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## Pragmatic Analysis of Deictic Expressions in Imran Khan’s UN Speech Delivered in 2019

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### Key Words

- deictic expressions,
- thematic analysis,
- spoken discourse,
- self and others,
- inclusiveness,
- exclusiveness

### Abstract

*This study aims to identify various types of deixis used in speech to investigate self and other deictic. It also examines the effect of person, place, and temporal deixis in spoken discourse. The qualitative descriptive method was used to interpret the deictic expressions in the speech. Imran Khan’s UN speech was collected from United Nations YouTube channel. After that, it was transcribed to identify the deictic expressions. Levinson’s (2011) theoretical framework of deixis was used to analyze the data. The results revealed that the total number of deixis was 247, in which person (189), place (26), temporal (15), social (07), and discourse (10) deixis were found. We found that “I and we” are the most frequently used deixis in the speech of Imran Khan to refer to the self and other concepts in the context in which the speech is set. Self-concept is used for the opportunity for the nation and authority, and the others deixis (they, them, he, etc.) are used for a negative attitude. The research concluded that the deictic expressions used by Imran Khan highlighted different themes such as self and others, change in climate change, and Islamophobia.*

## 1. Introduction

Political discourse plays a significant role in language. It helps leaders address their issues. In the same way, the theory of deixis is one of the aspects of pragmatics used to point out things. Political leaders use deixis to set the context in their language. Likewise, leaders address their speeches before the audience. They have some physical context to give a contextualized speech that drags people's minds towards the demands and rights they are striving for from the government. Additionally, the context is sometimes challenging to understand when deictic expressions are in an ambiguous form, and the listeners are not able to know who is speaking about whom. To fill this gap, the theory of deixis in pragmatics helps us understand the relationship between language and context. The deixis theory points out certain expressions such as persons, places, times, social, and discourse. These all are the cues to understand the context or employed meaning of an utterance in spoken or written discourse. Researchers find spoken discourse, especially speech, to be an essential theme for pragmatic analysis. In all discourse types, whether spoken or written, there are deictic expressions that use employed meaning that is not explicitly provided through words.

To date, there has been a lot of research based on deixis analysis and pragmatic analysis conducted all around the globe. To address the current trends and issues of the political scenario in Pakistan, there is little work like the deixis analysis of Imran Khan's UN speech delivered in 2019. Hence, the researchers investigate the deictic expressions and their employed meaning in Imran Khan's speech at the UN Assembly 2019.

This study aims to examine and analyze the utterances in which types of deixes are employed, as well as to determine which deixis is the most prevalent in the speech. The researchers also investigate the effect of these deictic expressions on the audience in the spoken discourse, such as self-mentioning and others and social scenarios, by indicating a specific time, place, and person. The researchers provide the essential use of pragmatic aspects and occurrences of deixis in the selected data. This research will help students and researchers of language to understand and infer the context of deictic expressions and their contextual meaning. It is also hoped that this research would help readers comprehend the deictic expressions in different texts, such as religious, political, literary, and other kinds of discourse.

## 2. Literature Review

Language is a unique human inheritance that plays a critical role in human life, including problem-solving, communication, and negotiation (Lunenburg, 2010). Individuals communicate with one another through language. Without a language, people will be unable to express their thoughts, experiences, and opinions to one another smoothly. Whether it is spoken or written, direct or indirect, sign or communicative, these are different methods or modes of expressing feelings and sharing thoughts. Furthermore, the most crucial aspect of communication is how the listener and the speaker understand the contextually independent meaning through pragmatic intended meaning. To comprehend the context, Saeed (2009) believes that the study of meaning with reference to its context or pragmatic intended meaning shows the relationship between pragmatic meaning and

speakers or writers because pragmatic meaning deals with and deciphers the external structure (Yule, 2010).

In the same way, speech is one of the modes of direct communication performed before the audience and is a simultaneous process where the speaker contextualizes the address, which shares a pragmatic intended meaning. A single person usually does it to explain the external structure as used in different speeches (see e.g., Minkhatunnakhriyah et al., 2021; Al-Hindawi et al., 2021). It can be seen as one of the most effective means of communication for the country's leaders, entrepreneurs, and speakers from different fields to motivate, encourage, and convey their message to the audience. Furthermore, when these speakers utilize language in their respective events, deixis is no exception to be observed in speeches because it is one of the concepts of pragmatics that helps them refer to person, place, time, or any other event with the help of external structure. The following section discusses deixis and its types in detail to situate the literature.

