

The Roles of Person Deixis in Halimah Yacob's Speeches

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Abstract

Person deixis is a type of deixis that exemplified the encoding of participants' role in the speech event where the utterance in question is given. In other words, the expression of person deixis is described as referring to the person who the speaker intends to refer. In political speech, person deixis plays a very important role. It is accustomed represent the speaker's identity through his manner the speaker refers to himself, his opponent, and his audience. In this study, the writer examines person deixis used by the Eighth President of Singapore, Halimah Yacob in her speeches. This study aims to find out the type of person deixis and to explain the roles of personal pronoun (*I, we, you, they*) used by Halimah Yacob in her speeches. This study uses qualitative method, documentation technique in collecting data. The result shows the types of person deixis that are first person, second person, and third person deixis appeared in Halimah's speeches. The most types of person deixis that used by Halimah Yacob is first person deixis. Another, there are some roles of personal pronoun (*I, you, we, they*) that used by Halimah Yacob. The most personal pronouns in three speeches used by Halimah Yacob is *I* than following by pronoun *we*. Halimah becomes a president is not only there is no candidate who passed a Certificate of Eligibility but she wants to show her positive qualities through her personal experiences before becoming as a president by using pronoun *I*. She also wants to show her commitment seriously to solves the problems that existed in Singapore by using pronoun *I*. However, Halimah used pronoun *I* to refers herself rather than used pronoun *we* as represents herself and her administrations. Halimah become the only one to be blame if there is something happen. Eventhough, Halimah used pronoun *I* which is distancing herself with her admistrations but she still can get responsibility from the audiences. In this case the second place is the use of personal pronoun *we* which is refer to Halimah and the audiences. Halimah used personal pronoun *we* is to shares responsibility and creates involvement with the audiences. So, Halimah used mostly first person deixis (*I* and *we*) above to manipulate the use of pronouns which is to create good effects on the audience, such as highlighting her achievements, shortening distance from the audience, denying or distancing themselves from the responsibility for specific political action, and encouraging solidarity.

Keywords: *pragmatics, person deixis, speech, Halimah Yacob.*

Abstrak

Deiksis Persona adalah jenis deiksis yang mencontohkan pengkodean peran peserta dalam acara pidato di mana ucapan yang dimaksud diberikan. Dengan kata lain, ekspresi deiksis persona digambarkan sebagai merujuk pada orang yang ingin disampaikan oleh pembicara. Dalam pidato politik, deiksis orang memainkan peran yang sangat penting. Ini dapat digunakan untuk mewakili identitas pembicara melalui caranya pembicara mengacu pada dirinya sendiri, lawannya, dan pendengarnya. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis memeriksa deiksis persona yang digunakan oleh Presiden Singapura yang Ke-8, Halimah Yacob dalam pidatonya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipe deiksis persona dan menjelaskan peran kata ganti orang (*saya, kami, anda, mereka*) yang digunakan oleh Halimah Yacob dalam pidatonya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, teknik dokumentasi dalam mengumpulkan data. Hasilnya menunjukkan jenis deiksis persona yaitu orang pertama, orang kedua, dan deiks orang ketiga muncul dalam pidato Halimah. Jenis deiksis persona yang paling banyak digunakan oleh Halimah Yacob adalah deiksis orang pertama. Dengan kata lain, ada beberapa peran kata ganti orang (*saya, Anda, kami, mereka*) yang digunakan oleh Halimah Yacob. Kata ganti paling sering digunakan dalam tiga pidatonya Halimah Yacob adalah kata ganti *saya* daripada mengikuti kata ganti *kami/kita*. Halimah menjadi presiden tidak hanya karena tidak ada kandidat yang lulus *Certificate of Eligibility* tetapi dia ingin menunjukkan kualitas positifnya melalui pengalaman pribadinya sebelum menjadi presiden dengan menggunakan kata ganti *saya*. Dia juga ingin menunjukkan komitmennya dengan serius untuk menyelesaikan masalah yang ada di Singapura dengan menggunakan kata ganti *saya*. Namun, Halimah menggunakan kata ganti *saya* untuk merujuk dirinya daripada menggunakan kata ganti *kami/kita* sebagai mewakili dirinya sendiri dan pemerintahannya. Halimah menjadi satu-satunya yang harus disalahkan jika terjadi sesuatu. Walaupun Halimah menggunakan kata ganti *saya* yang menjauhkan dirinya dari kinerja bersama para menteri tetapi dia tetap bisa mendapatkan dukungan dari audiensinya. Dalam hal ini tempat kedua kata ganti yang sering digunakan oleh Halimah dalam pidatonya adalah penggunaan kata ganti orang *kita* yang mengacu pada Halimah dan audiens. Halimah menggunakan kata ganti *kita* untuk mendapatkan dukungan dan menciptakan keterlibatan audiensi didalamnya. Jadi, Halimah menggunakan sebagian besar deiksis persona kata ganti orang pertama (*saya* dan *kami*) di atas untuk memanipulasi penggunaan kata ganti yang menciptakan efek yang baik pada audiens, seperti menyoroti prestasinya,

memperpendek jarak dari audiens, menyangkal atau menjauhkan diri dari tanggung jawab untuk aksi politik tertentu, dan mendorong solidaritas.

Kata kunci: pragmatik, deiksis persona, pidato, Halimah Yacob.

INTRODUCTION

Language is an extension of speech that is one of the most important characteristics of human nature in them and which is in a feel takes the traditional view of the cause. Some humans know the reason of the speech, but no longer the others. If the audience takes the importance and knowledge of the content material of the speech, an intervention would be most top notch. It is tough to get the target market to recognize the speaker equally. In a formal or informal situation, many human beings provide speeches. Usually, someone gives their speech to vow, insult, conform to criticize, convince, or have an effect on ideals or attitudes. It is likewise a method and a ability tool for gaining public aid in public speakme that constitutes the method of speaking to a group of humans in a established, planned way intended to tell, affect, persuade, or entertain listeners (Yayan, 2006).

