

‘Urging for crisis management paradigm’: Deictic expression in Retno Marsudi’s speech at UNGA

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Abstract

This paper aims to identify the types of deixis and their implications employed by Retno Marsudi’s speech about a new paradigm for the current world crisis during the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2022. The researchers employed qualitative descriptive methods to answer the aims of the study. The steps conducted were finding and downloading the video of speech delivered by Retno Marsudi at the UNGA in September 2022 on YouTube, transcribing the speech delivered in the video, collecting the deictic expressions present in the speech transcription, classifying the categories of deictic expressions, and lastly interpreting the purpose of the deixis use according to the content of the speech. The findings indicate that the most used deixis in Retno Marsudi’s speech is Time deixis with 67 occurrences, followed by Person deixis with 55 occurrences, Discourse deixis with 22 occurrences, Social deixis with 5 occurrences, and Place deixis with 1 occurrence. The findings show different outcome with the previous studies concerned with speeches or lectures. It can be implied that Marsudi mostly employed Time deixis because she wanted to emphasize the urgency of her proposed solutions to overcome the world crisis. Furthermore, she wanted to take the audience into thinking about past events as lessons, the current situation as facts happening today worldwide, and the future positive possibilities if Indonesia’s proposed paradigm could be implemented. Hopefully, this paper could help readers to understand the use and implications of deictic expressions found in Marsudi’s speech related to the context.

Keywords: deictic expression; deixis; content analysis; speech

INTRODUCTION

Yule (1996) explained that deixis is pointing through language. Deictic words between the speaker and interlocutor(s) signifies language and the context. Deixis is a phenomenon in human language in which the reference of a particular expression depends on the context (Williams, 2019). Deixis is a reference by means of an expression which is relative to the linguistic or extralinguistic context of utterances such as who is speaking, the time of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, or the current location where the speech takes place. Thus, deixis is related to the context, the interpretation of speaker’s utterances relies on the analysis of that context when the utterance is produced, that’s why it gives contextual meaning to an utterance. Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013) suggested that words are deemed deictic when their semantic meaning is fixed but their denotation meaning varies according to time or space. Deixis allows for the exploration of the subconscious response of the audience to verbal pointing, as well as linking this response to the features and context of the conversation. “This connection has allowed some researchers to link deixis to pragmatics, a subfield of linguistics that studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation” (Dylgjeri & Kazazi, 2013, p. 87).

Cruse (2006: p. 44) suggest that “deictic terms constitute a subcategory of definite referring expressions”. The use of the term deixis varies, but most naturally it describes referring expressions that refer to the location of the speaker as a referent point or deictic centre. Deixis can only be used in situations where the subject of the instruction is clear: for instance, the word ‘here’ will become indicative of a location it refers to when the audience knows exactly where the speaker’s location is or the location they are indicating. In a similar way, temporal and personal expressions become meaningless if taken out of context.

Levinson (1983) proposed five types of deixis namely person, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. Person deixis deals with the correct identification of the grammatical persons used to refer to the speaker and the addressee. This includes personal pronouns and vocatives. Time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance (Renkema in Respatiningsih, 2020). Time deixis deals with grammatical categories of time and three aspects of tenses namely past, present, and future. Next, place deixis concerns with the location which

is referred or pointed to. This deixis is comprised of proximal in which the object is near to the speaker(s) such as 'here' and 'this', and distal in which the object is far from the speaker(s) such as 'there' and 'that' (Sugianto & Muslim, 2022). The fourth type of deixis is discourse deixis. It refers to the expressions used in discourse which mostly include the utterance itself. For example, the word 'that' in 'That was inaccurate' refers to the previous discourse. Lastly, social deixis. According to Levinson (1983), those aspects of language structure which are anchored to the social identities of participants (including bystanders) in the speech event, or to relations between them, or to referents are called social deixis, for instance, honorifics.

Giaxoglou (2015) in her research analyzed time and space deixis as affective positioning resources within shared moments of digital mourning on a Facebook memorial site. Based on her analysis, it was found that time and space deixis play a key role as affective positioning resources that help in organizing the personal and social experiences of mourning and take part in the self-representation of the sharer as a mourner. From the findings, it can be concluded that in online memorials, the dead becomes an empty vessel to whom mourners pour their preoccupations whatever they may be, producing routinized forms of mourning mediated by their self-presentation.

Hidayah (2019) and Herdiyanti (2020) analyzed the deixis in songs and they found that person deixis was the dominant type employed in their research objects. Herman & Pardede (2020) conducted a research aimed to find out the deixis used in the business article of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The researchers found that all types of deixis are present in the article, with the most dominant type being personal deixis.

