A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN LEWIS CAPALDI *"DIVINELY UNINSPIRED TO A HELLISH EXTENT (EXTENDED EDITION)"* ALBUM

AThesis

Submittedas Partial Fulfillment of theRequirements for S1-Degree

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ABSTRACT

A thesis entitled A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)" Album discusses about types of deixis which are being used by the writer of song lyrics. The purpose of this research was to find out the types of deixis, dominant deixis, and reference meaning in Someone You Loved, Before You Go, and Hold Me While You Wait song lyrics which were used by the writer of the song.

This research is expected to give several contributions toward semantics approach, especially in deixis. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method as research design and the data were collected by searching, reading, coding, and categorizing the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi in " Divinely Uninspired to Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)" Album. The last step was the researcher analyzed the data which supported by the concept of Levinson's theory.

The findings of this research showed that there were some types of deixis which were used by the writer of the song, they were personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Meanwhile, the dominant types ofdeixis in the song lyrics of divinely uninspired to a hellish extent (extended edition) album (someone you love, before you go, hold me while you wait) in total fall into personal deixis which show by the data that personal deixis appears more than seventeen times in song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi. Lastly, the song lyrics which contained a lot of personal deixis fall into someone you lovedwhich has 21 deixis inside the lyric.

Keywords: Deixis, Function of Deixis, Semantics, Song Lyrics, and Type of Deixis.

DECLARATION

Here by, I state this thesis entitled "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to Hellish Extent (Extended Edition) Album" is completely my own work, I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, January 2022
Declared by,

LESSA AUDINA RACHMAN
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APPROVAL

Title : **A DEIXIS ANALYIS OF SONG LYRICS IN LEWIS CAPALDI " DIVINELY UNINSPIRED TO HELLISH EXTENT (EXTENDED EDITION)" ALBUM**

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ADMISSION

A research proposal entitled: **A DEIXIS ANALYIS OF SONG LYRICS IN LEWIS CAPALDI " DIVINELY UNINSPIRED TO HELLISH EXTENT (EXTENDED EDITION)" ALBUM**, by: Lessa Audina Rachman, NPM: 1611040397, Study Program: English Education was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, July 15th 2022.

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MOTTO

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قُلِ ٱنظُرُواْ مَاذَا فِى ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ ۚ وَمَا تُغْنِى ٱلْءَايَٰتُ وَٱلنُّذُرُ عَن قَوْمٍ لَّا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١٠١﴾

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The Meaning:

> *"Say, 'Observe what is in the heavens and the earth.'*
> *But of no avail will be signs or warners to a people*
> *who do not believe."* (Yunus: 101).[1]

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[1] Saheeh International, *The Qur'an English Meaning,* (Jeddah: Al-Muntada Al-Islami, 2004), 199.

DEDICATION

From the deepest place my heart, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis specifically to:

1. My beloved parents: Mr. Nung Durachman and Mrs. Yuliana Zaidun who have bestowed me with loves and affections and tirelessly pray for my life and success.
2. My beloved sister: Calista Yolanda Audina Rachman who always support and suggests my decision in pursuing my success.
3. My beloved friends especially: Ade Aprilia, Anisah Septiyani, Ebta Yuni Aribawati, Refan Alfarizi, Selviana, Tri Utami, Andina Pramesti Awalia, and Siti Azizah Adiningsih.
4. My support system : Ahmad Quzairi which is very important in my life.
5. My beloved friends G class PBI 2016.
6. My beloved Almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
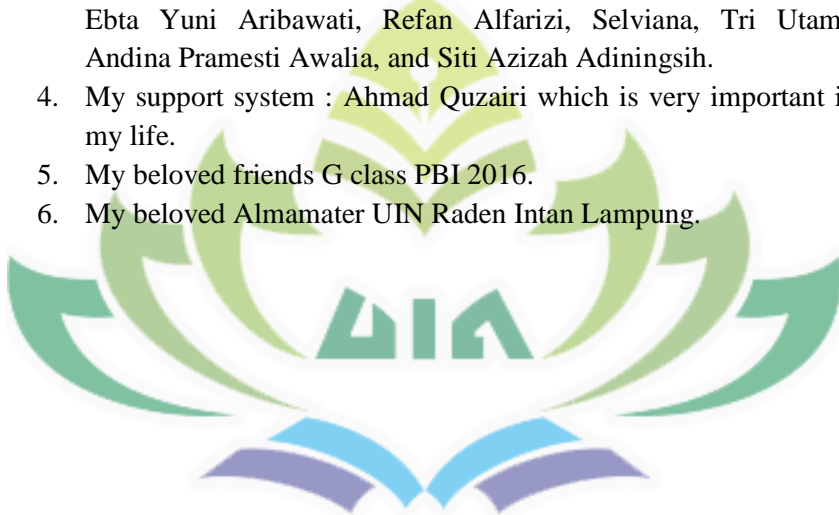
CURICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Lessa Audina Rachman. She was born in Gaya Baru I on March 2^{sd} 1998. She is the first child of two siblings of Mr. Nung Durachman and Mrs. Yuliana Zaidun. She has one younger sister.

In her academic background, she studied at the age of seven in Elementary school of SDN 1 Gaya Baru I and graduated on 2010. Then she continued to Junior High School of SMPN 1 Seputih Surabaya and finished on 2013. On the same year, she was accepted to the nearby Senior High School which was SMAN 1 Seputih Surabaya and graduated on 2016. Stepping to higher education, on 2016,she was accepted to one of state university in Bandar Lampung name State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung (UIN Raden Intan Lampung) for studying in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
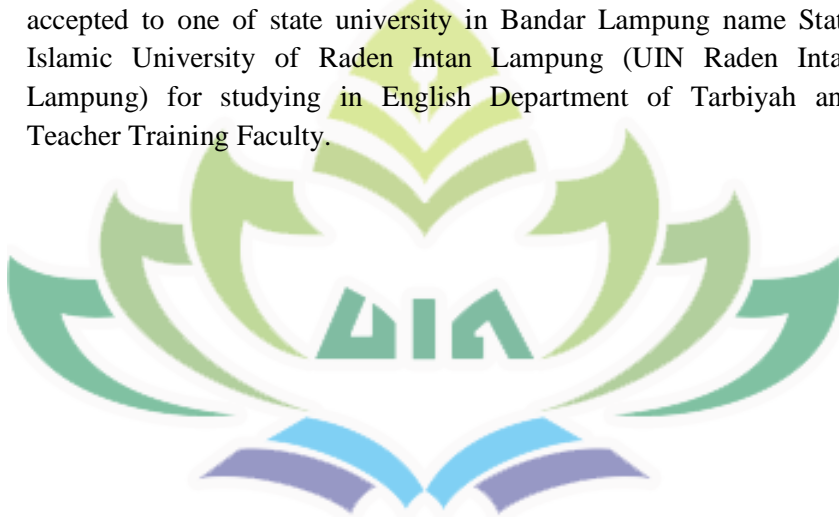
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Thanks to Allah, the almighty, most merciful, most beneficent, and the most exalted for blessings and mercy to the researcher during his study and accomplishment of this thesis. May peace and salutation also be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought and guided us from the darkness to the lightness. This thesis entitled "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to Hellish Extent (Extended Edition) Album" is handed in as compulsory requirements for S-1 Degree of English Department Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