Speech is a electricity in itself; it is guarantees that thru speech, the speaker can convince the listeners. More & Carring (1982) kingdom that an interlocutor should be able to use the sound of uttered by way of some other to find some appropriate vicinity within his personal shop of accrued and generalized enjoy. The maximum important element in the speech is the message that the speaker wants to carry to the listener. When the listener understands the message in the speech, he will reply or behave positively. According to Mulyana (2006), speech is an utterance with an awesome association to be submitted to the crowd. Besides the message, it way excellent word association, grammar, and reference from the speaker's speech is likewise critical in handing over a speech. So, the listener translates the speaker's message well. By relating to himself, his warring parties, and his target audience, the politician can use a spread of ways to give his identities. One of the methods is via carefully choosing person deixis that the flesh presser will use in their political speeches.

From this case, the author selects the idea that is known as pragmatics to have a look at contextual which means. In analyzing pragmatics, we look at how can recognize what is the main speaker within the spoken or written shape. According to Levinson, pragmatics is the take a look at of those language-context relationships that are grammatical or encoded in a language's shape. The take a look at of deixis consists of which include a scope for pragmatics (Levinson, 1983). Deixis is always discovered in our every day communication or textual content. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) meaning "pointing" thru

language for one of the maximum fundamental things we do with utterance. Any shape of language used to gain this "pointing" is known as a deictic expression. In other phrases, to decide the referral, deixis constantly needs the context. Traditionally, deixis consists of someone or personal deixis, spatial or region deixis and temporal or time deixis. There are 3 types in person deixis which includes first character deixis, second individual deixis, and third person deixis.

Another theory that utilized by the writer is non-public pronoun. Personal pronouns are used to refer to or communicate to humans or things that the speaker talks to, and they can be used as a manner for him to refer to himself. There are forms of private pronouns, inclusive of subjective non-public pronouns and private objective pronouns. Subjective private pronouns are used to consult a topic or clause complement. Those are consisting of I, we, you, he, she, it, and that they. Besides, objective non-public pronouns talk to the equal individuals or things because the pronouns of the equal difficulty (Collins, 1990). Object pronouns are both used as an item, as a topic complement or as a prepositional complement to a clause (Quirk et.Al, 1972). The goal private pronouns are me, us, you, him, her, and them (Collins, 1990).

In political speeches, character deixis performs a very crucial position. It are often wont to represent the speaker's identification via the technique the speaker refers to himself, his opponent, and his target market. Furthermore, person deixis also can be used to assign any advantageous aspects to oneself and terrible factors to the alternative which leads to "advantageous self-presentation and terrible different presentation" or "the polarization humans as opposed to them" (Van Dijk, 1995). Therefore, character deixis can be a significant part of the speech and might have persuasive as well as strategic political functions. Håkansson (2012) in her study explores the private pronoun (I, you, we, they) made by means of George W. Bush and Barrack Obama and evaluating them in pronominal preference used in their State of the Union speeches. She suggests that when the speakers need to talk as an person in preference to as a group representative, the pronoun I is used. The pronoun you're used as each a popular pronoun and as a way to speak to Congress with out talking on their behalf. The pronoun we used to invoke a sense of collectivity and proportion duty, mainly relating to the president and Congress. The pronoun they're used to separate self from others, whom the speaker refers to at the same time as the usage of they numerous substantially between the audio system.

In the preceding take a look at of Brown and Gilman (1960) have been discussed the feature of the choice of the pronoun you and the way people address someone rely upon their social popularity. They explained that the selection of pronoun is suffering from the connection between the speaker and the listener. It suggests team spirit and equality to deal with someone, within the identical manner, they might cope with you. It indicates inequality and social distance to cope with a person with a 'higher reputation' in a special way than that individual would deal with you. The status of someone may be determined with the aid of some of variables, which includes age, wealth, sex, physical electricity, circle of relatives position, kingdom, and many others.

Besides, Hamdaoui (2015) in her look at investigates with the persuasive energy of character deixis in political discourse in Obama's speeches. She explained sheds light on Obama's manipulative discursive strength of pronoun we to influence his audience and to percentage responsibility concerning certain movements to keep his function, to strengthen a experience of cohesion and team spirit a number of the American citizens at a time of economic recession and to create a nice photograph of the American kingdom. Meanwhile, this observe uses the use of person deixis in political speech is taken from Halimah Yacob. This examine tries to fill the distance with the aid of explores the jobs of individual deixis (I, you, we, and that they) which might be suitable political function techniques to factor herself, both herself and her audiences, her audiences, and every body who does not take part in her speeches.

METHOD

This take a look at is designed within the shape of qualitative research. The design of qualitative studies is probably the maximum flexible of the various experimental strategies, encompassing an expansion of frequent strategies and systems that is one of the primary sort of qualitative research design maximum usually used is phenomenology this means that the look at of phenomena (Creswell, 2007). This take a look at purposed to recognize the phenomenon that came about in politicians used man or woman deixis in given a speech as a political characteristic method. Therefore, this observe used a qualitative technique to analyzed the strategy to influence and appeal to the audiences through using person deixis in Halimah Yacob's speeches.

The concern of this take a look at was Halimah Yacob particularly focused in her speeches. This look at is centered on three speeches from 134 speeches by Halimah Yacob in the length 2017-2018. However, the writer most effective used 3 speeches in this study.

The supply of information in this take a look at is taken from the script of three speeches that are entitled "Swearing-in Ceremony of the Eighth President of Singapore"

(Speech 1), "Speech for President Halimah Yacob at the Tanjong Katong Girls' School's sixty fifth Anniversary Dinner" (Speech 2), and "Remarks by President Halimah Yacob at Breakfast Reception for Singaporeans in Kuala Lumpur" (Speech 3) from <http://www.Istana.Gov.Sg> uploaded in The Istana's Official Website.

Lodico (2006) states that records are any form of data accumulated to be used in educational studies or assessment. The facts of this have a look at are taken from Halimah Yacob's statements when she used character deixis in her speeches. The information is targeted on Halimah Yacob's statements that contain character deixis.

Qualitative researchers collect data thru examining files, looking at behavior, or interviewing individuals (Creswell, 2009). In this observe, studies conducts a documentation take a look at by using inspecting the record which is in the shape of scripts of the speeches through Halimah Yacob. The device and software that are utilized by the author are cell phone and private computer. A cellular phone is used to tether the net connection according to look for the records inside the net. Next system is a personal laptop. Gaining facts, looking transcription of the speeches, the typing of analysis, and many others., all of those movements are achieved in the writer's private pc.