#### **a. Deixis and its types**

Deixis is a term that can have multiple meanings depending on the context. Deixis is also a word whose referent moves according to the time and space in which it is spoken (Moore, 2006). Deixis is also an aspect of pragmatics that has to do with a particular word or sentence that change depending on the circumstances. According to Levinson's study (1983) in which he states that the change of context in an utterance occurs when a situation, such as a person, place, or time changes. Deixis is concerned with how language encodes the elements of context of an utterance or speech event and, consequently, how these utterances are interpreted based on the analysis of that context. Williams (2019) states that deixis is a phenomenon of human speech in which the contextual value of the given statement is determined by the context in which it is employed. Moreover, he also claimed that the deictic words become simple to utilize between the speaker and interlocutor once you understand deixis, which reveals the relationship between language and context.

In other words, Yule (1996) believes that such statements are quite clear examples of the chunks of language that we can only comprehend and understand in the context in terms of meaning. Thus, these are technically known as deictic expressions. At first sight, deixis appears to be a very simple phenomenon. However, the phenomenon turns out to be philosophically and psychologically complex as the deictic expressions are context-dependent to a great extent in every utterance. Additionally, the context-dependent and symbolic representation of language leads to perplexities. Deixis is defined in several ways. The aforementioned definitions by different scholars have clearly explained that deictic expressions are used to point out things, such as people, places, or time. Furthermore, words such as "*here*," "*there*," "*he*," "*she*," "*I*," and "*we*," are difficult to interpret unless the context is physically given in the language when one does not know who is speaking with whom (Patmo, 2017). It is also essential to consider the types of deixis that are used in political speeches and other kinds of text to emphasize the sense of targeted message to convey and point out the context of utterance.

The deictic expression or theory of deixis presents it five types, such as person, place, temporal, social, and discourse deixis, which provides pragmatic meaning by pointing to a particular thing or an event.

The first talks about the person deixis, which is one of the types of deixis that is a deictic reference to the referred expression or points to the participant's role of reference. It is concerned with the personal pronoun that is used as a participant in a statement. The speaker, addressee, and a reference who is neither a speaker nor an addressee are included. *You or I* can refer to another person in the spoken form of language or conversation. It can be analyzed that who is speaking has a deictic role in the conversation. According to Lyons (1968), as cited by Sari (2015), the first person is used when a speaker plays an active role or speaks during the talk. The second person is referred to as the hearer in the talk, while the third person pronoun is neither the speaker nor the hearer. In social situations and public places, these pronouns must be considered for conversation, speech, or sermon use. Additionally, person deixis is socially acceptable, symbolizing the speaker's status in relation to those around him/her in society. An example of person deixis is when *Imran* says: *I am going there.*"

Place deixis is another type of deictic expression that is also known as spatial or location deixis. It mainly focuses on the location of the context and the position of the person or thing to show the deictic center and the verbs of motion, such as *come, go, and bring* (O'Keeffe et al., 2011). Levinson (2011) is of the view that the linguistic forms, such as adverbs of time and demonstrative adjectives and pronouns, are used to point out a place or location in the speech event, for instance, *here, there, and this, that, these, those*. An example of place deixis could be; stay here.

Temporal or time deixis is mainly concerned with time. The speaker can use an adverb of time, such as *now, then, today, tomorrow, this morning, this year, etc.*, to show the time during a speech to refer to the utterance used at a particular time (O'Keeffe et al., 2011). To put it in other words, it is regarded in relation to the moment at which an action occurs in order to be accurately interpreted. There is a clear identification between code times, the moment in which the utterance takes place, and receiving times, the moment of correctly receiving the utterance.