Sugianto & Muslim (2022) investigated the use of deixis in online learning via WhatsApp group involving 23 postgraduate students and an instructor from an English Education Study Program at a university in Bandung City, and concluded that the deixis appropriately and effectively used by the instructor was found to influence students' engagement and critical thinking ability. Meanwhile, Abdulameer (2019) did an analysis of a religious lecture presented by Imam John Starling at Queens College and found that deictic expressions helped the Imam to persuade the audience to trust the speaker and also to motivate them. Both these researches found that the most used deictic expression was person deixis. In line with these two pieces of research, but concerned with the analysis of text in the form of speeches, Asmarita & Haryudin (2019), Retnowaty (2019), Rahayu & Kurniawan (2020), Minkhatunnakhriyah et al. (2021), and Rispatiningsih (2020) also found that person deixis also appeared mostly in those speeches.

Deictic expressions can be identified in both spoken and written text, as long as some indication of the spatial, temporal, or personal context is given. They can be in the form of speeches, novels, short stories, dramas, comics, talk shows, chats, etc. By knowing the deixis used in these texts, it will lessen the chance of the audience misunderstanding the speaker's or writer's intentions or propositions due to the lack of context. For this reason, this research will analyze the use of deixis and find out its implications used by Retno Marsudi in her speech during the 77th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 77) in order to make her purpose of using the deictic expressions clear for the audience.

Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) define speech as an example of oral communication directly done by a person in the presence or before an audience. It is usually conducted by prominent or public figures such as politicians, educators, entrepreneurs, and someone who can inspire or motivate audiences. In the past few years, the world has been going through a lot of crises. Starting from the Covid-19 pandemic which spread all over the world, it has had an impact on economic collapse in many countries. The President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, in the National Coordination Meeting of the year 2022 (Rakornas) for Government Internal Supervision at Istana Negara, the Presidential Palace of Indonesia in Jakarta (Sekretariat Presiden, 2022), said that the economies in 60 countries are expected to experience economic recession. Of those countries, there are 40 countries that are certain to run into economic collapse. The mass media also delivered the same thing. Quoted from New York Times (Rappeport, 2022), IMF reported in detail how the economic conditions of nations using the Euro, including the United States and China, are slowing down, with the effects rippling around the world.

This condition is exacerbated by the emergence of war between Russia and Ukraine. The World Bank (2022) in worldbank.org reported that the war has weakened the global economy by the significant disturbance in trade, food, and fuel prices, all of which are contributing to future tightening in global financing conditions and high inflation. This situation reminded Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Retno Marsudi, of the phenomena that occurred before the Second World War. This was conveyed by Retno Marsudi in her speech at the UNGA 77 on September 26, 2022

(KOMPASTV, 2022). Retno Marsudi attempted to convince the audience about the importance of having awareness of those global issues and engaged the role of the leaders to work collectively and collaboratively in a united, focusing on deeds to face those problems. The facts stated hereinabove intrigued the researchers in analyzing the deictic expressions used by Retno Marsudi during the UNGA 77.

This study aims to identify types of deixis or deictic expressions present in Retno Marsudi's speech about a new paradigm for the current world crisis during the UN General Assembly in September 2022 in New York City. The speech video was retrieved from the KompasTV YouTube channel. The researchers analyzed the deictic expressions Marsudi chose to utter in order to convey her ideas. This study employs Deixis's theoretical framework from Levinson (1983).

METHODS

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. A study of qualitative is designed to be consistent with the assumptions of a qualitative paradigm as the explanation by Cresswell (1994) that this study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting. It means that qualitative analysis is an approach to the research method which analyses social or human activities which raise problems that need to be solved empirically and methodologically in a natural or unnatural setting.

The study focused on how language is used to interact with the audience, in this case, the researchers identified types of deixis or deictic expressions used by Retno Marsudi and their implications regarding her speech in the 77th United Nations General Assembly. The speech was about a new paradigm for the current world crisis. This speech took place in New York City on September 26, 2022. The researchers retrieved the speech from the KompasTV YouTube channel. In brief, it can be said that the subject of the study was Retno Marsudi's speech in the UNGA 77 and the object of the study was the deictic expression.