The writer makes use of herself as the important thing to the device. In this case, Lincoln and Guba said that if the human instrument has been used substantially in advance levels of inquiry in order that an device can be built this is grounded inside the information that the human device has the product. So, the main research tool in this research was the writer who read, typed and amassed the statistics by means of locating the sorts and the roles of person deixis in Halimah Yacob's speeches. The scripts of three speeches are the main supply of the have a look at. The scripts are also the instrument utilized by the author to do the analysis.

ANALYSIS

In this investigation, a few sorts of individual deixis and jobs of individual pronoun as system politic that Halimah Yacob utilized attempt to be found by the specialist. In view of the acquiring information from the content of the three talks, there are individual deixis that are found in the expressions of Halimah Yacob's addresses. The analyst finds a few man deixis which are first individual, second individual, and third individual and a few jobs of individual pronoun that are utilized by Halimah Yacob's discourses.

1. Types of Person Deixis

Individual deixis is a sort of deixis that exemplified the encoding of members' job in the discourse occasion where the articulation being referred to is given. As it were, the declaration of individual deixis is portrayed as alluding to the individual who the speaker means to allude. In light of the discoveries, there are three kinds of individual deixis utilized by Halimah Yacob's in her discourses. Halimah

Yacob will in general utilize first individual, second individual, and third individual deixis to allude herself, both of herself and the spectators, the gathered of the crowds, and any individual who don't take an interest in the talks. To get insight regarding kinds of individual deixis utilized in Halimah Yacob's talks, the discourse of every discourse will be given in this part.

a. First Person Deixis

The main sort is first individual deixis. Levinson (1983) expressed that first individual deixis is a deictic reference that alludes to the speaker or both speaker and referent gathered which is communicated in solitary pronouns (I, me, my, mine, myself) and plural pronouns (we, us, our, our own, ourselves). As indicated by the finding, the main individual deixis is utilized by Halimah Yacob in three talks.

There is articulation of Halimah Yacob in Discourse 1: "A considerable lot of you have stories like mine, or know somebody who has." (Discourse 1, Passage 11). The utilization of mine is speaks to Halimah Yacob who is trust that another Singaporeans have same biography phenomenal in Singapore.

Another statement of Halimah Yacob in Speech 2: "An important consideration for *me* was TKGS was and is still a good school." (Speech 2, Paragraph 3). Halimah Yacob used first person deixis *me* to refers herself who is said her important consideration and also TKGS too is make TKGS still become a good school.

The last example come from Speech 3: "*I* was here in December last year in *my* personal capacity." (Speech 3, Paragraph 1). First person singular deixis *I* and *my* refers to Halimah Yacob who told to audience that the last time she came to Malaysia in Desember last year for personal reason.

To conclude, in the speech 1, Halimah Yacob used first person singular deixis: *I*, *my*, *me*, and *mine*. Next, in the speech 2, Halimah Yacob used first person singular deixis only *I* and *me*. Then, in the speech 3, Halimah Yacob used first person singular deixis: *I*, *my*, and *me*. To sum up, all statements which contain first person singular deixis such as *I*, *my*, *me*, and *mine* in three speeches are refer to Halimah Yacob as a speaker itself.

Another, Halimah Yacob also used first person plural deixis in three speeches. However, these are have different referring to. First, in the speech 1, the use of first person plural deixis *we*, *our*, *us*, and *ourselves* are refer to Halimah Yacob, her Government, and all Singaporeans. Next, the use of first person plural deixis *we*, *our*, and *us* in the speech 2 are refer to Halimah Yacob and her audiences of TKGS's anniversary dinner. The last, in the speech 3, Halimah Yacob used first person plural deixis *we* and *our* are refer to Singapore's Government and Malaysian's Government. Halimah Yacob also used second person plural deixis *us* is refers to all Singaporeans.

For example, Halimah Yacob said: "*We must measure **our** success not just by how well **we** do for **ourselves**, but by whether **we** enable the next generation to do even better Let **us** commit **ourselves** to this task, and together create a brighter future for all Singaporeans.*" (Speech 1, Paragraph 21, Page 2). Halimah Yacob used first person deixis in plural pronoun of *we*, *our*, *ourselves*, and *us* which are refer to Halimah Yacob and all Singaporeans which they must measure together their success for the next generation to do even better. They must commit to this task and create a brighter future for all Singaporeans together.

The second example comes from Speech 2: "*But while the school has done well, **we** cannot rest on **our** laurels. **We** must continue to nurture **our** students to be the best...*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 3). Halimah Yacob used *we* and *our* refer to herself representative as the school (principal and school staff of TKGS) who cannot rest because they make TKGS as a good school. They must continue to nurture TKGS' students.

The last example: "***We** reaffirmed the strong relations between Singapore and Malaysia.*" (Speech 3, Paragraph 4). The word of *we* represents Halimah Yacob and His Majesty Sultan Muhammad V, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong XV that both of them do strong relations between Singapore and Malaysia.

b. Second Person Deixis

Second sort of individual deixis is second individual deixis. As per Levinson (1983), second individual deixis is a deictic reference to an individual or a people distinguished as recipient, for example, *you*, *your*, *yours*, *yourself*, *yourselves*. As per the discoveries, the second individual deixis *you* and *your* in the plural structure are utilized by Halimah Yacob in three talks. In any case, the utilization of second individual plural deixis *you* and *your* that Halimah Yacob utilized in three talks are distinctive relying upon the spectators and it very well may be for any individual who don't partake in the addresses.

For example, Halimah Yacob's announcement in Discourse 1: "Huge numbers of you imparted to me your deepest desires for Singapore. I am empowered and inspired by your conviction and excitement." (Discourse 1, Passage 2). Halimah Yacob utilized second individual plural deixis *you* and *your* allude to all Singaporeans who are shared their expectations and dream for Singapore and spurred Halimah Yacob from their conviction and eagerness.