Apart from the previously mentioned types of deixis, O'Keeffe et al. (2011) have given two other types of deixis in their book, which are discourse deixis, which points out the referent elements and the portion of discourse by using *this* and *that* to point out the deictic utterances in spoken or written form of language, and social deixis, which mainly considers the social relations of gender, sex, and their role as participants in the spoken or written discourse to point them out at the event or revered place, such as; "*Excuse me, ma'am.*"

### **b. Deixis in Religious Text**

In the religious text, the preachers or any other religious leaders utilize deixis in their discourse to refer to some specific point to make the connection between the audience and religious norms. They often provide contextual links to point out things through deixis, as in the studies conducted by Anugrah (2018), who stated that deixis is a link between language and context. The researcher discussed deixis in his research from the novel Christian Bible, Genesis, chapters 6, 7, 8, and 9, to look at several types of deixis in the book. The researcher used the qualitative descriptive method to find deixis and explain their contextual meanings. In the findings of the study, the researcher found that the person deixis is the most commonly used deixis in this bible, with a usage of 192 times in the

chapters of the novel. (39.91 percent), the following deixis is 103-times-appearing location deixis (21.41 percent), the social deixis occurs 83 (17.25 percent) of the time, while the time deixis occurs 66 percent of the time (13.72 percent). After these findings, the researcher concluded that the Deixis reveals the relationship between the structure of language and the context, which cannot be separated and should be expressed contextually.

Similarly, another research conducted by Abdulameer (2019) discussed the religious text in which the sermon of the Imam was analyzed to examine the contextual cues in the sermon. He collected data from Imam John Startling as a sample for the study to analyze the use of person, place, and time deixis in his presented lecture at the American mosque. The researcher has only pointed out the deixis to determine the intentional meaning of formal speech in religious texts. The findings of the study have claimed that the person deixis is used with a higher frequency than another deixis, and third-person deixis is used explicitly for God in religious texts. In religious texts, the speaker usually utters pointing words, which in the language provide context for discussing previous and present actions, such as prophet stories, etc.

#### **c. Deixis in Novels and News Article**

Literary language and the language of journalism play a pivotal role in producing expressions with the implied meaning that can be interpreted with the help of pragmatic intended meaning because in both areas of languages, writers express their thought and indicates the event of the context through deictic expressions. As a result, deictic expression helps writers point out the expressions where the emphasis is given to highlight the event, state, and issue through novels and news articles. To analyze newspaper articles, Setiakawanti et al. (2018), in their study, asserted that there is person, place, and time deixis used in the articles of Jakarta Post, and the findings of the study show that the number of person deixis is more significant than all other types of deixis in the selected articles. Additionally, the researchers used quantitative methods to analyze the data and find the results. On the other hand, Afrilian et al. (2019) examined different types of deixis in the novel *Night Whisper*, which was written by Judith McNaught, and which they used as a theoretical framework by Levinson (1963) along with the theory of meaning by Chaer (2013) to carry out the research. The researchers used qualitative methods to accomplish the means of the research objectives, as the study aimed to analyze the position, meaning, and context of deixis employed by the speaker. Additionally, the researchers used an observational method to collect them from the chapters of the novel, which totaled fifty-six in number. The researchers concluded the study with the findings of person, place, time, social, and discourse deixis, which are to be understood in different contexts. The context of these deixes is based on the context of utterances used in the novel.

#### **d. Deixis in Political Discourse/Speeches**

Political discourse is of great interest to researchers for analyzing deixis and its contextual use in political language. Political discourse has also been the contextual use of language. Deictic expressions are of great concern in these situations to relate to people, pointing to time, connecting discourse, and placing a particular utterance in situations. Different political speakers use deictic expressions, such as "we," to refer to the society and nation

being discussed. The discourse can be inferred based on the context in which that utterance is uttered (Minkhatunnakhriyah et al., 2021). Political discourse, in particular, either spoken or written, is to be presented by political leaders in their speeches. That sort of speech is designed to be recognized and understood by the masses to convey or inspire them explicitly or implicitly while making a speech (Rafiq Moheddin, 2020).

Researchers have investigated in their research the discourse analysis phenomenon and deictic expressions in political speeches to refer to specific objects and ideas. Moreover, the already existing researches provide an overview of how the researchers have observed the nature of deictic expressions in political speeches.

Likewise, Haselow (2020) discussed political discourse and spoken language. Moreover, he also discussed that there may be a strong connection between syntactic structures and the stances the speakers take in their speeches, which can also be the addressee's attitude or opinion while making a speech. However, Al-Hindawi et al. (2021) stated in their study that the relationship between language and context is intended with the help of positioning of words through deixis in the form of person, place, gestural, and symbolic deixis. The study rendered the types of deixis and the context of deixis to interpret the meaning in which the utterance was used. As a result, they belonged to the realm of pragmatics, which considers the context of language. They had focused on the contextual use of bullying in the political speeches of Donald Trump. The scholars concluded their study by saying that Donald Trump has successfully bullied his opponents by employing various bullying methods. He publicly ridiculed his opponents by defining them in terms of goodness and evilness while simultaneously proclaiming himself as the ideal leader for the United States.