The researcher is fully aware that he cannot complete this final project without the assistance of others. The researcher has been thankful to a lot of people who has helped, supported and prayed for this final project in which the researcher cannot mention all of them. He wishes to give the sincerest gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

2. Dr. Muhassin, M.Hum. the chairperson of English Education Study Program.

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Finally, nothing is perfect neither this thesis. Any correction, comments, and criticisms for the goodness of this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, January 26th 2022
The Researcher

Lessa Audina Rachman
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TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF APPENDICESS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers background of the problem, identification of the problem, limitation of the research, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research,significance of the research, and scope of the research.

A. Title Affirmation

Title affirmation is the clarification of title in detail. It is important to add the title affirmation at the beginning concept to know representation the title of this research. So that there will be no misunderstanding to understanding all aspects of this research. The title affirmation if this research can be explained as follows :

Deixis is the use of general words and phrases to refer to a specific time, place or person in context. e.g, the words tomorrow, there, and they.Deixis makes the meaning of language more organized and effective so that it does not cause confusion and does not cause different perceptions of language recipients. The use of language makes it easy to interact and communicate orally and in writing. The use of language can be effective and orderly if the context of its use is known. Deixis is needed in language use because deixis identifies a meaning contained in language and is only known when it is in the context of language events or situations.

Lyrics are words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses.The lyrics of song which representation of the composer's emotion andintention to describe their feelingssuch as love, struggle,trouble, jealousy, peace, become a wayto make a beautycommunicating.

Song is a musical composition intended to be perfomed by the human voice.The song is considered to be a system of

communication with other people using sounds and song toexpress a feeling, sense, idea, emotion or thought.

Based on the descriptions above, the researcher concludes that this research will know a deixis analysis of song lyrics in lewis capaldi "divinely uninspired to a hellish extent (extended edition)" album which aims to know how is the proces to search types deixis in song lyrics by a deixis analysis.

B. Background of the Problem

The study of modern linguistics are two major groups namely linguistic micro and linguistic macro, linguistic micro examines language elements that are not influenced by context (phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics), while linguistic macro examines the phenomenon of language is influenced by context (Pragmatics, Discourse analysis, Sociolinguistics, and Etnolinguistic). Semantics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. According to Palmer, semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.[1] Semantics tells us about the internal meaning. It means that semantic analysis is internally focuses of meaning in words and sentences. Semantics, it studies about meanings.Semantics is a sub discipline of linguistics which focuses on the study of meaning.[2] It means that semantic is part of linguistic and just study of meaning.

Semantics is as a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a word in the language[3]. In other word, is the semantic branch of linguistic that studies the meaning of words in a language so that it is understand. While linguistics is a science that examines the spoken and written language

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[1]Frank Robert PalmerSemantics Second Edition Cambridge University Press, 1981

[2] Ibid

[3]George Yule., Op.Cit, p. 127

that has the characteristics of a systematic, rational, and empirical as the description of the structure and rules of the language[4]. It means linguistics is the science that discusses spoken and written language which hae systematic, rational and emipical characteristics as a description of the structure and rules of a language. Meaning of the word is a field of study that discusse in semantics. Meaning is what the speakers interpret or the speakers mean. Meaning always fused in the speech of the word or sentence. In Oxford Dictionary,meaning is the thing or idea that a sound, word, and sign.[5] Meaning is the relationship between languages with the world which has been agreed by the users so that can be understood. It can be concluded that meaning is the result of the relationship between languages with the world, determination of meaning occurs because the user agreement and the realization of meaning can be used to convey the information that can be understood by mutually.

According to Kreidler the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning.[6] in other words, there are some parts of meaning, like reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammarical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity,sentence and meaning. Beside that, according to Chaer kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme.[7] It means meaning consists of lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non referential meaning, denotative

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[4]H.G. Widdowson. Linguistics (Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 3
[5]Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 8th Ed. (Oxford University Press, 2010), p. 920
[6]Charles W. Kreindler, Introducing English Semantics, London : Routledge, 1998
[7] Abdul Chaer, Linguistik Umum, Jakarta : PT Renika Cipta 2003

and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. According to Verhaar in Mansoer Pateda book kind of meaning include of gramatical meaning and lexical meaning.[8] It means that there are 2 types of meaning, namely grammatical maning and lexical meaning.

According to Bloomfield in Mansoer Pateda book narrowed meaning and widened meaning.[9] In other words meaning can be divide into 2 types, namely narrowed meaning and widened meaning. The lexical meaning is to be interpreted as the meaning of lexemes depending on the meaning of sentences in which they occur. Lexical meaning concerned with the relationship between words and meanings. Related to lexical meaning involves denotation, connotation, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, homonymy, homophone, polysemy, and figurative language. Not all of the words which contained in sentences can be interpreted if we do not know the physical context of the speaker, such as the word here, this, today, or tomorrow, and the pronouns such as you, me, she, him and, it. Some sentences in English cannot be understand if we do not know who is talking and the reference is. Sometimes there is misunderstanding of meaning and intention between speaker and listener. In order to understand an intended meaning of the speaker, the listener should be able to identify the meaning of utterance or sentence.The present study analyzes about semantic analysis especially on the lexical meaning and contextual meaning.[10]

Deixis is a study to describe the relation between language and contexts in language structure itself. According to Levinson, deixis comes from Greek word means *"Pointing or Indicating"* .[11] It means that the function of deixis is to

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[8] Verhaar, J.W.M, Mansoer Pateda book, (Angkasa Offse, Jawa Barat 2015)

[9] L. Bloomfield, Mansoer Pateda book, (Angkasa Offse, Jawa Barat 2015)

[10]Srudji, Siti Romlah Puji Rahayu, AS Semantic Analysis on Avril Lavigne Songs, Islamic State University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2014.