Other example from Speech 2: "*I urge all of **you** to continue with **your** good work in nurturing our young women so that they realise the school vision of "accomplished young women of character and grace."* (Speech 2, Paragraph 3). The use of second person plural deixis *you* and *your* refer to the audience and participate in the TKGS 65th anniversary dinner who are must to continue their good work in nurturing young women.

Last, come from Speech 3: “Hence, **your** role as ambassadors is important. I am confident that all of **you** will continue to carry the torch and to deepen and broaden relationship between the two countries.” (Speech 3, Paragraph 8,). Halimah Yacob used second person plural deixis *you* and *your* refer to all Singaporeans and all Malaysians who must do their role as ambassador to carry the torch and to deepen and broaden relationship between Singapore and Malaysia.

c. Third Person Deixis

The last sort of individual deixis is third individual deixis. Levinson expressed that third individual deixis is a deictic reference to referents not recognized as the speaker or addressee (they, them, their, theirs, themselves). In light of the discoveries 4.1.1, the third individual deixis in three talks have diverse alluding to relying upon setting of Halimah Yacob's announcements.

For instance: "Every one of these projects and ventures will improve our lives,.. Be that as it may, they likewise cost billions of dollars." (Discourse 1, Section 16). Halimah Yacob utilized third individual plural deixis they alludes to every one of these projects and speculations which are will improve Singaporean's lives however need cost billions of dollars.

Like, Levinson's hypothesis that third individual deixis ordinarily likewise suggest to the sex that the articulation alludes to (he, him, his, she, her, hers, herself, himself). For instance: “*The Agong **himself** visits Singapore regularly. In fact, **he** told me he has visited many of our mosques on those trips, and during the visits **he** was always keen to check on the state of cleanliness of the mosques, and whether **his** shoes would be stolen.*” (Speech 3, Paragraph 4) Halimah Yacob used third person singular deixis *himself*, *he*, and *his* are refer to His Majesty Sultan Muhammad V, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong XV who are ever visit Singapore regularly and came to many of Singapore’s mosques on his trips.

There is a chart to prove which Halimah Yacob used first person deixis as a majority than other types of person deixis. The chart below shows the types of the person deixis that used by Halimah Yacob in three speeches.

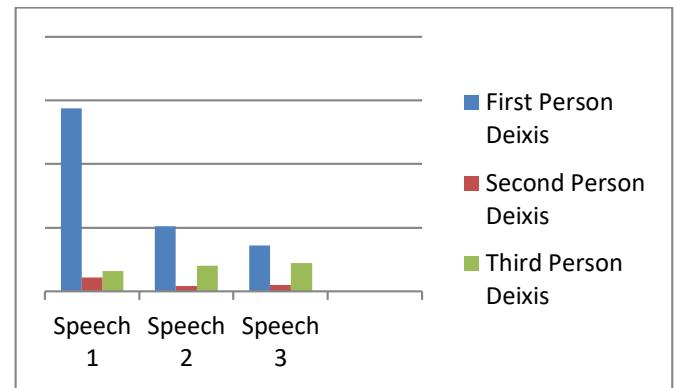


Chart 1. The types of person deixis used by Halimah Yacob in three speeches.

From the outline, Halimah Yacob utilized three sorts of individual deixis in three sorts of addresses. Halimah Yacob for the most part utilized individual deixis frequently enough in the talks. From the diagram above, it very well may be seen that the most astounding use of individual deixis in the three addresses are first individual deixis. Practically the majority of the individual deixis that Halimah Yacob uses are first individual deixis in three sorts of addresses. Following this result, the second spot is third individual deixis. Halimah Yacob once in a while discussing the third individual, she for the most part utilizes first individual deixis when she needs to point herself and the recipient. The latter is second individual deixis. Second individual is utilized to allude to the group of spectators however in alluding the crowd Halimah Yacob wants to pick utilizing comprehensive we and our that Halimah Yacob additionally incorporates.

As per Allen (2007) that a government official usually attempts to make a positive mental self portrait by forestalling himself emphatically and his rival adversely. Additionally, the manner in which government official allude to the group of spectators can likewise be an extremely compelling instrument to accomplish his objective. From those speculations, the specialist demonstrates Halimah Yacob is one of government official and Leader of Singapore who needs to feature herself in positive manner and welcome Singaporeans to help and accomplish her objectives as Leader of Singapura. Thus, that is the reason Halimah Yacob utilized first individual deixis as a greater part in three sorts of her addresses which to feature herself in positive manner and to convince the group of spectators to accomplish her objectives.

2. The Roles of Person Deixis

Government officials seem, by all accounts, to be ready to relate to the group of spectators' wants, intrigue, and needs. Along these lines, they present themselves to be seen as great government officials, for example suitable country pioneers. The method for legislators' present themselves in their addresses can be utilized effectively to persuade the

group of spectators to concur with them by alluding to themselves, their crowd, and furthermore their restriction. One of those ways is via cautiously choosing the utilization of individual deixis that the legislator will use in their political discourses. Individual deixis assumes a significant job in discourses particularly in political addresses. Halimah Yacob likewise utilized some individual deixis spoken to by close to home pronouns I, you, we, and they that have a few jobs.

a. The roles of Personal Pronoun I

1. Depicting individual in a constructive manner and feature individual characteristics.

Bramley (2001: 27) expressed that I depict individual in a constructive manner and feature individual characteristics. In view of Bramley's hypothesis, the scientist dissects the use of individual pronoun I by Halimah Yacob in three talks. Those are spoken to information.

"I am respected by this chance to fill in as the eighth Leader of Singapore." (Discourse 1, Passage 1). In the start of Halimah Yacob's discourse, it is demonstrate that Halimah Yacob is an idealistic and eager individual who is chosen as the new eighth Leader of Singapore. Halimah Yacob feels respected to fill in as leader of Singapore like she said above. The speaker utilized pronoun I to demonstrate an individual in a constructive manner and feature her own quality when she chose as the eighth Leader of Singapore, she feels regarded. She favor utilized pronoun I than another in light of the fact that she need to feature her own characteristics in positive manner when she filled in as the eighth of Leader of Singapore.

Another data: "*I urge all of you to continue with your good work in nurturing our young women so that they realise the school vision of "accomplished young women of character and grace."* I certainly do not want to be the only female President of Singapore. *I hope to see another TKGian be President one day.*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 8). In this data, Halimah Yacob used I to highlight her personal qualities and positive way as TKGS's alumni motivate and support TKGS to do the best educated for next generation of women leader. She also motivates next generation who study at TKGS to become next female President of Singapore.

