DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF LANY'S ALBUM

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ABSTRACT

This study is examined the pragmatics aspect of deixis in the lyrics of Lany's Album. Deixis describes linguistic elements which specifically refer to the spatial, temporal and personal aspects of a speech. Lany is one of the most well-known singer in the world which has several albums and one of the popular album is A Beautiful Blur. This study was applied descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data were two of lyrics from Lany's Album. The data were collected by documenting and taking note. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by classifying the types of deixis based on Levinson's theory person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. The results of this study indicated that 1) there are three types of deixis used in two of songs from Lany's Album; person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis and social deixis, 2) the dominant types of deixis which found by the researcher in those songs was person deixis.

Keywords: Deixis, Lany's Album, Pragmatics, Song Lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

As a bridge of communication among people in the world, language is an crucial part that cannot be separated to the human daily life. Every language are used to express feelings, emotion ideas or even a desire in spoken or written form. Knott and Sanders (1998) stated that the definition of language represents the most comprehensive and efficient means of communicating ideas, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to others; therefore, Isphording and Otten (2014) present two interpretations of language. Firstly, language serves as a tool to mold thoughts and feelings, desires and actions, which can be used to affect others and be affected in return. Secondly, language serves as a distinct indicator of positive and negative personalities, a clear representation of family and nation, and a definitive marker of human dignity. Language in society is not only as a communication media but it also as an An appliance used to express aesthetic preferences or human beauty via literary art can be observed in advertisements and entertainment that manifest in society, including music, films, and so on.

Song is one of the media which used to entertain people in society. Songs are produced vocally, carry linguistic meaning, and possess melody (Griffe 1992, p. 3). Thus, it can be concluded that a song is a musical composition that features words which have linguistic significance and are performed by a vocalist. Lany is well known as a pop band who is succeed in producing many songs. Lots of Lany songs lyrics are delivered a linguistics meaning and its related to the human society. They gained their popularity by composing heartfelt lyrics which rich of love, heartbreak and nostalgic vibes. Hidayah (2019) explained that song lyrics can inspire and convey messages about life. Lyrics often have stanzas that tell a story and a refrain that repeats after each verse. When people listen to songs, they try to understand both the lyrics and the deeper meaning behind them. This deeper understanding is examined in the field of pragmatics, which studies what speakers mean.

Pragmatics is a branches of linguistics which take an important role in human society. Based on Pupier (2006), pragmatics is a study of meaning components which are systematically abstracted away internal formation of content or logical form, then Yule (1996:3) explained that pragmatics is the study of what speaker's meaning. Pragmatics itself has sub-studies which is interesting to be analyzed, it is deixis. Deixis refers to the study of indexical or deictic expressions in language, such as you, now, today, and similar terms (Lugina et al.,2019). Deixis is categorized in five types, these are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis (Levinson,1983:68 as cited in Purba, 2018). Based on that explanation above, in this research the researchers focus on finding the type of deixis that exist in 2 popular Lany's song which released in Beautiful Blur Album these are Out of My League and XXL. Hence, the researcher also analyzes it descriptively.

2. RESEARCH METODOLOGY

In this research, the researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method. This method is focused on describing the phenomena or event happened and its relevancies between one phenomenon to others. Based on Sugiyono (2019), the descriptive qualitative method is a research approach used to analyzed a natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique are carried out in triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative and ist emphasize on the generalization.The data source used in this research are two song lyrics from Lany, they are XXL and Out of My League that is categorized into 3 types. These two songs lyrics were chosen by the researcher because some of these song lyrics contained of deictic words, types and references. To collecting the data, the researcher applied documentary and taking note. These are the steps to collect the data such as : First the researcher listened to both songs in ordert o comprehending the lyrics in detail, Second, the researcher found out the script lyrics on internet. Third, the researcher marked all the lyrics of the chosen lyrics to be analyzed. After that, the researcher analyzed the data by classifying the types of deixis based on Levinson's theory and tabulating the deixis data.

3. LITERATUR REVIEW

This section discusses the literature statements and various related studies which includes several concern such as: pragmatics, deixis, song and previous study.

A. Pragmatics

As a part of linguistics field pragmatics concern on the language role employs which signifies it's accepted on the context and situations. Pragmatics Yule (1996:4) describes pragmatics as the examination of the connection between linguistic forms and the individuals who use these forms. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics focuses on four main areas:

1. Pragmatics examines speaker meaning.
2. Pragmatics explores contextual meaning.
3. Pragmatics investigates how more can be communicated than what is explicitly stated.
4. Pragmatics analyzes the expression of relative distance.

From Yule's definition, pragmatics pertains to the investigation of the aforementioned four aspects. From the first aspect, it can be concluded that pragmatics deals with speaker meaning. Subsequently, context can significantly affect the speaker's meaning, particularly regarding what individuals signify in a specific context. Next, it involves how listeners are able to infer the meaning behind what is said to derive an understanding of the speaker's intended message. Finally, it relates to the concept of relative distance and closeness. Hence Stalnaker's definition is clearer (see Hatim and Mason 1991:59) as he asserts that pragmatics is the exploration of the objectives for which sentences are employed, along with the real-world circumstances under which a sentence may be suitably utilized as an utterance. Consequently, Mey (1993:42) defines pragmatics

as the investigation of the circumstances of human language usage as they are influenced by the context of society. Additionally, Leech (1983:6) indicates that pragmatics is the analysis of meanings concerning speech situations.