This study used a content analysis method. The content analysis developed in communications and media to analyze material in the mass media appeared to be relevant because it adhered to rule-based systematic analytical procedures (Mayring, 2019). Furthermore, a content analysis was employed according to the framework of deixis advocated by Levinson (1983), comprising person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Ary & Asghar (2002) explain that content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior, and the material could be in the form of public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, transcripts, or other types of documents. The researcher used this framework based on a reason that it is one of the foremost frameworks in deictic expression analysis. Thus, with its credence and rationales, it is expected that this framework will be the most appropriate for this study.

In implementing the research method, there were several steps conducted. The first step was finding the video of Retno Marsudi's speech at the 77th United Nations General Assembly in September 2022 on YouTube. Downloading the video was done to keep the content and avoid the risk of inaccessible links. The next step was transcribing the speech delivered in the video, then collecting the deictic expressions present in the speech transcription. After that, the researchers classified the categories of deictic expressions and interpreted the purpose of the deixis use according to the content of the speech. For the technique of reporting, the data analysis is in the form of a table. After analyzing the data, we calculated the occurrences of each deictic expression and concluded the implications of the results of the analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From Marsudi's speech as the source of the data, the researchers conducted an analysis based on Levinson's (1983) framework. After transcribing the speech and analyzing the data, it was found that all five types of deixis were employed in the speech. The researchers then classified the part of sentences by deictic words, grammaticalization, category, referent, and type of deixis in the form of a table. The total count of sentences analyzed was 85 sentences. The data analysis process is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The analysis of deictic expressions in Marsudi's speech examples

No	Sentence	Deitic words	Grammaticaliza tion	Category	Referent	Types of deixis
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1	Mr. President , many leaders have spoken here over the past few days .	Mr. President here the past few days	Title of address Adverb of place Adverb of time	Relational (speaker - addressee) Proximal Non-calendrical (distal)	The addressee: UNGA President UNGA, New York Days preceding Retno Marsudi's speech in UNGA	Social Spatial Time
2	We share the same concern.	We	Pronouns	First person plurals	The speaker, the addressee, UNGA representatives	Person
3	The current state of our world is very worrying.	current our	Adverb of time Pronouns	Non-calendrical (distal) First person plurals	The spans of time during the speaker utters this utterance The speaker, the addressees, and probably the whole world	Time Person
4	The pandemic persists and global economy remains sluggish.	persists remains	Tense Tense	Present tense Present tense	The spans of time during the speaker utters this utterance The spans of time during the speaker utters this utterance	Time Time
5	War among nations is no longer a possibility but has become a reality.	is has become	Tense Tense	Present tense Present perfect tense	The spans of time during the speaker utters this utterance The spans of time during the speaker utters this utterance	Time Time
20	So, today I would like to offer you a world based on a new paradigm; a paradigm of win-win not zero-sum, a paradigm of collaboration not of competition.	So today I You	Conjunction Adverb of time Pronouns pronouns	Causal conjunction Proximal First person singular Second person plurals	The results of utterance 18 and 19 The day when the speaker utters the utterance The speaker The addressees and probably the whole world	Discourse Time Person Person
85	I thank you very much.	I you	Pronouns Vocative	First person singular Addressee	The speaker, Retno Marsudi UNGA Presidency	Person Person

Table 2 below shows the frequency of deixis occurrences employed in the speech. It can be seen that Time deixis was the most frequently used deixis in Marsudi's speech with 67 occurrences (44.7%), respectively followed by Person deixis with 55 occurrences (36.7%), Discourse deixis with 22

occurrences (14.7%), Social deixis with 5 occurrences (3.3%), and Place deixis with only 1 occurrence (0.7%). The percentage of the deixis occurrences in Marsudi's speech is presented in Figure 1, followed by the explanation and interpretation of each type of deixis with its categories.