The present study focuses on political discourse, with the Prime Minister's speech serving as a sample to contextually and pragmatically analyze deixis. Additionally, the present study is the amalgamation of both political discourse (speech) and pragmatic analysis of deixis in Imran Khan's UN speech in 2019. The pragmatic analysis is used to gain a more in-depth understanding of the context of the speech. It investigates and answers the question of how and what is spoken by the speakers and the purpose behind the deictic expressions. This study also explores and utilizes the contextual use of deixis employed in the premier's political discourse in his speech at the UN conference in 2019. Finally, deictic expressions refer to the context of an utterance, which is preferred in every political leader's speech to engage the audience's emotions and self, along with the choice of words to make the utterance influential and effective. The present study identifies and points out the types of deixis in Imran Khan's UN speech in 2019.

The present study aims to answer the following questions:

- a) What are the different types of deixis used in Imran Khan's UN speech 2019?
- b) How self and other concepts are contextually used through deictic expression?

### **3. Research Methodology**

The researchers have used the descriptive qualitative method to assess the data; qualitative research is used to explore the worth and quality of relationships and material that is commonly referred to as descriptive research (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). The descriptive

qualitative method helped us in the interpretation of the deictic expressions and how the communicative purpose is achieved by the speaker through deictic expressions.

The data for this study was Imran Khan’s speech delivered on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2019 at the United Nations General Assembly which was collected from YouTube. The length of the speech was 50 minutes and 40 seconds. First, we watched the video then transcribed it manually. The total word count of the speech was twenty-five hundred seventy-seven (2577). The transcribed data helped in the identification and classification of the dietic expressions.

The whole speech was analyzed by applying the theory of deixis proposed by Levinson (2011). The researchers followed a pattern in which all the deixes were analyzed meticulously. Initially, the researchers read the transcribed speech to find out the deixis used in it. Secondly, the deictic expressions were classified and were presented in percentages in tabular form. Thirdly, the deictic expressions were interpreted, and different themes were explored to know the communicative intention of the speaker.

**4. Results and Discussion**

Analysis in this research is done through classifying and categorizing the deictic expressions in Imran Khan’s speech addressed in the 75<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly 2019, in which he raised his voice against the growing issues of climate change, Islamophobia, and other significant issues were taken into consideration.

The Table 1 below shows the results of all the deixis types and their frequency. There is a high frequency of person deixis used in the speech. The premier used person deixis to show self and others or positive attitude (self) and negative attitude (others) identity by using words such as *me, us, you, them, and him* to contextualize and point out the people. On the other hand, the place deixis is being used 26 times and less than person deixis and more than time deixis, which is 15 in number. The discourse deixes are used 10 times in the speech to connect the portion of the discourse, and the social deixes, in the end, are used 7 times, the least used in the speech to show the social relationship. The research conducted by Ricca and Johan (2021) concluded that in Joe Biden's Presidential victory speech, he used first person deixis most as "I" 45 times and "we" 37 times to show a positive view of his future endeavor, humbleness, and we for the opportunities to come in the country. This research focuses on the main types of deixis that premier Imran Khan uses. The analysis of speech is divided into themes such as self and others, the threat of climate change, and Islamophobia. Deictic expressions are shown with some emphasis on the person, place, time, and social deixis.

**Table 1**  
**Frequency of the deixis in Imran Khan’s UN speech 2019**

| S.No | Types Deixis  | Frequency | Percentages |
|------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1    | Person Deixis | 189       | 68.97       |
| 2    | Place Deixis  | 26        | 10.5        |

|   |                  |            |      |
|---|------------------|------------|------|
| 3 | Time Deixis      | 15         | 6.07 |
| 4 | Discourse Deixis | 10         | 4.04 |
| 5 | Social Deixis    | 07         | 2.83 |
|   | <b>Total</b>     | <b>247</b> |      |

**a. Self and Others**

Personal deixis, as mentioned in the literature review, are the utterances in which the first personal pronoun such as *I, we, my, me, us, and our*, the self or the speaker or addressee who utters the utterance (Lyons, 1968, as cited by Sari, 2015), The self-mentioning has been used by the premier in the commencement of speech with the following utterances, such as:

