.	But **I** think we have to look very strongly at no-fly lists and watch lists.	✓				
41.	**I** do want to bring up the fact that you were the one that brought up the words super-predator about young black youth.	✓				
42.	**I** think maybe there's a political reason why you can't say it.	✓				
43.	**I** give credit across the board going back two mayors.	✓				
44.	**I**'d like to just respond, if **I** might.	✓				
45.	**They** talk good around	✓				

#		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	election time, like **right now.**		✓			
46.	**They**'ve controlled these communities for up to **100 years.**	✓	✓			
47.	**I** just -- you know, you've seen me, **I**'ve been all over the place.	✓				
48.	But **I** will tell you, **I**'ve been all over.	✓				
49.	**I** prepared to be president. And **I** think that's a good thing.	✓				
50.	**I**'ll tell you very -- well, just very simple to say.	✓				
51.	And **you** can go look it up, and **you** can check it out.	✓				
52.	And if **you** look at CNN this past week.	✓				
53.	**She** failed to get the birth certificate.	✓				
54.	**I** want to get on to defeating ISIS, because **I** want to get on to creating jobs.	✓				
55.	**I** figured you'd ask the question tonight, of course.	✓				
56.	Well, it was very -- **I** say nothing. **I** say nothing, because **I** was able to get him to produce it.	✓				
57.	**He** should have produced it a **long time before**. I say nothing.	✓	✓			
58.	**I** think you can see that.	✓				
59.	So **he** tried to put the whole racist birther lie to **bed.**	✓		✓		
60.	**He** has really started his political activity based on this racist lie that our first black president was not an American citizen.	✓				
61.	And **he** made sure that the people who worked for him understood that was the policy.	✓				

62.	**He** actually was sued twice by the Justice Department.	✓				
63.	So **he** has a long record of engaging in racist behavior.	✓				
64.	When **they** go low, **we** go high.	✓				
65.	**I** would love to respond.	✓				
66.	First of all, **I** got to watch in preparing for this some of your debates against Barack Obama.	✓				
67.	**You** treated him with terrible disrespect.	✓				
68.	**You** were after him, **you** were trying to -- you even sent out or your campaign sent out pictures of him in a certain garb, very famous pictures.	✓				
69.	**I** don't think you can deny that.	✓				
70.	**Now**, as far as the lawsuit, yes, when **I** was very young.	✓	✓			
71.	**I** notice you bring that up a lot.	✓				
72.	Maybe **I**'m trying to save the money.	✓				
73.	**I**'ll go one step further.	✓				
74.	And **I** have been given great credit for what **I** did. And **I**'m very, very proud of it.	✓				
75.	**That is** the true way **I** feel.	✓			✓	
	TOTAL	71	12	12	2	1

Table 4.3

Data analysis of types of Deixis on motion Securing America

No	Uterances	Types of Deixis				
		P	**T**	**PL**	**D**	**S**
1.	**I** think cyber security, cyber warfare will be one of the biggest challenges facing the next president	✓				
2.	**We**'re facing at this point two different kinds of adversaries.	✓				
3.	But increasingly, **we** are seeing cyber attacks coming from states, organs of states.	✓				
4.	**I** know Donald's very praiseworthy of Vladimir Putin	✓				
5.	And **we** recently have learned that.	✓				
6.	That **this is** one of their preferred methods of trying to wreak havoc and collect information.				✓	
7.	**We** need to make it very clear.	✓				
8.	And **we** are not going to sit idly by and permit state actors to go after our information.	✓				
9.	And **we**'re going to have to make it clear that we don't want to use the kinds of tools that **we** have.	✓				
10.	**We** don't want to engage in a different kind of warfare.	✓				
11.	But **we** will defend the citizens of **this country.**	✓			✓	
12.	**That is** just unacceptable.				✓	
13.	**I** do want to say that **I** was just endorsed	✓				
14.	It will be over 200 admirals, many of them **here.**			✓		
15.	Admirals and generals				✓	

#		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	endorsed me to lead **this country.**					
16.	**They**'ve never endorsed anybody before on immigration.	✓				
17.	So **when Secretary Clinton** talks about this.		✓			✓
18.	Over the **last 10 years** with their knowledge.		✓			
19.	As far as the cyber, **I** agree to parts of what **Secretary Clinton** said.	✓				✓
20.	**We** learned that Bernie Sanders was taken advantage of by your people.	✓				
21.	That's what we learned.				✓	
22.	**We** don't know, because the truth is, under **President Obama** we've lost control of things that we used to have control over.	✓				✓
23.	**We**'re making progress.	✓				
24.	Our military is assisting in **Iraq.**			✓		
25.	**Secretary Clinton** is talking about taking out ISIS.					✓
26.	Well, **President Obama** and **Secretary Clinton** created a vacuum the way					✓
27.	So **she** talks about taking them out.	✓				
28.	**She**'s been doing it **a long time.**	✓	✓			
29.	But **they** wouldn't have even been formed if they left some troops **behind.**	✓		✓		
30.	**That is** absolutely proved over and over again.				✓	
31.	**He** actually advocated for the actions.	✓				
32.	But let's talk about the					✓