[11]Stephen C. Levinson. Pragmatics. (London : Cambridge University Press. 1983). P 54

point or indicate something. In other word, the utterance or sentence can be called as deixis if the referent is nomadic and change depend on the context. According to Saeed, deixis is a technical term (from classical Greek deiknymi) "to show, point out".[12] It means deixis is a branch of scienece that studies directly to the point of its situation. Deixis is a study to interpret the relation of situation with words, phrases, and features are uttered in a sentence.

Deixis is traditionally subdivided into a number of categories those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.[13] Deixis are words that are pointed at certain things, such as people, objects, place, or time like you, here, now. Deixis is used to know who the speaker is, who the reference is, where the place is, and when the communication happens.[14]Nowadays, Consider the deixis has many problem in the fields of life. Meanwhile, deixis activity encounters some obstacles. One of the obstacles during deixis language which is meaning. Deixis analysis semantically needed to understand the meaning of the deixis in these songs and know how to interpretation clearly. Lately there are lots of new songs that are very popular in people, because songs are so close to us that we can not be separate from everyday in life. Hen we are happy we listen to songs, when we are sad we listen to songs, at work, studying, on the go, at home, at the mall, at the café, or ath the market.

During the Covid 19 pandemic, we must comply with the health protocols and rarely leave the house, except for important things, because we spend more time at home starting from school, sports and work. We also spend a lot of time on gadgets and laptops, looking at social media,

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[12]John. I. Saeed. Semantics. Third Edition (London : Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2009), p. 191

[13]Ahmad Farahmand and Asghar Hatami. "Deixis its Definition and Kinds in English and Persian Languages". Iranian EFL Journal. Vol.8, Issue, 3 (June 2012); 222-223

[14]John Lyons. Semantics. Vol II (New York : Cambridge University Press, 1977), p. 637

watching videos or movie, and listening to music or songs on YoutuTube, Spotify, Instagram, Tiktok, and Netflix. Listening music or songs become the favorite one, Some popular songs such as Lewis Capaldi's songs for example "Someone You Loved" and "Before You Go", everyone knows and likes these songs. But not everyone knows the true meaning of the song, let alone identify it in the deixis. Seen from the listener's comments in the MV for the songs on Lewis Capaldi Youtube Channel, the meaning that listeners get with the meaning conveyed by the singer is quite different. The word meaning becomes an important issue related with deixis in semantic study. With understand the meaning of text in sentence there is no misconceptions on the interpretation. deixis use to solve that problem.Talking about deixis, it cannot be separated with context. Meystatedthatcontextismorethanjustareference[15].Contextisthe wholeofsituationwhichiscompletethemeaningofsentences.Con textincan help the reader to know the speaker's means. There are several researcherswho have conducted the research on deixis such as in poem, novel, movie, interview, etc. Besides that, the phenomenon of deixis also can be found in song lyrics.

From the problem, the researcher chooses literary works like songs. Song is any poem even there is an attention of it being set to music. It is "Lewis Capaldi" Album. The study is limit on three songs on Lewis Capaldi. Song is a piece of music with word that is song or music for the voice[16]. Its means that, the producing musical sounds with the voice and augments regular is speech by the uses of both tonality and rhythm. And then, sings was called a singer or vocalist. Singers perform music that could be sung either with or without accompaniment by musical instruments. Singing is often done in a group of other musicians. The listener will not understand the text meaning in these songs because the

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[15] Mey, Jacob.. Pragmatics an Introduction. USA: Longman Press. 1993. P 41
[16]Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary,Op. Cit. P.1133

physical context of the song lyrics is not clear. Where many of the words in the lyrics are not obvious on regarding whom, where, and when the text is situated. The song lyrics vary in terms of textual meaning, because generally the hearers of the songs have different interpretation to understand the meaning of the songs.

In addition, some people learn about Deixis analysis, Deixis is used not only in spoken form but also written form. The use of terms such as saya, kamu, dia, di sini, di sana, di situ, sekarang, dll (I, you, he, she, it, here, there, now, etc) are commonly used in the daily conversation, for example, when someone does a daily a conversation with colleagues, or chats with friends about a particular topic. It is understandable that people are easy to recognize the person, place, and time deixis when deictic words are used in the spoken form. We are able to recognize 'saya' 'kamu' when we are involved actively in the conversation or just as outsiders who observe the activity. However, in the written form, it is more challenging since we might have difficulty to identify the speakers (person deixis), the specific time (time/temporal deixis), the place/spatial deixis.example of deixis sentence "*You should have been here last week*".

From these sentence we can identify the types of deixis.

"You should have been herelast week"

You = person deixis

Here = spatial deixis

Last week = temporal deixis

Not everyone knows the types of deixis, as a result the types of deixis in the sentence cannot be analyze propely. In conclusion, analyzing deixis is not as easy as we imagine if we don't know the type of deixis itself. The use of deixis will be found easily especially in music. As example, the writer stated some lyrics from Lewis Capaldi songs which contain deixis in its lyric with the title "Someone You Loved",

"Before You Go", and "Hold Me While You Wait" in Divinely Unispired to a Hellish Extent" album. Below song lyrics the title is "Someone You Loved":

"*I'm* going under and *this timeI* fear"

"*Now* the day bleeds, Into *nightfall*"

"I let *my* guard down"

"*I* was getting kinda used to being someone *you* loved"

There are some examples of deixis use in those lyrics with italic writing like I, you, your, it, and now. Those are just a little example, the writer assume there still many deixis words left in Divinely Unispired to a Hellish Extent Album that could be found and is there the affect of use the deixis for the whole meaning in the lyrics. However, in fact the listeners sometimes still get difficulty to determine the exact meanings of deixis are used in those English songs. From that reason the researcher decide to create a research entitled : "A Deixis Analysis of *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album.". It can help the listener or the listener to be easy to understand the use and the meaning of deixis, especially in song. From those facts, the ressearcher interest to analyze this song to discover more kinds of deixis are use in it.

Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent is the debut album by Scottish singer-songwriter Lewis Capaldi. It was released on 17 May 2019 through Vertigo Records in Europe and Capitol Records in the United States, and distributed globally by Universal Music. It includes the top 10 singles "Grace", the UK and US number one single "Someone You Loved" and the album's lead single "Hold Me While You Wait", among several songs previously included on Capaldi's 2018 EPs Bloom and Breach. Capaldi went on a world tour in support of the record in May 2019, and finished the tour in October 2019. It peaked at number one in the UK and Ireland,

becoming the fastest-selling album of the year and also outselling all of the top 10 combined in both countries. It was certified gold in the UK a week after its release. The album was the best selling album in the UK in 2019 & 2020, with "Someone You Loved" being the best selling single of 2019 in the UK. He was album became the second fastest-selling album of the year in Ireland after three days of availability. The album started atop the Irish Albums Chart with 6,389 units (physical sales, downloads and streaming), just nearly 1,100 fewer than the gold certification disc (deleted in 2013). It later became the fastest-selling album of the year (with 2,100 units more than Billie Eilish's debut album), the decade and the fourth all-time in the country. The second week, the album stayed at number 1; it has now spent nine weeks at number one in the UK album chart since its release As of July 2019, it is the fifth best-selling album of mid-year, and the ninth best-selling vinyl album there. At the end of the year, it was the biggest-selling album in the country with 45,000 units.[17]

There are some previous studies relevant to this research. The first conducted by Kurnia Saputri entitled " An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script".[18] Secondly, research conducted by Christian Eragbe, Samaila Yatubu entitled "The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expressions in Boko Haram Insurgency Reports : A Study of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by The Media" Difficulties in function of deixis expression".[19]Thirdly,

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[17] http://id.mwikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Capaldi

[18]Kurnia Saputri, *An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Vol 5. No. 1 July 2016* Available on: http://ejournal.uigm.ac.id/index.php/GE/article/view/138 (Friday,27rd March 2020).

[19]Christiana Eragbe,Samaila Yatubu, *The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expression in Boko Haram Insergency reports : Astudy of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency reports by The Media.* Research Journal of English Language and Literature (RJELAL).Vol 3.3 2015 (July-Sep) Available on: https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/THE-USE-OF-DEIXIS-AND-DEICTIC-EXPRESSIONS-IN-BOKO-A-Eragbe-Yakubu/451cfa21acba3309fb811f9801c3d1c4a0c4a0e1(Friday, 27rd March 2020)

research conducted by Wahyudi "Pragmatics Study on Deixis in the Jakarta Post Editor**".**[20] And the last A deixis analysis conducted by Aulia Fauziah An Analysis Deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by SteveKoren[21]

Regarding to the previous studies mentioned above, the similarity between the recent research and the previous studies was analyzing Types of Deixis. On the other hand, the first previous study focused to find out the five types of deixis by Levinson Theory and researcrhed of movie. The second previous study focused on function of deixis expression in Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by The Media. Then, the difference of the third previous study was focused on types of deixis in Jakarta Post Editor, and the last previous An Analysis of Deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by SteveKoren use types of deixis by Yule Theory Furthermore, the data source in this research is Song lyrics *"Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)*" Album by Lewis Capaldi.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interest to analyze the types of Deixis from Levinson Theory . Meanwhile, the different between previous research and this research is shown from analyze Black Swan Movie Script. Actually, in this research, the researcher will analyze song lyrics in *Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)*" Album. Thus, the researcher conduct research entitled: A Deixis Analysis of *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uinspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)*" Album.

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[20]Wahyudi, *Pragmatics Study on Deixis in The Jakarta Post Editorial. Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora (Vol.15, No 2 August 2014 : 111-120* Available on: http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/humaniora/article/view/758 (Friday, 27rd March 2020)

[21]Aulia Fauziah, An Analysis of Deixis in " A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren 2015 Available on : http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:iPsbMbiN3xAJ:repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/2195/1/COVER%2520DKK.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=id (Friday, 27rd March 2020)

C. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher liked to analyze the problems as follows :

1. It is confuse to identify of Deixis on *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"*Album.

2. The categorize types of deixis on *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album.

3. The reference meanings of deixis found in on *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album.

D. Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of the problems above, to limited the analysis, the researcher will focus on 3 songs on *Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album, that is "Someone You Loved", "Before You Go" and "Hold Me While You Wait". Because the songs are very popular and potential of the types of deixis is in accordance with the Levinson theory that I will choose.

E. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher formulate the problem of the research as follows :

1. What are the types of deixis *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album?

2. What is the dominant types of deixis *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album?

F. Objective of the Research

1. To identify Deixis that found on *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album.

2. To categorize types of deixis on "*Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)*" Album.

3. To find out the dominant types of deixis on "*Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)*" Album.

4. To find out the reference meanings of deixis on *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)*" Album.

G. Significance of the Research

1. Theoritcally

   This research will contribute as an additional knowledge to the other researcher who will analyze about deixis in a song transcribes. By learning the theory of deixis in this analysis, it would make easier to understand the deixis.

2. Practically

   This study can be useful for the reader especially for the other researchers to conduct study about meaning from transcribes. This reasearch also can be helpful for the teachers to give the information about meaning to their students.

H. Scope of the Research

1. Subjects of the research

   The subject of this research will use a *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)*" Album.

2. Objects of the research

   The object of this research will use the Deixis used *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album.

3. Time of the Research

   The time of this research will be conduct in 2021

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of many important aspects concering the theoretical framework include the theory of definition of semantic, meaning, definition of deixis,types of deixis to support the analysis, relevances of study, conceptual framework to support the analysis.

A. Theory

1. Concept of Semantic

   Semantics is the study of meaning, reference, or truth. The term can be used to refer to subfields of several distinct disciplinesincluding linguistics, philosophy, and computer science.

   a. Definition of Semantic

   There are many definitions of semantics. It comes from some linguists. Every linguist has the owner concept and principal about semantics itself. The linguists who have critical contribution to semantic are Saeed, Lyons, Palmer, Kempson, Yule, and so on. One of them, Lyons states that semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning.[22] As underlined by Saeed, semantics is the study of meanings of words and sentences.[23] Yule said that semantics is branch of linguistics which concerns with meaning in words, phrases, and sentences.[24] Moreover, Palmer states that semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.[25]

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[22]John Lyons. Semantics. Vol 1 & Vol 2(New York : Cambridge University Press, 1979), p.1.

[23]John. I. Saeed., Op.Cit, P. 3

[24]George Yule. The study of language : 4th Ed (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 127

[25]F.R. Palmer., Op.Cit, p. 1

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In other words, semantic is the study of meaning in word, phrase, and sentence to understand the text. Based those perceptions about semantics, it can be concluded that semantic related to internal meaning and focuses on the meaning of the text.