A) *I stand **here** at this forum of world leaders, where **we** have a chance to discuss the problems the world is facing.*

Imran Khan commences his speech by using the above-mentioned utterance with self-mentioning or first-person deixis to point out himself and the purpose of being there in the UN 2019 speech to raise his voice against some genuine issue the world, especially Pakistan, is facing. He has used self-mentioning twice. One is “*I*” and the other one is “*we*” which points to all of the people around the world. The premier is also considering himself as an opportunity and showing a positive attitude by using “*I*” self-mention, which can make people cautious about the rising issue of climate change, as discussed in section 4.2. The pragmatic intended meaning assumes Imran Khan’s worrisome about the situation of the world in general and Pakistan in specific, where people would get into trouble if climate change increases, the death ratio increases, and the health deteriorates because of the change in the climate.

B) *I especially came to **this** forum despite a difficult time in **my** country, facing challenges... I would not have come had there not been a very urgent problem that the world must address.*

In these utterances, the premier shows his gratitude for addressing and the purpose of joining the 74<sup>th</sup> session of the UN assembly by using the first-person pronoun “*I and my*”. In the same utterance, he shows his worries about the problem which will be faced by Pakistan in the future. He is pointing to the forum by using the demonstration “*this forum*” to stress the difficulty people of Pakistan are facing. “*I*” in the last utterance shows the dignity of the premier and tries to mitigate the harshness in his words. His sole purpose is to make the UN aware of an escalating problem in Pakistan. “*I and we*” are the most common self-mentions used in the speech that directly or inclusively point to the people of Pakistan and the premier himself. As for as deictic expressions are concerned, Imran Khan shows the critical phase of Pakistan by specifying it before the leaders of the world that you are the ones who can help face the challenges. Otherwise, Pakistan would struggle with all the issues.

The third person pronoun or in personal deixis *they, he, she, and it* is known as the deictic expressions used for others concept being addressed in the talk, utterance. Imran Khan uses

both self and others utterances in his speech to cast light on others or 3<sup>rd</sup> persons. These deictic expressions are also referenced in his speech, such as:

*C) The rich countries must show political will; **they** cannot allow **this** flight of capital from poor countries through corruption”.*

It can be seen in the extract above that “*they*” in bold form is used as pointing to one of the referents in the sentences, which is referring back to the affluent countries, which are neither addressee nor the listeners in the present situation. It shows otherness in the context, as stated by Levinson (1983) cited by O’Keeffe et al. (2011), that the third-person pronoun such as *he, she, and they* are often used to refer to people who aren’t speakers or addressees. However, they can also refer to the speaker or listener. It (*they*) can also be considered as the negative image of the rich countries, which is portrayed through the use of others deixis. Moreover, the othering concept in the speech also points out the negative integrity of the countries who have capital and control the capital, such as the IMF controlled by America who rules the developing countries by providing them debt. The poor countries have been submerged into corrupt systems and bad governance. As a result, they come forward to get help from the developed countries to get capital from them.

The main focus is on others in this regard, as in the following utterances:

*D) We even caught **their** spy Kulbhushan Yadav who admitted to crimes. Instead of sharing proof of any Pakistani’s alleged involvement in the Pulwama attack, **they** tried to bomb us. We retaliated. We captured **their** pilot but returned **him** the **next day** because we did not want the situation to escalate.*

In this extract, the premier uses self-mentioning with exclusive “*we*” and the mentioning of others by using “*they, their, and him*” to point to the people. In the initial part of the extract, “*we and us*” are used exclusively, which refers to the Pakistan Army who caught the Indian spy. It shows the positive image of Pakistan, where people do not want to wage wars but want to live peacefully. However, the word “*they*” refers to the Indian army and politicians who hate Pakistan terribly, and they are shown as bad-tempered and rude by using the concept of otherness. Additionally, “*him*” refers to the person who had an airstrike, being caught by the Pakistanis and the “*next day*” refers to the time in which the spy was sent back to his country. Thus, other concepts reflect the negative side of the people. The premier uses otherness to show a clear picture of people who are anti-Pakistanis. Furthermore, this shows that the Indian army wants to repeat the history of wars that, without any doubt, will smash the economy of the countries. The premier also shows his sympathetic and kind nature by indicating the treatment of the pilot of India, whose helicopter was crashed and captured by the Pakistani army.