#		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	question you asked, **Lester.**					
33.	The question **you** asked is, what do we do **here in the United States?**	✓		✓		
34.	And **I** think **we**'ve got to have an intelligence surge,	✓				
35.	**You** know, they responded so quickly.	✓				
36.	So **we**'ve got to do everything we can to vacuum up intelligence from **Europe.**	✓		✓		
37.	And **that's** something that Donald has been very dismissive of.				✓	
38.	Well, **I** have to respond.	✓				
39.	**You** look at the **Middle East,** it's a total mess.	✓		✓		
40.	**That's** another beauty where you have a country that was ready to fall.				✓	
41.	**They** were choking on the sanctions.	✓				
42.	**I** mean, **they** were doing so badly.	✓				
43.	And **now they**'re going to be actually probably a major power at some point pretty soon.	✓	✓			
44.	But **I** said they have to focus on terror, also.	✓				
45.	**They** sat back probably and said**, I** can't believe it.	✓				
46.	**Lester**, **we**'ve covered...	✓				✓
47.	**Now**, **you**'re talking about taking out ISIS.	✓	✓			
48.	**That is** a mainstream media nonsense put out by her.				✓	
49.	**I** was against the war **in Iraq.**	✓		✓		
50.	Because **we** should have	✓				

#		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	never been **there.**			✓		
51.	It's going to destabilize the **Middle East.**			✓		
52.	Well, **I** have much better judgment than **she** does.	✓				
53.	**I** think my strongest asset, maybe by far, is my temperament.	✓				
54.	**I** have a winning temperament.	✓				
55.	**Secretary Clinton**, but **you** were totally out of control.	✓				✓
56.	**I** said, there's a person with a temperament that's got a problem.	✓				
57.	And **you** know the only time it's ever been invoked?	✓				
58.	**That's** diplomacy.				✓	
59.	**That's** coalition-building.				✓	
60.	**That's** working with other nations.				✓	
61.	**He** has said repeatedly that he didn't care if other nations got nuclear weapons, **Japan, South Korea, even Saudi Arabia.**	✓		✓		
62.	If there were nuclear war in **East Asia**, well, **you** know.	✓		✓		
63.	**That is** the number-one threat **we** face **in the world.**	✓		✓	✓	
64.	As far as **I** think anyone with any sense about this should be concerned.	✓				
65.	So **I** just want to give a lot of things -- and just to respond.	✓				
66.	**I** agree with her on one thing.	✓				
67.	But **they** should be paying us, because **we** are providing tremendous service and **we're** losing a	✓				

#		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	fortune.					
68.	**That's** why **we**'re losing -- we're losing -- we lose on everything.	✓				
69.	**I** say, who makes these -- **we** lose on everything.	✓				
70.	Well, **I** have to say that, you know, for what **Secretary Clinton** was saying about nuclear with **Russia.**	✓		✓		✓
71.	**I** looked the other **night.**	✓	✓			
72.	**We** are not keeping up with other **countries.**	✓		✓		
73.	**I** would like everybody to end it, just get rid of it.	✓				
74.	But **I** would certainly not do first strike.	✓				
75.	Because **you** look at some of these **countries.**	✓		✓		
76.	And when **they** made that horrible deal with **Iran.**	✓		✓		
77.	**I** guess for the hostages.	✓				
78.	So **you** say to yourself, why didn't **they** make the right deal?	✓				
79.	**This is** one of the worst deals ever made by any **country** in history.			✓	✓	
80.	And **they**'re going to end up getting nuclear.	✓				
81.	**I** met with Bibi Netanyahu the **other day.**	✓	✓			
82.	**We** have mutual defense treaties and **we** will honor them.	✓				
83.	**I**'d rather deal with the other problems having put that lid on their nuclear program than still to be facing that.	✓				
84.	Would **he** have bombed	✓				

#	Text					
	Iran?			✓		
85.	**He** says it's a secret plan, but the only secret is that **he** has no plan.	✓				
86.	So **we** need to be more precise in how **we** talk about these issues.	✓				
87.	**I** intend to be a leader of our country that people can count on.	✓				
88.	**I** will go very quickly.	✓				
89.	**Right now**, it's getting tougher and tougher to defeat them.		✓			
90.	And **she** doesn't say that, because **she**'s got no business ability.		✓			
91.	**We** need heart. **We** need a lot of things.		✓			
92.	And sadly, **she** doesn't have that.	✓				
93.	But **they we**ren't taken care of.	✓				
94.	And if **she** ever wins this race, **they** won't be taken care of.	✓				
95.	**She** doesn't have the look.	✓				
96.	**She** doesn't have the stamina.	✓				
97.	**You** have to be able to negotiate our trade deals.	✓				
98.	**You** have to be able to negotiate.	✓				
99.	**You** have so many different things **you** have to be able to do, and **I** don't believe that Hillary has the stamina.	✓				
100.	**We** have made so many bad deals during the last -- so she's got experience, that **I** agree.	✓				
101.	**She's** got experience, but it's bad experience.	✓				

No.	Sentence					
102.	**You** know, he tried to switch from looks to stamina.	✓				
103.	**I** didn't say that.	✓				
104.	**I** think everybody would agree that **she** deserves it and nobody feels sorry for her.	✓				
105.	Well, **I** support our democracy.	✓				
106.	But **I** certainly will support the outcome of this election.	✓				
107.	But **I** hope the people out there understand	✓				
108.	So **I** sure hope you will get out and vote as though your future depended on it, because **I** think it does.	✓				
109.	**I** want to make America great again.	✓				
110.	People are pouring into our **country**.			✓		
111.	They pressed the wrong button, or perhaps worse than that.	✓				

| TOTAL | | 88 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 9 |

TOTAL EACH TYPES OF DEIXIS :

1. PERSON DEIXIS = 264 + 71 + 88 = 423
2. TIME DEIXIS = 37 + 12 + 10 = 59
3. PLACE DEIXIS = 36 + 12 + 19 = 67
4. DISCOURSE DEIXIS = 36 + 2 + 14 = 52
5. SOCIAL DEIXIS = 11 + 1 + 9 = 21