According to Griffiths, semantics is the study which concern of sentence meaning and word meaning.[26] Based on the Griffiths definition, semantics is descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning. In semantic study, the meaning of words must be understood well. For instance, if people do not know words in sentences so the words will be meaningless and the sentences will be not understanding by people. It because sentence meaning or word meaning is what a sentence or word means, i.e. what it counts as the equivalent of in the language concerned.[27]

That's why semantics is quite important to learn. Linguistics semantic deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words, phrases, and sentences of a language. In semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker means on a particular occasion.[28]In other words, semantics as the study of meaning abstracted away from those aspects that are derived from the intentions of speakers based on context in which their utterances are made. Semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication. Semantics is also as the centre of the

[26]Patrick Griffiths. An Introduction To English Semantics And Pragmatics (Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p. 6.
[27]James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. Semantics a coursebook. Second ed. (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 3
[28]George Yule., Op.Cit, p. 112

study of the human mind - thought processes, cognition, and conceptualization - which all these are bound up with the way in which classify and convey our experience of the world through language.[29] Semantics is not concerned with the factual status of things in the world but with meaning in language.

2. Concept of Meaning

Meaning is the literal or core sense of a word. There is nothing read into the term, no subtext : it's just the straight forward, literal, dictionary definition of the word.

a. Definition of Meaning

Meaning of the word is a field of study that discussed in semantics. Semantics is as a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a word in the language[30], while linguistics is a science that examines the spoken and written language that has the characteristics of a systematic, rational, and empirical as the description of the structure and rules of the language.[31] Meaning is what the speakers interpret or the speakers mean. Meaning always fused in the speech of the word or sentence. In Oxford Dictionary,meaning is the thing or idea that a sound, word, and sign.[32] Meaning is the relationship between languages with the world which has been agreed by the users so that can be understood. It can be concluded that meaning is the result of the relationship between languages with the world, determination of meaning occurs because the user

[29]Geoffrey Leech. Semantics (Harmondsworth : Penguin Books Ltd. 1981), p. 1.
[30]George Yule., Op.Cit, p. 127
[31]H.G. Widdowson. Linguistics (Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 3
[32]Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 8th Ed. (Oxford University Press, 2010), p. 920

agreement and the realization of meaning can be used to convey the information that can be understood by mutually.

According to Lyons, examine the meaning of a word or give the meaning of a word is to understand the word study which regard to the relationships the meaning that make it word is different from other words[33]. It means meaning of a word or of a sentence is a manifestation of the use the word or sentence which depending on the situation the using of that word or sentence. In detailing dependence word meaning or sentence meaning in the context speaking situation, among other experts suggest a characteristic inherent in the situation must be identified. Traits related to the speaker and the listener, place for speak, objects are discussed, they are form the elements of the language situation.[34]

b. Kinds of Meaning

a) Lexical Meaning

The definition of lexical meaning has been attempted more than once in accordance with the main principles of different linguistic schools. The disciples of consider meaning to be the relation between the object or notion named, and the name itself. Descriptive linguistics of L. Bloomfield defines the meaning as the situation in which the word is uttered.[35] It means meaning can adjust the the meaning of the word according to situation. In our country definitions given by

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[33]John Lyons. Linguistics Semantics an Introduction (New York : Cambridge University Press, 1977), p. 2.

[34]Wati, Debi Ratna. 2014, A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's "RED" Album, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah.

[35] L. bloomfield, Language (Jakarta : PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama 1995)

many authors, however different in detail, agree in one basic principle: lexical meaning is the realization of the notion by means of a definite language system. Lexical meaning is not homogeneous. It includes denotative component and connotative component.

The denotative component is the one which makes communication possible. One of the functions of the word is to denote, that is to serve as linguistic expression for a notion (concept) or as a name for an existing object. This component is obligatory; it expresses the conceptual content of a word.

The denotative meaning may be of two types:

- Significative, evoking a general idea (A good laugh is sunshine in the house)

- Demonstrative, identifying (Some large blue china jars and parrot-tulips were ranged on the mantel shelf)

Another component of a lexical meaning is the connotative, which is optional and gives some additional information about the word. Connotative meaning expresses emotional content of the word, its capacity to evoke or directly express emotion.

- Notorious (denotative component – widely known, connotative component – for criminal acts or bad traits of character (negative, evaluative connotation).

- Celebrated (denotative component is the same – widely known, connotative component – for special achievement in science, art, etc (positive, evaluative connotation).

A meaning can have two or more connotative components. There are the following types of connotations:

- the connotation of degree or intensity. To like – to love – to adore

- the connotation of duration. To stare – to glance

- emotive connotation. Lonely – alone

- the evaluative connotation. Celebrated – notorious

- the causative connotation. To shiver – to shudder

- the connotation of manner. To stroll – to stride – to pace

- the connotation of attendant circumstances. To peep – to peer

- the connotation of attendant features. Pretty – handsome – beautiful

- stylistic connotation. Girl -girlie – lass – lassie – bird – birdie

b) Grammatical Meaning

Another type of meaning is grammatical. It is the component of meaning recurrent in identical sets of individual forms of words (mood, number, case, etc)

E.g.: dogs, cats, men (the lexical meaning is different here)

In the following examples the lexical meaning is identical but grammatical is different: boy-boys, boy's, boys'.

The lexical meaning is strongly dependent upon the grammatical meaning, upon the part of speech to which the word belongs. Every word may be used in a limited set of syntactical functions, and with a definite valency. It has a definite set of grammatical meanings, and a definite set of forms.

c) Lexico-grammatical meaning

The lexico-grammatical meaning is regarded as the feature according to which definite words are grouped together. Every lexico-grammatical group of words or class is characterized by its own lexico-grammatical forming, the common dominator of all the meanings of the words which belong to this group.

The lexico-grammatical meaning of each lexico-grammatical group is approximated in the lexical meaning of generic terms, i.e. words that are called semantically wide. These are words expressing notions in which abstraction and generalization are so great that they can substitute any word of their class. The word «state» denotes the class of all states. Generic terms are not specific and are applicable to a great number of individual members of big classes. For example, such words as thing, job, affair, business, object and others render the notion of thingness common to all nouns. The word matter is a generic term for material nouns, person – for personal nouns.

3. Concept of Deixis

Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of

certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Words or phrases that require contextual information to convey meaning are deictic.

a. Definition of Deixis

Deixis comes from classical Greek deiknunai, it is meant "to show or point out". Yule states that deixis is actually a technical term (from Greek) which means 'pointing' through language.[36] Then, Cruse stated that deixis means different things to different people.[37] It means different people also different the meaning of the deixis. Hence, Bouk discusses that deixis means pointing via language, and it is concerned with the ways in which language encodes the features of the context of utterance or speech event.[38] In another word is contextual meaning in lexical feature and other grammatical which refers to describe the function of person pronoun, time or place such as he, here, now.

Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context. Besides, Lyons states that the term deixis is also used in linguistics function of personal and demonstrative pronouns, and of tense in grammatical and lexical features.[39] It means that a word can be deixis if the referent is nomadic depends on the speaker or time and place pronounced that words, For example: "Would you mind leaving this class now, please?"

Based on some definitions and example of above, deixis is identification person, place and time

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[36]Alan D. Cruse. Meaning in Language : An Introduction to Semantics and Pagmatics. (New York : Oxford University Press, 2000).

[37]George Yule., Op.Cit

[38]E. Bouk. Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in the Speeches of Xanana Gusmao- Jurnal Tutur Vol. 2, No. 2 Agustus 2016. ISNN (The former prime minister of Timor Leste.2016), P. 2442-3475

[39]John Lyons,. Op.Cit

that speaker utterance to the hearer based on the context.

The lingual elements this and now in one utterance above is deictic expression, because the utterance has meaningful in a given context, in order to be interpreted correctly, the speaker and listener have to share the same context and it is particularly useful in face to face communication. According to Lyons, deixis is the location and identification of people, object, events, process and activities which is being talked about or referred to, in relation to the time, when the speaker says the utterance, or when the hearer hears it.[40] It means that deixis is a word, or expression that the reference wolves depending on the identity of the speaker, time, place in relation to the utterance. Deixis terms have been referring expression like you, I, here, today, and tomorrow or modifiers which can be used with referring expressions like the demonstrative that and this. Such deixis terms help the hearer to identify the referent of a referring expression through its spatial or temporal relationship with the situation of utterance. Saeed divides deictic expression being "near speaker versus away from speaker". He distinguishes deictic expression between proximal and distal terms. Proximal terms are called near from the speaker.[41]

It is typically interpreted in terms of the speaker's location. The terms are this, here, now. Distal term can simply indicate "away from speaker", but in some languages can be used to distinguish between "near addressees" and "away from both speaker and addressee". It is include that, there, and

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[40]John Lyons. Introductions to Theoritical Linguistics. (London :Cambridge University Press. 1983)

[41]Farahmand Ahmad and Ashgar Hatami, (June 2012). *Deixis its Definition and Kinds in English and Persian Languages.* Vol.8, Issue: Iranian EFL Journal.

then.[42]Deixis is a word that has a reference that can be identified through the speaker, time, and place that is spoken in the utterance. So the word or sentence has meaning of deixis if one of that word or sentence is changed due to the change of context. The meaning of word or sentence that is adapted to the context means that meaning of the word or sentence change when the context changes.

Based on some definition of deixis above, it can be concluded that deixis is a word that has a referent or reference change depends on the speaker's when express that utterance and influenced by the context and the situation that occurs when the utterance take place. In other words, an utterance can be interpreted by the reference with give attention to the situation of talking.

4. Type of Deixis

There are several opinions about types of deixis based on linguist. There are some definitions aboutdeixis because every linguists has their own view andopinion about types of deixis. According to Yule, we use deixis to point tothings (it, this, these boxes) and people (him, them, thoseidiots), sometimes called person deixis. It means, is personal deixis to have point to things and people .Words and phrasesused to point to a location (here,there, near that) areexamples of spatial deixis, and those used to point to a time(now, then, last week) are examples of temporal deixis.[43] It means, is that we can use a deixis with 3 point types of deixis, that is personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Anderson and Keenan distinguish three major categories of deixis:

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[42] John. I. Saeed., *op.cit*, p. 192.
[43]George Yule, *The Study of Language,* (Cambridge: CambridgeUniversity Press, 2010), p. 130.

person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.[44]It means.Deixis can be divided into three that is person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on five types of deixis by Levinson[45], include:

a. Personal Deixis

Person is, then, a deictic category, one thatrefers to identifiable items in the context. There areother grammatical forms with a similar function.[46]The grammatical category of person directlyreflects the different roles that individuals play inthe speech event: speaker, addressee, and other.[47]The function of person deixis is to indicate aperson who utters the utterance or sentence.

Moreover, it designed the basic roles in a speech. event, the speaker (first person), addressee or theperson(s) spoken to (second person), and theperson or persons who are neither speaker noraddressee (third person).[48]Personal deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, in which the meaning in the question delivered, Levinson, Personal deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. In simple word, personal deixis has a function to indicate person.

Levinson said there are three categories of person deixis, such as first person, second person and

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[44]Anderson, Stephen R. & Edward L. Keenan, 'Deixis', in: Timothy Shopen (ed.) *Language Typology and Syntactic Description III*: *Grammatical categories and the lexicon*, Cambridge University Press. 1985, p 259-308,

[45]Stephen C. Levinson. Pragmatics. (London : Cambridge University Press. 1983)

[46]F. R. Palmer, *Semantics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976), p. 127.

[47]Lauren R. Horn and Gregory Ward, *The Handbook of Pragmatics,* (USA: Blackwell Publishers, 2006), p. 112.

[48]Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics,* p. 319.

third person.[49] Category of first person is refers to the speaker, second person is refer to addressee and third person is refer to other participant in the speech situation. It is same with Yule[50], described that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three part division, they are:

- First person (*I*). The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns, like (*I, me, myself, mine*) and plural pronouns (*we, us, ourselves, our, ours*).

  Example: *I am eating fried rice in the dining room*

  The use of word "*I*" is the first person and as a person who uttering the sentence. It can be said that the word "*I*" is to point the writer herself in the sentence.

- Second person (*you*). The second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as *you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours.* In other word, second person deixis is a person who takes direct contact with the first person and being a listener.

  Example: *You can come to my house on Sunday.*

  The use of word *You* is the second person and person who take direct contact with first person or someone who invited to talk with first person.

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[49]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit p. 62-69
[50]George Yule., Op.Cit,. p. 9-10

- Third person (*He, She, It, They*). Third person deixis is a deictic reference as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to. It includes pronoun *he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself, it, their*. Third person deixis also can be said as a person who is being talked between first person and second person.

  Example: <u>*He is handsome boy who ever I meet.*</u>

  The use of word *"He"* is the third person and as a person who being talked by first person and second person.

  b. Spatial Deixis or Place Deixis

  Spatial deixis or place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of participant in the speech event, Levinson[51]. In other words,Spatial deixis or Place Deixis to explain the description of the place or place of the incident.