### **b. The threat of Climate Change**

The threat of climate change is another theme of Imran Khan’s UN speech in 2019, where he raises his voice against the change in greenhouse effects by using certain deictic expressions; the pronoun “*we*” can be used inclusively and exclusively in referent expressions, such as:

A) *Pakistan is among the top 10 nations in the world affected by climate change. We depend on our rivers, we are mainly an agricultural country. 80 percent of our water comes from glaciers and these are melting at an alarming pace.*

In the extract, Imran Khan makes a severe note by using inclusive "we" as defined by O'Keeffe et al. (2011) in their book pragmatic in use to represent the nation of Pakistan which would face climate change as a critical situation in the future. The time deixis is also used with the complex use of temporal deixis, which is known as tense, through which the premier expects the severe problem to be faced by the country. The utterances starting from "we depend on" indicate inclusive use for all the people of Pakistan. He also mentions that Pakistan has no other source of earnings as it is an agricultural country that requires a lot of water to cultivate the land. Furthermore, in our country, the water comes from the mountains and glaciers, which are going towards destruction or melting, which will cause difficult times for the people of Pakistan. Imran Khan indicates that there is a bad time for the people of Pakistan. Additionally, the premier is also showing the dependency on these resources. Otherwise, they will affect the economy of the country radically.

B) *"I have seen a lot of leaders about this".*

In this utterance, the premier uses the self-mention "I" to refer to his experience in which he has seen people who failed to stand against the growing climate change all around the world, and "this" as a proximal demonstrative which shows the spatial deixis to refer to the problem mentioned earlier in the script. To mention the issue of climate change, Imran Khan has shown his thoughtful and insightful idea, so to curb this change, there are more than a billion trees will be planted in five years in Pakistan to lessen the greenhouse effect on our environment. Furthermore, the premier, with the help of deictic expression, shows his concern about the growing critical problem that, if it happens, Pakistan's economy would topple down at a great level because the country has already been facing the troubles of ice-melting, rise in sea, and gases emitted from companies.

### **c. Islamophobia**

In the third theme, the researcher provides the results he has taken. In the speech, Imran Khan uses inclusive "we" to explain the status of Muslims in European countries, such as:

A) *"We have faced Islamophobia while traveling abroad; and in European countries, it is marginalizing Muslim communities".*

In the utterance, Imran Khan includes him and other people of Pakistan as a whole which determines that the premier points the nation to have been known as terrorists in the eyes of Western people. He uses inclusive 'we' to refer to the government of Pakistan that we are marginalized and have been excluded from peace and harmony. Additionally, Self-mention is also contextualized as the positive image of the country that must be addressed before these people in the assembly. He also stresses that the Muslim communities are not violators of peace but like to prevail in peace worldwide. To build a positive image in the above-mentioned countries, Imran Khan represents not only his country, but he attracts the general reverence of the Muslim world that is marginalized and called terrorist all around Europe.

In the same way, Imran Khan uses place or spatial deixis to refer to address the issue clearly, such as:

B) *My point here is that we must address this issue. Post 9/11, the war against radical Islam*".

In the above extract, the premier uses first-person possessive *my* and proximal demonstrative (place deixis) to bring out the issue that must be addressed before the world leaders to make a clear image of the Muslims who do not spread any racial or involvement in any kind of terrorist attack. His use of person deixis is inferred as the premier reports the point humbly because he does not want Muslims to be hatred and known to be the peace-breakers. Person and place (*here*) deixes are often used to make the context more convenient, and he emphasized the central issue of the themes mentioned above. Moreover, in the second part of the utterance, demonstrative/spatial deixis is used, which refers to radical Islam, which includes extremism or Islamic extremism. It is linked with the beliefs associated with the religion of Islam. Imran Khan is explanatory in tone here in addressing the serious issue which has negatively impacted the Muslims of the world. While explaining the Post-9/11 war, Imran Khan continues his speech by representing the behavior of the Eastern countries and India, which still believe that Muslims cannot live with peace and harmony. However, wars have brought destruction to the countries wherever waged.

We have also found temporal deixis, which points out the time of the context, such as:

C) *"American called them freedom fighter then"*,

In this utterance, "*then*" is the time deixis, which presents the later results of being called a terrorist. "*Them*", on the other hand, refers to otherness and shows the negative image of the people who promote Islamophobia. Additionally, the people who violate peace for the sake of religion are known as freedom fighters who do not think of humanity and a peace-making society. Thus, the premier cleverly chose the deixes and used them meticulously to talk about the consequences of the incidents, which were blamed on the Muslims by the Americans and other western countries. Social deixis, such as "*Mr. President*", encodes the social identity and points to the head or the president of the assembly. It is also creating social territory by pointing to the president.