Table 2. Types of deixis found in Marsudi's speech

	Person	Time	Place	Social	Discourse	Total
F*)	55	67	1	5	22	150

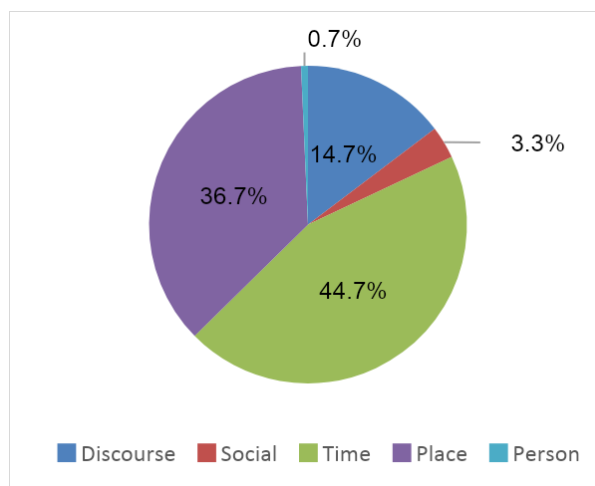


Figure 1. Percentage of deixis occurrences in Marsudi's speech

Person Deixis

Person deixis is a deictic reference to the participant role of a referent. It deals with the grammatical categories of people involved in an utterance, including the speaker, the addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. Based on the analysis result, a lot of person deixis use was found in Marsudi's speech which counted 55 occurrences, or equivalent to 36.7 percent of total deixis occurrences. Person deixis is indicated mostly by the use of personal pronouns. In this regard, all kinds of personal deixis were present in the speech, including first-person singular, first-person plural, second-person singular, second-person plural, third-person singular, and third-person plural.

First of all, the first-person singular pronoun deixis by using pronouns 'I', 'me', and 'my' was found in the speech. The first-person singular deixis used in examples **i**, **ii**, and **iii** referred to Retno Marsudi herself as the speaker, indicating her as the representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

- i. *I repeat, we need a multilateralism that delivers. (Sentence 81)*
- ii. *Mr. President, allow me to show you why we need this new paradigm. (Sentence 22)*
- iii. *My President conveyed these messages of peace in his visit to Keith and Moscow last June. (Sentence 34)*

Secondly, the first-person plural pronoun deixis is used by Marsudi mostly through pronouns 'we', 'us', 'our', and 'ourselves'. Here are several examples of the use of this personal deixis:

- iv. a. *The current state of our world is very worrying (sentence 3)*
b. *... and to ensure ASEAN matters for our people ... (sentence 67)*
c. *We will work together to address our shared challenges (sentence 73)*
- v. a. *We have been focusing on words instead of deeds. (sentence 14)*
b. *We refuse to be upon in a new cold war. (sentence 64)*
- vi. *The pandemic teaches us a valuable lesson (Sentence 47)*
- vii. *As a Pacific nation ourselves, we want to see the Pacific as ... (sentence 74)*

In **iv. a**, **v.a**, and **vi**, Marsudi used the first-person plural deixis to refer to herself as the speaker, the addressees, and the audience (the UN members) present in the assembly. In **iv. b** and **v. b**, the first-person plural deixis referred to Retno Marsudi herself and the ASEAN countries in general. In **iv. c**, the pronoun 'our' referred to the speaker herself, representing the Indonesian governance, and the Pacific countries. Meanwhile, **vii** shows that the first-person plural deixis referred to the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian government.

Third, second-person singular and plural deixis using 'you'. The second-person singular deixis was used in sentence 22: 'Mr. President, allow me to show you why we need this new paradigm'. The word

'you' referred to the President of the UNGA 77. While the second-person plural deixis was used in sentence 20: '*So, today I would like to offer **you** a world based on a new paradigm*' and in sentence 85: '*I thank **you** very much*'. Here, the word 'you' referred to the addressees, meaning the UNGA presidency attendees.

Finally, both the third-person singular and third-person plural pronouns deixis were also found in the speech. Third-person singular pronouns were used in sentence 62: '***It** must serve as the building block for peace and stability rather than undermining them.*'. The word 'it' referred to post-war regional architecture mentioned in Sentences 58 and 61. Whereas, the third-person plural pronouns deixis used was '*them*'. In sentence 33: '*It is our responsibility to apply **them** consistently, not selectively or only when we see fit.*' the word '*them*' referred to '*the rules of the game*' mentioned previously in sentence 32.

Time Deixis

Time deixis deals with the time at which an utterance is produced or delivered. The researchers found 67 occurrences of Time deixis found in Marsudi's speech, equivalent to 44.7 percent of total deixis occurrences. This number shows that Time deixis is the most frequently employed deixis in the speech. Time deixis is indicated mostly by the use of time signals (adverb of time) and tense markers on the verb (present, past, future). Some examples of Time deixis present in the speech are:

- viii. a. *Many leaders have spoken here over **the past few days**.* (Sentence 1)
- b. *The **current** state of our world is very worrying.* (Sentence 3)
- c. *My President conveyed these messages of peace in his visit to Keith and Moscow **last June**.* (Sentence 34)
- d. *This phenomenon continues **today** with mini-lateral groupings.* (Sentence 59)
- e. *This paradigm will also guide Indonesia chairmanship in ASEAN **next year**.* (Sentence 66)
- f. *It is no longer time to talk the talk, **now** is the time to walk the talk.* (Sentence 84)
- ix. a. *The pandemic **persists** and global economy **remains** sluggish.* (Sentence 4)
- b. *Violation of international law **has become** a norm in pursuit of narrow self-interest.* (sentence 6)
- c. *We **have been focusing** on words instead of deeds.* (Sentence 14)
- d. ***Are we going** to continue the same path?* (Sentence 16)
- e. *Habit of dialogue and cooperation **would nurture** strategic trust.* (Sentence 31)
- f. *Until Palestine can truly become an independent state, Indonesia **will stand** firm in solidarity with our Palestinian brothers and sisters.* (Sentence 37)
- g. *Otherwise, billions more people **will be** at risk,* (Sentence 53)
- h. *ASEAN **was** built exactly for this purpose.* (Sentence 63)
- i. *I **repeat**, we **need** a multilateralism that delivers.* (Sentence 82)

Deictic words in **viii. a-f** represent time signals or adverbs of time as in the words in bold. '*the past few days*' in **viii. a** refers to days preceding Retno Marsudi's speech in UNGA. The words '*current*' in **viii. b**, '*today*' in **viii. d**, and '*now*' in **viii. f** refer to the spans of time during Marsudi utters this utterance, the present time. The phrase '*last June*' refers to the month of June preceding the utterance spoken, or June 2022 because the speech was delivered in September 2022. Lastly, the phrase '*next year*' refers to the following year succeeding the utterance spoken, or the year 2023.

Meanwhile, deictic words in **ix. a-i** represent tense markers in verbs including present, future, and past tense. The words in bold in **ix. a**, **ix. b**, **ix. c**, **ix. d**, and **ix. i** represent time signals for expressing present time including present and present perfect tense, referring to the spans of time when the utterance is spoken. Example **ix. e**, **ix. f**, and **ix. g** represent time signals for expressing future tense, referring to the span of time succeeding the utterance spoken, which could be tomorrow or even the following year(s). To be '*was*' in '***was** built*' (**ix. h**) represents time signals for expressing past time, referring to the time preceding the utterance spoken, precisely the time when ASEAN was founded because it discussed the purpose of ASEAN as an organization.

The total occurrences for each category of Time deixis above can be summarized in Table 3 and the frequency of the tense markers is presented in Table 4.

Table 3. Categories of time deixis in Marsudi's speech

Category		Total
Adverb of time	Tense Maker	
8	59	67

Table 4. Tense markers in Marsudi's speech

Coding time	Frequency	Percentage
Express future time	11	16,4%
Express present	52	77,6%
Express past	4	6%
Total	67	100%

The data shows that words or phrases expressing Present was the most used tense marker in Marsudi's speech. It indicated that Marsudi delivered the event or moment that happened when she spoke. Marsudi wanted to emphasize the urgency for the presidency of UNGA to act fast in handling the world crisis and presented the facts happening all over the world. For the tense markers expressing Future Time, besides expressing the plans, it also showed the consequences for the contradicting act to the plan delivered by Marsudi. The plan is expressed in **ix. f** and the consequence in **ix. g**.

Place Deixis

Place deixis is a deictic expression used to show the location or position which is relevant to the location of a participant in the speech event. The use of demonstrative pronouns, adverbs of place, and prepositions mostly characterize place deixis. In Marsudi's speech, Place deixis appeared only once throughout the whole speech which equivalent to 0.7 %, that is in sentence 1: *'Mr. President, many leaders have spoken **here** over the past few days.'* The word '*here*' referred to the venue where the assembly took place. It is categorized into proximal place deixis because the referred space is the venue where Retno Marsudi stood in and delivered her speech, which is the UN Headquarters in New York City.

Social Deixis

This type of deixis is related to the social identities of the participants. It shows how different social rankings and the participants of communication convey relationships within society through language. In Marsudi's speech, it was found that there were 5 occurrences of social deixis which was equivalent to 3.3%. the occurrences are indicated as below:

- x. a. ***Mr. President**, many leaders have spoken here over the past few days. (Sentence 1)*
- b. ***Mr. President**, history teaches us these phenomena may lead to a huge war. (Sentence 8)*
- c. ***Mr. President**, allow me to show you why we need this new paradigm. (Sentence 22)*
- d. ***Mr. President**, in many places, post-war regional architect was built as a tool for containment and alienation. (Sentence 58)*
- e. ***Mr. President**, the new paradigm of collaboration must be the spirit of the UN. (Sentence 75)*