  Furthermore, according to Yule[52], spatial deixis is where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. It means is a clue to the locatin of the person or things being pointed at. There are some pure deictic place words, *"Here, There, This* and *That""Here"* and *"This"* means that the location that the speaker uttered is near from the speaker and *"There"* and *"That"* is indicates the location that away from the speaker when the speaker meaning. It is

[51]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit p. 62
[52]George Yule., Op.Cit,. p. 12

sometimes called as proximal (near to the speaker) and distal (far to the speaker).

Spatial deixis manifests itself principallyin the form of locative adverbs such as *here* and*there*, and demonstratives/determines such as *this*and*that*. English has a relatively impoverishedspatial deictic system, with only two terms usuallylabelled proximal and distal.[53]Let us return now toEnglish (although many of the obsercations will bemore generally valid). According to Thomas, place deixis such as here, there, this, that, are only when you know where the speaker is standing or what the speaker is indicating that they become truly meaningful[54]. In other words, we eill know when the speaker is at the sceneThe function of spatial deixis is to indicate place.

Example: *I know you someone out there (Lyric of Talking to the Moon)*

The application of "*There*" above is the location of person who is performing by you and do not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know "*There*" refers to where the location mean.[55]

c. Temporal Deixis or Time Deixis

Temporal deixis or time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which a meaning was

[53]Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics,* p. 320.

[54]J. Thomas. Meaning in Interaction an Introduction to Pragmatics. Essex : Longman. (1995),

[55]Nurjanah, 2018, A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script, Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang

spoken (or written message inscribed), Levinson[56]. It means that time deixis is references that used to state the time when the utterance is uttered.

According Cruse There are three major divisions of the time axis (1) before the moment of utterance, (2) at the time of utterance, (3) after the time of utterance.[57] The only pure English temporal deictic words are *now* which designates a time period overlapping with the time of speaking, and *then* which basically means "not now". And can point either into future or the past. Many temporal deictic words give extra information, such as *tomorrow* which is the day after day which includes the time of speaking, and *last year* which is the year previous to the one which includes the time of speaking.

Therefore, in what follows Cruse mentioned that verb tense is also deictic word. It is useful to distinguish three points in the time at the which the event occurred(past), the time at which the utterances was produced (present) and the reference time (future).Furthermore, Thomas said that time deixis, such as yesterday, tomorrow, now, only become fully meaningful if you know when the words were meaning.[58] It means if you know when the occurrence of the word or sentence. The function of temporal deixis is to indicate time.

For example:

- *Last, next Monday, week, month, year*

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[56]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p 62
[57]Alan Cruse, Ibid p 322
[58]J. Thomas, Op. Cit

- *Now, then, ago, later, soon, before*

- *Yesterday, today, tomorrow*

Time deixis divided into some categories. According to Cruse, there are three kinds of time deixis.[59] First is before the moment of utterance, second is at the time of utterance and the last is after the time of utterance. In English, these three kinds of time deixis called by tense, they are present tense, past tense and future tense.

Example: *I will meet you tomorrow*.

The use of word "*Tomorrow*" is included time deixis but does not have clear referent and difficult to understand because we do not know "*Tomorrow*" refers to when the time happen. It can be on Sunday, Monday etc because the reference is not clear.[60]

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis also known as text deixis. Discourse deixis is an expression in which the reference is within in the discourse or text. Discourse deixis also an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text.[61] It means, is a point or clue to a word or sentence that can describe the time, place, or person in the text.

According to Yule discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which

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[59]Alan D. Cruse. Meaning in Language : An Introduction to Semantics and Pagmatics. (New York : Oxford University Press, 2006). P. 179-180

[60]Pangaribuan,Rotua. Lumbantonian, M Sri, 2017, Deixis in Philippians Book of Batak bible Version"

[61]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p 85

including the text referring expression) is located.[62]Discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to speaker's current location in the discourse above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next or following (usually used in texts) and this*, that, there, next, last* (usually used in utterances). the discourse context can be seen in the examples following: (1) I bet you haven't heard this story (2) That was the funniest story I've ever heard.

The word 'this' and 'that' in the examples above cannot be categorized or included in place-deictic or place deixis, but it categorized as discourse deixis because they refers to such kind of discourse that is story.The deictic word used here are the demonstratives *this* and *that*. This can be used to refer to a portion of the discourse and that can be used to a previous portion.

Example: *I meet this girl the other day*

The occurring of word "This" here simply refer to girl or a certain young female who needs no further introduction.

e.   Social Deixis

Social deixis is a deixis that refers to the status and relation between participants. The social status can be known by two speakers in the deixis.[63] Social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentences which are reflect, establish, or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event

[62]George Yule., Op.Cit,. p 85

[63]S. Dessy P, Zakrimal, 2020 An Analysis of Deixis in Avenger Infinity War Movie, Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal 4(1) Juli-Desember,Universitas Putera Batam

occurs[64]. While, Crusestated that social deictic is an expression whose function is to indicate the position of the referent on the scales of social status and intimacy relative to the speaker.[65]

In addition, Yuleexplain that expressions which indicate higher status are described as honorifics.[66] And the discussion of the circumstances which lead to the choice of one of these form rather than another is sometimes described as social deixis.Social deixis is connected with the social distinction with participant who has role. Social deixis is divided into two basic kinds that are relational and absolute. The relational social deixis is manifested through this certain relationship, Levinson:

- Speaker and referent (addressee honorifics by referring him)

- Speaker and addressee (addressee honorifics without referring him)

- Speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics)

- Speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity).[67]

While absolute social deixis are in the form of Levinson,:

- Authorized speaker (forms reserved for certain speaker)

- Authorized hearer (restriction of most title, e.g. Your Honor).[68]

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[64]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p 89
[65]Alan D. Cruse. Op. Cit. p. 166
[66]George Yule., Op.Cit,. p 10
[67]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p 90-91

Example: *But sorry pops you just have to wait*. (Lyric of the Lazy Song)

The use of word "*Pops*" is including relational social deixis because it.

Deixis terms have been referring expression like you, I, here, today, and tomorrow or modifiers which can be used with referring expressions like the demonstrative that and this. Such deixis terms help the hearer to identify the referent of a referring expression through its spatial or temporal relationship with the situation of utterance. Therefore, I choose Levinson's theory because there are five types of deixis she relate to the limitation of my research, namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. (jangan lupa masukan theory by expert nya masih kurang).