However, Levinson (1983:9) stated that pragmatics is the examination of the relationship between a language and the context that are grammaticalized or encoded within the structure of a language. In summary, pragmatics is the investigation of how the listener comprehends what is meant even when it is not explicitly stated, as the speaker does not directly convey their meaning to the hearer. Furthermore, the study of pragmatics is not solely concerned with the meaning of a language but also with how an individual can interpret the meaning of a language based on its context and structure. Pragmatic dimensions of meaning involve the interplay between an expression of utterance and the interpretation of components within that expression.

The scope of pragmatics consists of several areas as a subdivision of linguistics. As stated by Horn and Ward (2006), these areas include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, reference, deixis, and definiteness and indefiniteness.

B. Deixis

Deixis is a significant area of study within pragmatics, semantics, and linguistics. Deixis denotes the phenomenon where comprehending the meaning of specific words and phrases in a statement necessitates contextual information. Words or phrases that depend on contextual information to express meaning are termed deictic. Levinson, (1983:68 as cited in Purba, 2018) identifies five categories of deixis. These include person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Furthermore, social deixis can be utilized through utterances, written text, drama scripts, poems, song lyrics, and so on. Person deixis positions an entity concerning the location of the speaker and/or listener (Green, 2008). First and second person pronouns generally refer to the participants engaging in the speech, while third person pronouns refer to the non-participant or narrated entity. Here are some kinds of person deixis:

Table 1.1 Person Deixis

English	Singular	Plural
1st person	I/me	We/us
2nd person	You	You
3rd person	He/him, She/her, It	They/them

(Cruse, 2000: 320 & the researcher's data, 2000)

Another category of deixis is spatial deixis. According to Levinson (2011), as cited in Asmarita and Haryudin (2019), spatial deixis concentrates on relating to a place in statements and illustrates the position of the location between the speakers and the listeners. Temporal deixis represents another class of deictic expressions. Temporal deixis is also referred to as time deixis. Wicaksono (2019) characterizes temporal deixis as involvement in the encoding of temporal time points and distances according to the context provided by the speaker. It relates to a speech event, taking place at any point in relation to the time of conversation, and is therefore marked by tense, time adverbs, and sometimes by place prepositions such as in the evening, at midnight, on time. The timing of an event signaled and depicted by time and tense establishes the deictic center in the speaker's statement. Social deixis is the creation of a form grounded in social distinctions that pertains to the roles of the speaker and listener, especially in various aspects concerning social disparities (Levinson, 1985). Additionally, Wicaksono (2019) stated that social deixis may refer to the social identity of an individual amidst differences or the people involved in a speech event. It

can be inferred that social deixis is a type of deixis that pertains to social exchanges in speech. Here is the example of social deixis :

A : Have a good night!
B : You too.

Deixis discourse aids in the interpretation or comprehension of spoken or written dialogue (Wiguna, Anggraeni, Nuramalia, and Sadikin, 2018). Discourse deixis is the encoding of referential profits to a developing discourse that in the utterance refers to certain profits of the discourse that include the utterances.

C. Song

Some individuals believe that songs can be a source of revenue. Songs emerge almost daily in our lives, whether it is by happenstance or intentionally. Song lyrics serve as a reflection of an individual's thoughts regarding something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. A song is a work composed of lyrics and music, where the purpose of the lyrics is to be sung, aimed at evoking a corresponding feeling or emotion related to a specific topic (Guerra, 2016). Therefore, a song intertwines melody and vocals composed of words (Pratiwi, 2018). People typically listen to songs to relax, as a pastime, and to elevate their mood.

According to Wikipedia, a song is a creative mode of expression grounded in sound, usually regarded as a single (and frequently independent) piece of music featuring distinct and fixed pitches, patterns, and structures. The words of a song are often of a poetic, rhyming character, although they may also consist of religious verses or free prose.

D. Previous Study

In every research, there must have a previous study to make it as reference or even a comparison when it conducted. Hence, here are two previous studies that had chosen by the researcher. First by Nia Kurniati and Acep Haryudin from IKIP Siliwangi, titled *A Deixis Analyisis of Song Lyrics in Hello by Adele.* The aims of this research is to analyze the three types of deixis in Adele's song lyrics. This study utilized a descriptive qualitative approach. The data were extracted from one of the three song lyrics in Adele's album 25 titled Hello for the purpose of identifying and categorizing the deixis into their respective types (person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis). From the results and discussion, it can be concluded that all deixis identified in the song lyrics amounts to 53 words comprising various types of deixis. The person deixis was identified in Adele's song as the predominant type (43 deictic words or 75%). In the second position, spatial deixis is the most prevalent (9 deictic words or 17%), and in the final position is temporal deixis (4 deictic words or 8%).