The statement in the Speech 3: "*I would like to congratulate High Commissioner Vanu for the successful opening of the Heritage Gallery. I was told that this is the first overseas Heritage Gallery of Singapore. It will give Singaporeans and Malaysians an opportunity to learn more about the shared history and heritage between the two countries. I encourage all of you to bring your children to tour the Gallery.*" (Speech 3, Paragraph 9).

Halimah Yacob said congratulation to High Commissioner Vanu for opening the Heritage Gallery of Singapore for the first one in Malaysia. She shares information about the Heritage Gallery of Singapore in

Malaysia and invites all Singaporeans and Malaysians to bring their children to tour the Gallery. Halimah Yacob used I highlight personal qualities in positive way as a President of Singapore when she speech in Malaysia. She has personality good a president who support everyone do the best things, share and invite people to do positive activity.

2. Appearing at the crowd and individual contribution in issues.

The pronoun of I may likewise be utilized to demonstrate promise to the group of spectators and individual inclusion in issues (Bramley 2001: 27). In view of Bramley's hypothesis, the specialist investigate the utilization of individual pronoun I by Halimah Yacob in three addresses. Here are spoken to information.

Halimah Yacob stated: "It is a substantial duty and I will give a valiant effort. I will release my obligations reliably to the greatest advantage of Singaporeans and Singapore." (Discourse 1, Passage 1). Halimah Yacob demonstrates her pledge to assume liability all together and do her obligations faithfully as a Leader of Singapore to all Singaporeans. She has duty still buckle down, do the best one and release her obligations loyally to all Singaporeans and Singapore as a Leader of Singapore despite the fact that she has substantial responsibility and it is appears to be troublesome and need exertion to do. Subsequently, Halimah Yacob utilized I to demonstrate her responsibility as Leader of Singapore to all Singaporeans.

Halimah Yacob stated: "I will carry out my responsibility to guarantee that new arrangements to basic presents measure up on our exclusive requirements of honesty and capacity." (Discourse 1, Passage 19). The utilization of individual pronoun I used to demonstrates pledge to the crowd and individual contribution in issues. Halimah Yacob lean towards utilized I to demonstrate her contribution to guarantee that new arrangements to basic presents measure up on our exclusive requirements of uprightness and capacity as one of her obligations as a president.

3. Passing on her assessment

As per Bramley (2001: 27), in political discourse, I can be utilized by the speaker to pass on his conclusion and it gives the discourse progressively emotional. In light of Bramley's hypothesis, the scientist examines the utilization of individual pronoun I by Halimah Yacob in three discourses. Those are the instances of Halimah's announcements.

The principal precedents: "I realize that these exercises will help me in my new job.." (Discourse 1, Section 3). Halimah Yacob gave her conclusion about her experience when she is in the Work Development. She utilized pronoun I to pass on her conclusion about her experience when she is in the Work which can assist her with doing her obligations as Leader of Singapore.

Second precedents: "In my past jobs, I have perceived the amount we can accomplish by cooperating. Presently, as President, my obligation is to join the general population, to defeat the numerous difficulties in front of us, together." (Discourse 1, Passage 20) Through Bramley's hypothesis, Halimah Jacob utilized I to express her assessment about her experience of cooperating can take care of issues rapidly and simpler to go up against numerous difficulties.

Third examples: "*I was very impressed by the students, who were articulate, well-informed on current issues, and genuinely concerned about what they perceive as inequalities that may divide our society.*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 4,)

The use of *I* by Halimah Jacob is to deliver her opinion about the students of TKGS who are dialogue with Halimah Jacob. She felt impressed to them because they articulate, well-informed on current issues, and genuinely concerned about what they perceive as inequalities that may divide our society. She surprised with point of view of the TKGS's students who their thinking like adult.

The fourth examples: "*I am confident that all of you will continue to carry the torch and to deepen and broaden relationship between the two countries.*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 8). Halimah Jacob used *I* to convey her opinion the relationship between Malaysia and Singapore. She feels confident that Singaporeans, Malaysians, the Government of Singapore and the Government of Malaysia can continue to carry, deepen and broaden the relationship between Malaysia and Singapore.

4. Demonstrating the expert of the speaker

Permitting Bramley (2001: 27), in political addresses, I can be utilized by the speaker to demonstrates the specialist of the speaker. In light of Bramley's hypothesis, the specialist investigates the use of individual pronoun I by Halimah Jacob in three discourses. Those are the case of Halimah Jacob's announcements.

First models: "I vow to proceed with this adventure of administration to our nation. I approach all Singaporeans to go along with me in this undertaking." (Discourse 1, Passage 21)

In the end of Halimah Jacob's discourse, she clarifies that she will proceed with the activity of administration to Singapore as another leader of Singapore and welcome all Singaporeans to pursue her inside the usage of her projects together. In view of Bramley's hypothesis, Halimah Jacob utilized I to demonstrate her situation as a president who must administration to Singapore and welcome all Singaporeans to join her to executed her projects together.

Second models: "The President holds the second key to our stores, and to enter arrangements in the open administration. In practicing my custodial forces, I will

utilize my autonomous judgment, counseling the Committee of Presidential Guides, and working intimately with the Executive and the Administration." (Discourse 1, Passage 17, Page 2)

Halimah Jacob demonstrates her situation as a president who holds second key to saves Singaporeans. Through her position, she utilized her custodial power by her autonomous judgment which is counseling with Gathering of Presidential Counselors, working intimately with Executive and the Legislature to satisfy her job as a Leader of Singapore by utilizing individual pronoun I.

5. Advising express reference to the individual experience

Bull and Fetzer (2008: 14) that the individual pronoun I is an express reference to the individual experience of life. In view of Bull and Fetzer's hypothesis, the specialist investigates the utilization of individual pronoun I by Halimah Jacob in three talks. Those are spoken to information.