The social deixis are all indicated by the word '*Mr. President*' to address the President of the UNGA 77. Marsudi wanted to get attention from the President of the UNGA 77 by mentioning him in some of her main statements. The statements after them were the description or further information regarding to the main statement. It can be shown in the example below:

'Mr. President, history teaches us these phenomena may lead to a huge war. Let us look at the period leading up to World War II, the Great Depression, rise of ultranationalism, competition over resources, and rivalry between major powers. These are very similar to what we are facing today.' (Sentence 8-10)

In those three sentences, the main statement of Marsudi was the phenomena she was talking about in her speech was similar with the phenomenon happened in the past, and it could probably lead to a huge war in the future. In the following sentences, she gave some examples of the phenomena that lead to World War II. Then, it was followed with sentence that assert her statement.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis are expressions used in a discourse that include the utterance itself. In other word, the words and phrases that indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse. Discourse deixis was also employed by Marsudi in her speech. There were 22 occurrences of Discourse deixis found, amounting to 14.7 percent, which was indicated by words '*that*', '*this*', '*these*', '*so*', and '*it*'. For example:

- xi. a. ***These** are very similar to what we are facing today. (Sentence 10)*
- b. *The question now, what are we going to do about **it**? (Sentence 15)*
- c. ***So**, today I would like to offer you a world based on a new paradigm (Sentence 20)*
- d. ***This** is the transformative solution that we need. (Sentence 21)*

e. That is why we need a strong and reformed UN. (Sentence 79)

All words in bold, even though they belong to place deixis (*this, that, these*) or person deixis (*it*), are categorized as discourse deixis because they link to the prior discourse. For instance, '*These*' in **xi. a** refers to the preceding utterance (sentence 9): '*Let us look at the period leading up to World War II, the Great Depression, rise of ultranationalism, competition over resources, and rivalry between major powers.*' It should be noted that the word '*These*' in sentence 10 can serve as a substitute for the entirety of the statement in sentence 9. The word '*it*' in **xi. b** refers to sentences 11 to 14 which discussed about the wrong way of handling the situations. The word '*So*' is considered as discourse deixis because it is the result of the previous two sentences: '*If we continue the same path, we would be heading towards a disaster. But if we choose different path, we must stand a chance.*' The word '*This*' in **xi. d** replaces the discourse in sentence 20 about the offer of the new paradigm. And finally, the word '*That*' in **xi. e** replaces sentences 75 to 78 which discussed about the reason why a strong and reformed UN is needed.

Discussion

Marsudi delivered her speech at a global formal event, namely the United Nations General Assembly, as a representative from the Republic of Indonesia. She was to address the world crisis that has been happening around the world and propose some plans to suppress and solve those crises. The addressees were mostly representatives or delegates of countries from the members of the United Nations. Thus, the speech is delivered in a frozen/fixed style by using formal language and that rejects slang. The length of the speech is 11 minutes and 20 seconds. After being analyzed, the speech consists of 85 utterances (sentences). According to the analysis results and the findings, it can be concluded that deixis is employed in Retno Marsudi's speech at UNGA. She employed all types of deixis as specified by Levinson (1983). Time deixis is the most frequent with 67 occurrences (44.4%) used, with present tense that is most used (52 out of 67-time deixis).

From 55 occurrences of person deixis, there were 42 occurrences of first-person plural, or equal to 75 percent of all person deixis occurrences. It shows that Retno Marsudi wanted the audiences to get involved in the content of her speech. The repetition of deixis using the word *we*, *our*, and *us* could intervene the audience to have the same feeling as the speaker, because she not only represented her country –Indonesia– but also aimed to get the audience to consider what she conveyed were everyone's problems, the whole world's problem. In contrast, Retno Marsudi used the first-person singular intended to assert her statement. It can be seen in the sentence '*I repeat, the fundamental principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity are non-negotiable.*'

The Place deixis only appeared once because it was only used to address the UNGA venue in her speech, whereas the other spaces mentioned in her speech were clear: the world and countries' names. The 5 occurrences of Social deixis in this speech only appeared to address the President of UNGA 77. While discourse deixis appeared 22 times (14.6%) in the speech is intended to refer to the previously-mentioned discourse in the speech. Aside from the use of '*this*', '*that*', '*these*', the word '*so*' was also employed to indicate the results or consequences of the previous utterances.