Second research by Khoirul Mashyur Eko Sukarno Putra and Rochmat Budi Santoso from Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta University, entitled *An Analysis of Pragmatics Deixis in Social Media.* This research is conducted to determine the types of deixis and their meanings in social media (TikTok and Youtube Channel). This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach as the data was analyzed and each finding was presented in narrative format. In this, the various types of deixis found on social media (Tik Tok and YouTube channel) are. The researcher identified personal deixis. There is only I in the first person, You and We in the second. The third person contains only It. There are also there, that, this, and here for spatial deixis. The temporal deixis includes January, then, a minute, now, and early in the year. The discourse deixis consists of But. Based on the results of this study, personal deixis occurs 26 times, spatial deixis appears 6 times, temporal deixis occurs 5 times, and discourse deixis appears 2 times.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From both of those songs, Out of My League and XXL, the researchers found types of deixis include person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis and social deixis. The types of deixis mentioned are varied and have specific meanings. More detailed explanations will be given below.

1. Person deixis

Person deixis is directly connected to the grammatical classifications of person. These data below shows the number of person deixis that researcher has found on both song.

Table. 2 Number of Person Deixis

Song	Personal deictic words		
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
XXL	I (4 data), my (2 data), me (1 datum), we (3 data), our (1 datum)	You (6 data)	It (1 datum)
Out Of My League	I (12 data), my (5 data), me (2 data), mine (1 datum)	-	She (11 data), it (2 data)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the total of person deixis is 51 data from both songs. The lyrics which contain person deixis is "*But nothin' like you in my hoodie, double-XL".* These lyrics contains 2 data person deixis that is you and my. Deictic *you* refers to the girl who the singer's miss. M*y* refers to the singer. *My* is the first person deixis because it includes the speaker who as singular possessive pronoun object. Meanwhile *you* is the second person deixis because it includes the person who is being addressed. Another one is lyrics which contain third person deixis is "*She's out of my league in every single way".* Deictic *she* refers to the girl who he loved.

2. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis concern with the encoding of temporal points and intervals in relation to the moment at which the statement was articulated or written note recorded. These data below shows the number of temporal deixis that has found by the researcher.

Table. 3 Number of Temporal Deixis

Song	Temporal Deictic words
XXL	2018 (1 datum), still (2 data), forever (1 datum), ever (1 datum), every night (1 datum), always (2 data)
Out Of My League	Matter of time (1 datum), ever (1 datum), again (1 datum), yet (1 datum), sometimes (1 datum), never (1 datum)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the total of temporal deixis is 14 data. The temporal deixis shown above indicate the timing use in the song lyrics. First data for temporal deixis is 2018 in the lyrics "*All my favorite songs are from 2018"* and the next data for the deictic words ever also again are in the lyrics "*Sometimes I think that if she left, how could I ever love again?"*

3. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis refers to the delineation of places in relation to anchorage points within the speech event.

Table. 4 Number of Spatial Deixis

Song	Spatial Deictic words
XXL	around the world (1 datum), small-town (1 datum), desert (2 data), home (1 datum), backseat (1 datum), Bowery Hotel (1 datum), Hollywood (1 datum), California (1 datum), in my hoodie (1 datum)
Out Of My League	Bar (1 datum), home (1 datum), my place (1 datum)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the total of spatial deixis are 13 data. First data in the XXL song lyrics is *around the world* that can be found in the lyrics "*We flew around the world"*. It refers to the place where the singer and his crush can be with. Another data come from Out Of My League song lyrics is *Bar* that can be found in the lyrics "*she loves the bar"*. Bar is a spatial deixis refers to a place for having drinks.

4. Social Deixis

Social deixis is reference to the social attributes of, or differences among, the participants or referents in a communication event. it also utilized to differentiate social status.

Table. 5 Number of Social Deixis

Song	Social Deictic words
XXL	Superstar (1 datum), Miss Americana (1 datum), Baby (1 datum)
Out Of My League	Sweetheart (1 datum), queen (1 datum), my princess (1 datum)

Based on the data above it can be seen the total of the social deixis are 6 data. First data found in the lyrics "*Miss Americana and all my friends love ya"*. Deictic word *Miss* is refer to the social attributes from a woman who didn't marry. Next data comes from the *Out Of My League* song lyrics which is the word queen from *"A quintessential beauty queen"*. Queen refers to social attributes from woman social status.

5. **CONCLUSION**

From the following discussion above, the researcher finally concludes that 2 songs from Lany's Album lyrics use all types of deixis which are person, temporal, spatial and social. The person deixis is used includes three types of person deixis. The total of person deixis is 51. Temporal deixis also found in this research, the total of temporal deixis is 14 data, they are *2018, still, ever, forever, always, every night*, and so on. Spatial deixis found in this research are 13 data they are *around the world, home, Hollywood, Bar and so on.* Thus, social deixis also found in this research with the total of data are 6 data, they are Sweetheart, queen, my princess, Miss Americana, Baby, and Superstar.

The researcher notes that using deixis helps describe the roles of personal pronouns, time, and demonstratives. It connects the statement to the relationships of person, space, and time. This approach is useful in understanding the meaning behind who, where, and when the statement is made.

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