First information: "I lost my dad when I was young; my mum without any help raised my four kin and me ... Luckily, I was experiencing childhood in Singapore. Despite the fact that my family was poor, I could get decent instruction by buckling down, with the solid help of my family, instructors and the network." (Discourse 1, Passage 10)

Halimah Jacob utilized I to reveal to her own background when she lost her dad since she was youthful. She is attempting to endure each and every day with her mom and four kin yet she can get decent training by buckle down and support from families, educator, the network. Halimah Jacob need to offer guide to all Singaporeans by sharing her experience. Eventhough, we are in the most exceedingly terrible circumstance, we can get decent training by buckling down and use support from families to get inspiration complete your examination.

Second data: "*In my days as Member of Parliament, I have seen the best of humanity. From bringing food to each other and stacking chairs, I saw how residents would go out of the way to help those in need.*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 4). Pronoun *I* used by Halimah Jacob to share her personal experience when she as a Member of Parliament. She saws the best of humanity which every one bringing food and stacking chairs. By sharing her experience to the audience, she want to tell togetherness can help each of us in every situations.

The third data: "*For example, during the recent FI race, I was happy to meet Dato' Sri Azmin Ali, Minister of Economic Affairs and Dato' Seri Mukhriz bin Tun Mahathir, Kedah Chief Minister. I also recently met the Malaysia Foreign Minister, Dato' Saifuddin Abdullah, during his official visit to Singapore. At an alumni event in Tanjong Katong Girls' School (TKGS), I was happy to meet Zuraida*

Kamaruddin, Minister for Housing and Local Government.” (Speech 3, Paragraph 5)

Halimah Jacob used *I* to tell her experience when she meet some Minister. She met Minister of Economy, Dato’ Sri Azmin Ali during the recent F1 race. She met Malaysia Foreign Minister, Dato’ Saifuddin Abdullah when he visit to Singapore. She also met Zuraida Kamaruddin, Minister for Housing and Local Government when Halimah Jacob attend alumni event in Tanjong Katong Girls’ School. She tells her feeling was happy when she met them.

6. Catching the occasion

The main individual pronoun of *I* in political addresses incorporates giving a feeling of at this very moment, recommending that *I* catches the occasion (Bramley, 2001: 27). In light of Bramley's hypothesis, the scientist dissects the use of individual pronoun *I* by Halimah Jacob in three talks. Those are spoken to information.

"I would not be here today." (Discourse 1, Passage 10). Halimah Jacob utilized *I* when she has force as the speaker to reveals to her experience about meritocratic framework. She used to appropriates minutes to bring up and clarifies the significance if meritocratic framework for Singapore and Singaporeans from her background.

b. The roles of Personal Pronoun *we*

1. Sharing the obligation, and to make association with the group of spectators

As per Karapetjana (2011:43f), *we* utilized by the lawmaker on the off chance that the individual in question wishes to share the duty, and furthermore to make contribution with the group of spectators. In view of Karapetjana's hypothesis, the scientist examines the utilization of individual pronoun *we* by Halimah Jacob in three discourses.

Halimah Jacob stated: "We should quantify our prosperity not simply by how well we accomplish for ourselves, yet by whether we empower the cutting edge to improve." (Discourse 1, Passage 21)

Staying away from her announcement infers individual dimension and hotshot the situation as president, Halimah Jacob utilized *we* in the discourse. Despite the fact that, she is a president, Halimah Jacob still need her organization and All Singaporeans to help and assist her with making Singapore better. It additionally demonstrate that what was Halimah Jacob passed on in her guarantee as president was not exclusively about her genuine beliefs and interests but rather likewise the feelings and interests of all Singaporean.

Halimah Jacob stated: "We have gained extraordinary ground fabricating a multiracial society throughout the years, however we additionally realize that this undertaking is a consistent work in advancement. We

need guideposts to help us along this voyage." (Discourse 1, Passage 7, Page 1)

In this example, Halimah Jacob utilizes the first of *we* demonstrates the intensity of good collaboration, solidarity and cohesiveness the past president and his organization have done form multiracial society. The second of *we* is utilized to indicate duty of Halimah Jacob and her organization that multiracial still work in advancement and they should proceed with it. The last *we* demonstrates the ability to persude and welcome all Singaporeans to mind, mindful, and take part in assissting the execution of multiracial society.

2. Demonstrating talking as a delegate of a gathering or association

The utilization of the pronoun *we* as a route for the speaker to allude to himself shows that he is talking as an agent of a gathering or association, as opposed to talking as an individual (De Fina 1995:24f). In light of De Fina's hypothesis, the scientist investigates the use of individual pronoun *we* by Halimah Jacob in three talks.

The statement from Speech 2: "*But while the school has done well, we cannot rest on our laurels. We must continue to nurture our students to be the best that they can be, and be active agents of change so that they can meet the challenges of tomorrow.*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 3, Page 1). Halimah Jacob used *we* to represented herself as the school (principal and school staff of TKGS) who are continue to nurture the students to be the best that they can be, and be active agents of change so that they can meet the challenges of tomorrow.

Another statements: "*We also welcomed many Ministers who visited Malaysia.*" (Speech 3, Paragraph 5). The use of *we* by Halimah Jacob indicates herself as the Government of Malaysia and Malaysian to say opinion that *we* are welcomed many Minister to visit Malaysia.

c. The roles of Personal Pronoun *you*

1. Portraying misty whom the speaker is alluding to

When utilizing the uncertain rendition of the pronoun *you*, it very well may be misty whom the speaker is alluding to. It very well may be utilized to allude to anybody as well as everybody. On the off chance that the speaker utilizes the pronoun *you*, it is dependent upon the crowd to choose on the off chance that they see themselves as a major aspect of that gathering or not. (Allen 2006:13f). In view of Allen's hypothesis, the analyst investigates the use of individual pronoun *you* by Halimah Jacob in three talks. Here are spoken to information.

First information: "A significant number of you imparted to me your deepest desires for Singapore. I am invigorated and spurred by your conviction and excitement." (Discourse 1, Passage 2). Halimah Jacob was more enthusiastically to classes the Singaporeans since it is allude to Singaporeans who are backing and master with Halimah

Yacob's obligations or don't support and contra with Halimah Yacob's obligations. At that point, the pronoun *you* likewise being coordinated towards individuals who most likely listen the discourse and don't get an opportunity to tune in to the discourse, at any rate not at the careful minute it was given.