In the same way, there is discourse deixis, which indicates the portion of discourse as in the following extract taken from the speech presents:

D) *This is the time when you, the United Nations, must urge India to lift the curfew; to free the 13,000 Kashmiris who have disappeared meanwhile and this is the time when the UN must insist on Kashmir's right to self-determination!*

In these utterances, "*this*" has been used to refer to the discourse ahead uttered by the speaker to represent the issue in Kashmir. Imran Khan warns United Nations to take abrupt action against the Indian army, which has been attacking the people of Kashmir. Imran Khan asks the UN to urge India to lift the curfew and get the Kashmiri people free from the cruelty of their Army. The Premier uses an authoritative and enforcing tone in the last utterance, and he suggests the UN for taking action against India, or else there will be war which will cause bloodshed and genocide in Kashmir. Additionally, Imran Khan believes in peace and friendly relationship with the neighboring countries or the states of the countries.

However, he makes India responsible for the consequence in the future, as their armed forces are enforcing their power on the innocent people of Kashmir. Imran Khan insists the UN president to set the people of Kashmir free from the curfew and humiliation.

Finally, based on the results, it can be concluded that personal deixes, such as “*I and we*” inclusively and exclusively to give hope for the betterment of the country, are the most commonly utilized and used as compared to other types of deixis in UN speech 2019 by Imran Khan. According to Wiguna et al. (2019), the person deixis is often conveyed through the person’s grammatical type, which replaces personal pronouns to transmit things like community, appropriate names, and private pronoun compounds. It is noted that person deixis is the dominating deixis in most of the speeches analyzed. Anugrah (2018) found a higher frequency of person deixis in the novel Christian Bible, chapters 6, 7, 8, and 9. Abdulameer (2019), in the same way, concluded the same results he got from the religious lecture addressed by Imam John Startling. On the other hand, Minkhatunnakhriyah et al. (2021) came up with the results that personal pronouns are used to encode community as the Indonesian diplomat used “*we*” to refer to Indonesian society, spatial deixis is used to demonstrate something near and time deixis is pointing to the time of speech and context in which it was presented. This study is different in context from the above-mentioned studies done by the aforementioned scholars. This study provides the thematic analysis that, to some extent, was missing in the previous studies. There is a lot of work being done on the analysis of speech pragmatically. However, the deixis analysis of Imran Khan's 2019 UN speech has not been carried out to achieve the objectives of the study.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that Imran Khan's 2019 UN speech used nearly every person, place, time, social, and discourse deixes. In the transcribed speech, we found that the first-person pronoun predominately serves as the focus., for instance, “*I and we*”. “*I*” refers to the self or Imran Khan, who is the speaker, and we, on the other hand, have been used including inclusive “*we*” in which Imran Khan includes himself with the whole nation, exclusive “*we*” which is used to indicate the people of Pakistan and Muslim countries excluding Imran Khan. In addition, self-mention deixis is used to show a positive attitude, the opportunity for the nation, and authority in nature. Furthermore, place deixis, also known as the demonstration, and pointing to something near (proximal) or far (distal) speaker's statement (Levinson, 2011). Place deictic expressions are used to give stress on the point which should be addressed. Time deixis is used to refer to a particular time, such as “*then*” to refer to an already occurred incident in the past. Likewise, discourse deixis is used to call off terrorist attacks. The paper also concluded that there are almost self and other themes all around the speech to make the UN realize the negative thinking about the Muslim countries. Temporal, social, and discourse deixis have been used very low frequency in speech. The paper will help understand the role of deixis and the pragmatic use of language in political discourse. The study also contributes to establishing a meaningful interaction between the masses and their political leaders. By understanding self and othering concepts through deictic expressions, there emerges a better mode of communication for any political manifesto to be understood and analyzed. Lastly, deixis also helps in comprehending the context and pragmatic meaning of the speech.

The researchers have limited their work to deictic expression in the speech due to the time, and the data was only used to investigate the deictic expressions. Future researchers can examine non deictic and deictic expressions in the speech and can compare the pragmatic intended meaning through presupposition.

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