In Marsudi's speech, time deixis plays a significant role. It indicated that Marsudi delivered the event or moment that happened before, during, and after she spoke. The event that she talked was about a new paradigm for the current world crisis. The crises involved climate change, rising inflation, and food and energy shortages. It was exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic which made the global economy became sluggish. The present tense constructs the time of the events and creates an eternal discourse world by facilitating the direction of the deictic projection near deictic centres made close and universal by the present tense (Khalil, 2020). Thus, it indicates that there is an urgency for the presidency of UNGA to act fast in handling the world crisis before more disaster comes and makes the world unstable. Marsudi wanted to convey through tense-markers and adverbs of time expressing present of the urgency for the presidency of UNGA to act fast in handling the world crisis and presented the conditions that are actually happening in the areas worldwide as facts. She also used tense-markers or adverbs of time expressing past tense to compare the conditions or phenomena from the past as a lesson that should not be taken for granted. Finally, the use of tense-markers and adverbs of time expressing future tense were used to convey the possible conditions in the future if her proposed paradigm could be implemented by the United Nations countries.

The findings of the present study indicated different results from the previous works of literature (e.g. Abdulameer, 2019; Asmarita & Haryudin, 2019; Retnowaty, 2019; Rahayu & Kurniawan, 2020; Rispatiningsih, 2020; and Minkhatunnakhriyah et al., 2021) that also analyzed the use of deixis in speeches. These previous studies found that the most frequently used deixis was Person deixis.

Meanwhile, this study found that the deixis that occurred most frequently was Time deixis. According to these studies, Person deixis plays a significant role in pointing the speaker's point of view in many fields and that the speaker/writer who uses person deixis wants to build their image in front of the audience. Even though the difference of occurrences between Person and Time deixis was not too prevalent (only by 11 occurrences), this implies that Marsudi's speech style was more of taking the audiences to imagine the time span of events she explained, by learning from what had happened in the past as history that may repeat itself in the near future, to the present time when the crisis is happening all over the world, and finally to the following years when every possibility may come true.

Finally, finding out the deixis used by Retno Marsudi in her speech in UNGA 77 is expected to be useful for the audience, hearers as well as readers, because it can help them understand the content of the speech by connecting the words or utterances with the context. Especially, with a lot of use of Discourse deixis, it might lead to a confusion for the hearers if the utterances were taken out of contexts. It is in line with Levinson's (1983) theory which indicated that deixis has an important role in some contexts because it points out things that identify the location, the object, and some activities being conveyed at the time of speaking. Without knowing the context, the audience may misunderstand the meaning of utterances because similar words can convey different meanings according to the context of the speech event.

CONCLUSION

Deixis in pragmatics concerns with words or expressions which interpretation depends on the context of the utterance and the speaker's intention. Therefore, deixis is an important subject in the field of pragmatics which plays a substantial part in human language and behavior. The findings of this study show different outcomes compared to the previous studies analyzing deixis in speeches or lectures. While Abdulameer (2019), Asmarita & Haryudin (2019), Retnowaty (2019), Rahayu & Kurniawan (2020), Rispatiningsih (2020), and Minkhatunnakhriyah et al. (2021) found that the most frequently used deixis in speeches was Person deixis, this study found that the most frequently used deixis is Time deixis. The use of Time deixis by Retno Marsudi was to tell stories in the past as lessons, facts of today as the world's concerns, and the possibility of what the future beholds. However, a more in-depth analysis will be very helpful to verify the findings. Hopefully, this study can serve the purpose of understanding the use of deixis in Retno Marsudi's speech and provide new insights into the analysis of deictic expressions.

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APPENDIX

Link for the speech video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9OYEhdurY0&t=351s>

Script of the speech:

Bismillahirrahmanirahim,
Mr. President,
Many Leaders have spoken here over the past few days.
We share the same concerns.
The current state of our world is very worrying.
The pandemic persists and global economy remains sluggish.
War among nations is no longer a possibility but has become a reality.
Violation of international law has become a norm in pursuit of narrow self-interest.
Crisis after crisis is unfolding around the world: climate change, rising inflation, food and energy shortages.

Mr. President,
History teaches us these phenomena might lead to a huge war.
Let us look at the period leading up to Second World War.
The Great Depression, rise of ultra nationalism, competition over resources and rivalry between major powers.
These are very similar to what we are facing today.
Clearly, we have been handling these challenges the wrong way.
We have been divided instead of united.
We have been working individually instead of collectively.