The second data: "*I urge all of **you** to continue with your good work in nurturing our young women so that they realise the school vision of 'accomplished young women of character and grace.'*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 3). Halimah Yacob doesn't clearly categories what *you* is refers to. It refers to School Advisory Committee, principal and school staff of TKGS or School Advisory Committee, organisations, principal, alumni, school staff, the students and parents of TKGS. Pronoun *you* also being directed towards people who probabaly invited the anniversary dinner of TKGS and listen the speech then for people cannot attend the invitation of anniversary dinner's TKGS and do not have a chance to listen it.

The third data: "*Hence, your role as ambassadors is important. I am confident that all of **you** will continue to carry the torch and to deepen and broaden relationship between the two countries.*" (Speech 3, Paragraph 8, Page 1). Halimah Yacob used *you* because she unclear mention what is *you* refers to. *You* can refers to all Singaporeans, all Malaysians or both of all Singaporeans and all Malaysians.

d. The roles of Personal Pronoun *they*

1. Making a picture of individuals being sub-par compared to another individuals

They can be utilized to remove self from other both deliberately and subliminally. By isolating us from them, the speaker here and there makes a picture of them being mediocre compared to us (Karapetjana 2011:4). In view of Karapetjana's hypothesis, the scientist dissects the use of individual pronoun *they* by Halimah Yacob in three discourses. Here are spoken to information.

"Our first President, Encik Yusof Ishak, together with our other establishing fathers, set up ... They comprehended that multiracialism does not mean overlooking or persuasively eradicating contrasts between ethnic gatherings. Rather, they perceived our assorted variety, and found a way to promise each network that they were a remarkable and esteemed piece of our general public." (Discourse 1, Passage 5)

Halimah Yacob utilized *they* are allude to the Principal Leader of Singapore, Encik Yusof Ishak, together with other establishing fathers who set up the establishments of multiracialism. It implies Halimah Yacob need to make Encik Yusuf Ishak and other establishing father of multiculturalism being sub-par compared to other individuals since they are notable individual who is establishing

multiculturalism as the great incentive for Singapore and Singaporean.

Another data: "*I was very impressed by the students, who were articulate, well-informed on current issues, and genuinely concerned about what **they** perceive as inequalities that may divide our society. **They** shared views about what they could do in their own capacities, reinforcing the belief that TKGians had been taught to lead 'without rank, position or title'.*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 4). Halimah Yacob used *they* are refer to Secondary 3 and 4 students who are dialogue with Halimah Yacob. These is means that Halimah Yacob want to make those students being inferior than other students because their thinking are make Halimah Yacob impressed it.

2. Utilizing to everybody who does not compare to a particular member job in the discourse occasion

Levinson (1983:69) makes reference to that "Third individual is very not normal for first or second individual, in that it doesn't compare to a particular member job in the discourse occasion." In view of Levinson's hypothesis, the specialist examines the use of individual pronoun *they* by Halimah Yacob in three addresses. Those are spoken to information.

The primary examples: "Every one of these projects and speculations will improve our lives,... Be that as it may, they likewise cost billions of dollars." (Discourse 1, Section 16, Page 2). Halimah Yacob utilized third individual deixis *they* alludes to every one of these projects and speculations. By utilizing *they*, Halimah Yacob need to demonstrate that every one of these projects and ventures are things which are not compare to a particular member job in Halimah Yacob's discourse.

The second samples: "***They** certainly did not need rank, position or title to step up to help the community.*" (Speech 2, Paragraph 4). Halimah Yacob used third person deixis *they* refers All of member of Parliament when Halimah Yacob as a member of Parliament. By using *they*, Halimah want to show that all member of Parliament in that situation who are not correspond to any specific participant-role in Halimah Yacob's speech.

3. Making a picture of individuals and to gap individuals in gatherings

They is utilized in political addresses to make a picture of other and to separation individuals in gatherings (Bramley 2001:262). In light of Bramley's hypothesis, the analyst examines the use of individual pronoun *they* by Halimah Yacob in three talks. Those are spoken to information.

The announcement from Discourse 1: "For instance, combination in lodging and schools is presently part of our social scene. Had we left them all alone, they may have taken an alternate course." (Discourse 1, Passage 7). In the specific situation, Halimah Yacob utilized *they* to gap

individuals in gatherings to give simpler case of who need guidepost to help the advancement fabricating a multiracial society.

Another statements: *"It is important for young people to do so because **they** need to know where the world is heading and the role they play."* (Speech 2, Paragraph 4, Page 2). In the statement, Halimah Yacob used *they* to divide young people in a groups because *they* are important one who need to know where the world is heading and the role of them are played.

The last example: *"Of course the two countries will have some issues from time to time, just like any other countries. But **they** should be taken in the spirit of trust and respect, and we will find solution to them."* (Speech 3, Paragraph 6). Halimah Yacob used *they* to divide Singapore and Malaysia with another countries which are should be taken in the spirit of trust and respect, and will find solution to them.

Individual deixis can be a significant piece of the discourse and can perform both enticing and key political capacity. Lawmakers will in general present the positive parts of themselves and their adversaries' negative viewpoints when giving addresses. As indicated by Allen (2007), one approach to accomplish those perspectives is to utilize explicit individual pronouns that allude to themselves or others deliberately. From the exchange point 4.2.1 in her talks, Halimah Yacob generally utilized first individual deixis in particular and plural structure. Halimah Yacob utilized explicit individual pronoun I to alludes herself as a speaker and furthermore utilized individual pronoun we to alludes herself and the crowds. Halimah Yacob utilized generally close to home pronoun I in her discourses since she needed accentuate that she eligibles to turn into the eighth leader of Singapore. She becomes a president isn't just there is no applicant who passed a Testament of Qualification yet she needs to demonstrate her sure characteristics through her own encounters before getting to be as a president by utilizing pronoun I. Halimah Yacob likewise needs to demonstrate her responsibility truly to takes care of the issues that existed in Singapore by utilizing pronoun I.

In any case, Halimah Yacob utilized pronoun I to alludes herself as opposed to utilized pronoun we as speaks to herself and her organizations. It is evident whom to put fault on when something turns out badly. At the end of the day, Halimah become the just one to be fault if there is something occur. Along these lines flaunting force isolates the Presidents from the remainder of the individuals from their organizations, and reminds the crowd that the President is the one with the most elevated specialist, most power and not hesitant to make a move when fundamental. Eventhough, Halimah Yacob utilized pronoun I which is removing herself with her admistrations yet regardless she can get duty from the crowds. For this situation the second spot is the

utilization of individual pronoun we which is allude to Halimah Yacob and the spectators. Halimah Yacob utilized individual pronoun we is to shares obligation and makes inclusion with the crowds. She additionally appeared by utilizing pronoun we that she was the president who was likewise a Singaporean and welcomed all Singaporeans to take part in administering in her legislature.

To close, Halimah Yacob utilized for the most part first individual deixis (I and we) above to control the utilization of pronouns which is to make great impacts on the crowd, for example, featuring her accomplishments, shortening separation from the group of spectators, denying or removing themselves from the obligation regarding explicit political activity, and empowering solidarity.

CONCLUSION

To close, Halimah Yacob utilized for the most part first individual deixis (I and we) above to control the utilization of pronouns which is to make great impacts on the crowd, for example, featuring her accomplishments, shortening separation from the group of spectators, denying or removing themselves from the obligation regarding explicit political activity, and empowering solidarity.

The ends depend on information finding and dialog about the kinds of individual deixis and the jobs of individual deixis found in Halimah Yacob's discourses. The author found the kinds of deixis in Halimah Yacob's discourses for the most part utilized is individual deixis. It is speaking to that in the discourses, Halimah Yacob every now and again utilized individual deixis. The author discovered first individual deixis is the most elevated utilization of individual deixis in three sorts of talks that Halimah Yacob utilized. Following this outcome, the author discovered third individual deixis in the second spot. Halimah Yacob once in a while utilized third individual deixis, when she needs to point herself and the spectators; she for the most part utilizes first individual deixis. The remaining is second individual deixis. Second individual deixis is utilized to allude to the group of spectators, Halimah Yacob lean towards utilizing comprehensive we and our, which is likewise incorporates Halimah Yacob. The author demonstrates Halimah Yacob is one of government official and Leader of Singapore who needs to feature herself in positive manner and welcome Singaporeans to help and accomplish her objectives as Leader of Singapura. In this way, that is the reason Halimah Yacob utilized first individual deixis as a dominant part in three sorts of her talks which to feature herself in positive manner and to influence the group of spectators to accomplish her objectives.

The main kind is first individual deixis that is a deictic reference that alludes to the speaker or both speaker and referent assembled which is communicated in solitary pronouns (I, me, my, mine, myself) and plural pronouns (we,

our, us, our own, ourselves). Halimah Yacob utilized first individual solitary deixis in her addresses which are alluding to herself as speaker. In, Halimah Yacob's talks, the jobs of individual pronoun I are portrayed individual in a constructive manner and feature individual characteristics, to indicate pledge to the group of spectators and individual association in issues, to pass on her supposition, to demonstrate the expert of the speaker, to advise unequivocal reference to the individual experience, and to catch the occasion. Halimah Yacob likewise utilized first individual deixis in plural pronoun of we, us, our, ourselves which allude to Halimah Yacob and the crowds. The jobs of individual pronoun we that Halimah Yacob utilized are the speaker to share the duty, to make inclusion with the crowd, and a route for the speaker itself shows talking as an agent of a gathering or association.

One, second from now sort of individual deixis is second individual deixis which is a deictic reference to an individual recognized as recipient, for example, you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves. Second individual deixis that Halimah Yacob utilized in three sorts of her discourses are distinctive relying upon the group of spectators. Halimah Yacob utilized individual pronoun "you" is to depict vague whom the speaker is alluding to.

The last, sort of individual deixis is third individual deixis that is a deictic reference to referents not distinguished as the speaker or recipient (they, them, their, theirs, themselves) and infer to the sexual orientation that articulation alludes to (he, him, his, himself, she, her, hers, herself). At that point, the jobs of individual pronoun they are makes a picture of individuals being second rate compared to another individuals, utilizes does not relate to a particular member job in the discourse occasion, makes a picture of individuals and to gap individuals in gatherings.

Individual deixis can be a significant piece of the discourse and can perform both influential and vital political capacity. Lawmakers will in general present the positive parts of themselves and their adversaries' negative angles when giving discourses. Halimah Yacob utilized explicit individual pronoun I to alludes herself as a speaker and furthermore utilized individual pronoun we to alludes herself and the crowds. Halimah Yacob utilized for the most part close to home pronoun I in her talks since she needed accentuate that she eligibles to turn into the eighth leader of Singapore. She becomes a president isn't just there is no competitor who passed a Declaration of Qualification yet she needs to demonstrate her certain characteristics through her own encounters before getting to be as a president by utilizing pronoun I. Halimah Yacob additionally needs to demonstrate her dedication genuinely to takes care of the issues that existed in Singapore by utilizing pronoun I.

In any case, Halimah Yacob utilized pronoun I to alludes herself as opposed to utilized pronoun we as speaks

to herself and her organizations. It is evident whom to put fault on when something turns out badly. At the end of the day, Halimah Yacob become the just one to be fault if there is something occur. Along these lines flaunting force isolates the Presidents from the remainder of the individuals from their organizations, and reminds the group of spectators that the President is the one with the most elevated specialist, most power and not hesitant to make a move when fundamental. Eventhough, Halimah Yacob utilized pronoun I which is separating herself with her administrations yet despite everything she can get obligation from the spectators. For this situation the second spot is the utilization of individual pronoun we which is allude to Halimah Yacob and the spectators. Halimah Yacob utilized individual pronoun we is to shares duty and makes contribution with the crowds. She additionally appeared by utilizing pronoun we that she was the president who was likewise a Singaporean and welcomed all Singaporeans to take part in administering in her administration.

To sum up, Halimah Yacob utilized for the most part first individual deixis (I and we) above to control the utilization of pronouns which is to make great consequences for the group of spectators, for example, featuring her accomplishments, shortening separation from the crowd, denying or removing themselves from the obligation regarding explicit political activity, and empowering solidarity.