We have been focusing on words instead of deeds.
The question now what are we going to do about it?
Are we going to continue on the same path? Or are we going to choose a different path?
If we continue on the same path, we would be heading towards a disaster.
But if we choose a different path, we might stand a chance.
So, today I would like to offer you a world based on a new paradigm.
A paradigm of win-win not of zero-sum.
A paradigm of engagement not of containment.
A paradigm of collaboration not of competition.
This is the transformative solution that we need.

Mr. President,

Allow me to share with you why we need this new paradigm.
First, to reignite the spirit of peace.
Trust deficit breeds hatred and fear and may lead into conflict.
We witnessed these phenomena in many parts of the world.
We must turn trust deficit into strategic trust.
And it starts with upholding respect for international law.
The fundamental principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity are non-negotiable.
I repeat, the fundamental principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity are non-negotiable.
These principles must always be upheld.
Meanwhile, peaceful solution is the only option to settle any conflicts.
A habit of dialogue and cooperation would nurture strategic trust.
These are the rules of the game that we must maintain if we truly want peace.
It is our responsibility to apply them consistently, not selectively, or only when we see fit.
My President conveyed these messages of peace in his visits to Kyiv and Moscow last June.
We must also apply this new paradigm to make a breakthrough in Palestine and Afghanistan.
For far too long, the peoples in Palestine have suffered and longed-for peace.
Until Palestine can truly become an independent State, Indonesia would stand firm in solidarity with our Palestinian brothers and sisters.
Peoples in Afghanistan also deserve a peaceful and prosperous life.
Where the rights of all peoples, including women, are equally respected.
Where access to education for women and girls are granted.
Without this new paradigm, peace would remain an elusive dream.
Second, to revive our responsibility for global recovery.
We are concerned that global solidarity is fading away, whereas injustice and selfishness abound, the weak stands small and the mighty takes all.
We are seeing the symptoms every day.
Trade discrimination is running rampant. Monopoly in global supply chain persists. Global economic governance is used to justify the rules of the strong.
The pandemic teaches us a valuable lesson that no one is safe until everyone is.
This lesson shapes the priorities of Indonesia's G20 Presidency.
The whole world is pinning their hope on G20 to be a catalyst of global economic recovery, especially for developing countries.
G20 must not fail. We cannot let global recovery fall at the mercy of geopolitics.
We must act urgently to address food and energy crises and prevent a fertilizer crisis from happening.
Otherwise, billions more people would be at risk, particularly in developing countries.
We also need a new paradigm as we move beyond the recovery.
A new paradigm would instill a collective responsibility to attain the 2030 Agenda and fight climate change.
Without this new paradigm, there would not be a strong recovery for all and many of us would be left behind.
Third, to bolster regional partnership.

Mr. President,

In many places, post-War regional architecture was built as a tool for containment and alienation.
This phenomenon continues today with mini-lateral groupings.
Many become part of a proxy war between major powers.
This is not what regional architecture should be.
It must serve as the building block for peace and stability rather than undermining them.
ASEAN was built exactly for this purpose.
We refuse to be a pawn in a new Cold War.
Instead, we actively promote the paradigm of collaboration with all countries.
This paradigm will also guide Indonesia's Chairmanship in ASEAN next year.
It is the commitment of Indonesia to reinforce ASEAN's centrality in shaping regional order in the Indo-Pacific; to forge unity as a locomotive for peace, stability, and prosperity in the region; and to ensure ASEAN matters for our peoples, for the region, and for the world.
ASEAN will also continue to seriously address the situation in Myanmar.
Indonesia is deeply concerned by the military's lack of commitment to implement the Five-Points Consensus.
ASEAN must move forward and not be taken hostage by the situation in Myanmar.
The support of the international community, in particular the neighboring countries of Myanmar, is very important to bring back democracy in Myanmar.
On Pacific, Indonesia will continue to strengthen our cooperation with the Pacific countries.
We will work together to address our shared challenges including on climate change.
As a Pacific nation ourselves, we want to see the Pacific as an integral part of a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Indo-Pacific.

Mr. President,

The new paradigm of collaboration must be the spirit of the UN.
Inclusive and meaningful engagement must trump above take it or leave it approach.
Whereas, the voices of all countries: big and small, developed and developing must equally matter.
This is the very foundation of multilateralism.
That is why we need a strong and reformed UN.
That is why we need a renewed multilateralism that is fit for purpose and that is fit for its time.
That is why we need a multilateralism that delivers.
I repeat, we need a multilateralism that delivers.
I believe by working together and adopting a new paradigm we can create a better world for all.
It is no longer the time to talk the talk.
Now is the time to walk the talk.
I thank you very much.