5. Concept of the Song

A song is a single musical composition that has a melody and, often, words that are sung a vocalist.

a. The Definition of song

Everyone enjoys song whether we realize or not, songs have become part of our life. Some people think that song can be source of business. Songs appear almost every day in our life whether it is accidentally or in purpose. Song lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, the poet or creator of songs do play on words and language to create

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[68]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p91

attraction and distinctiveness of the lyrics orpoems. Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or along side musical instruments. According to Hornby song is a piece of music with words that is sung.[69] It means the song is a part of the music containing the words sung.

In Cambridge Dictionary Third edition, "song is a usually short piece ofmusicwithwordswhicharesung".[70] In other word songs are part of music that is usually short text with the words sung . MeanwhileinOxfordLearner'sPocket Dictionary, "it is explained that song is a piece of music with words that is sung or music for the voicesinging".[71] It means the song is part of the music with the words sung or made a song from the singing voice. From Wikipedia, a song is an artistic form of expression based on sound, generally considered a single (and often standalone) work of music with distinct and fixed pitches, pattern, and form.[72] It means song is a work of art form of expression based on sound. Generally considered as a single (and often independent) musical work with a distinct, fixed pattern and form. The word of song are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.

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[69] S. Hornby, ,Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionaryof Current English, Fifth Edition, New York: Oxford University Press 1995. P.1133

[70] E . Walter,Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary. book third edition , Cambridge University Press 2008

[71] Oxford Learner's pocket dictionary Oxford University:, Press. A pocket-sized reference to English Vocabulary 2008

[72] https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song

Song can be divided into three types: *Art Songs*, *Folk Songs*, and *Popular Songs*. *Art songs* are songs created for performance, or for the purposes of a European upper class, usually with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompaniment such as an orchestra. Now Art songs are not only performed in the orchestra but also performed by instrumental artist solo or group.*Folk songs* are songs of often-anonymous origin that are transmitted orally. They are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs are also frequently transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music), especially in the modern era. Folk songs exist in almost every culture. Indonesia has many folk songs such as *Gundul-Gundul Pacul* from Central Java, *Cingcakeuling* from West Java, *Yamgko Rambe Yamko* from Papua, etc.

Popular songs may be called pop songs for short, although pop songs or pop music may instead be considered a more commercially popular genre of popular music as a whole. There are many popular songs from many popular singers in every country right now, for example in Indonesia, we have *Separuh aku* from *Noah*. Or Lebanon has *Maher Zain* with *freedom, the chosen one* or *hold my hand*.From the explanation above, the researcher can explain that song and music are in one unity, they cannot separated each other. Song is form of any poem and

being set music. Usually, song refers to a poem in regular material that can be sung.

6. Concept of Lyric

The words of a song, as a whole, are called the lyrics, and ther may include verses that tell a tale or move a strory along, a refrains, or short phrases repeated at the end of each verse.

a. Definition of Lyric

Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The words to an extended musical composition such as an opera are, however, usually known as a "libretto" and their writer, as a "librettist". The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Rappers can also create lyrics with a variation of rhyming words or words that create and tell a story or song.

In Cambridge Dictionary Third Edition, lyric is a short poem which expresses the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it.[73] In other words, Lyric can also interpreted as written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created. Lyric are often used as an intermediary to convey the contents of thoughts and feelings, song lyrics are made with various language styles.[74] Although a lyric poem may depict an out war

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[73]E . Walter, Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary. book Third edition , Cambridge University Press 2008

[74]K. Munagal, S. Babu, R. Soland. Conversion of limited-entry decision tables to optimal computer programs I: Minimum averge processing time. *Journal of the ACM,* 13(3): 1996 339-358

action, it generally focuses on inward reaction, insight, or responses. Meanwhile,Hornbydefineslyricisexpressingthewriter's feelings.[75] It means, Lyric is made to express deep emotion of thewriter. The other definition lyrics are the written words in a song. Lyrics can be written during composition of a song or after the accompanying music is composed. From the definitions of lyric above, the researcher can explain that a lyric is designed to be sung by the human voice and heard with music.

7. Concept of Reference

Reference is a relationship between objects in which one object designates, or acts as a means by which to connect to or link to, another object.

a. Definition of Reference

Discuss about deixis, we assume that the use of words to refer a people, place and times was a simple matter. We have to define references as an act by which a speaker or writer uses language to enable a listener or reader to identify something, Yule[76]. It means, Reference is thought as an act in which a speaker or writer uses linguistic forms to enable a listener or reader to identify something. Strawson[77]claim that in discourse analysis, reference is treated as an action on the part of the speaker or writer.in other words, reference is interpreted as part of the action of the speaker or the author. References could be divided into two, namely Exophoric reference (situational reference) and Endophoric

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[75] S. Hornby, ,Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionaryof Current English, Fifth Edition, New York: Oxford University Press 1995. P.703
[76]George Yule., Op.Cit,. p. 115
[77]George Yule., Op.Cit,. p.82

reference (textual reference). Exophoric reference is when the reference points outwards from the text, linking the text to the environment[78].

One must look to the environment in which the text occurs to interpret the meaning of the reference. Examples of Exophoric can be seen in words like I, mine, you, and we, which point to things (the speakers or the speaker's possessions) in the environment in which a text occurs Endophoric reference is when the reference points inwards to the text, interpreting the meaning of a reference requires looking else where with in the text. Endophoric reference can either be anaphoric (the preceding text) and cataphoric (the following text). Anaphoric is pointing backwards to a referent that has already been introduced.[79]stated that typical of anaphora references are pronoun. For example, *"the man was walking softly, he carried a big bag"*. The word *"the man"*as a known referent and the word "*He*" refers to the phrase *"the man"*which has been introduced before. Whereas the definition of Cataphoric is pointing forwards to a referent that has not to introduced yet. For example*, "He was very cold. David needs a jacket and shawl"*. The identity of the *"he"*is refers to David but the referent has not be introducedyet.

From explanation above, the researcher concludes that reference is the central point of utterance or sentence. It has function to identifying someone orsomething andhelpsthereaderorlistenertounderstandaboutwhatthe speakermeanin utterance.

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[78]George Yule., Op.Cit,.
[79]George Yule., Op.Cit,

B. Relevance of Studies

Some researchers have investigate about deixis. The previous study was done by:

1) Kurnia Saputri about "A Deixis Analysis Of Moana Movie Script". In this previous research the data are from Moana Movie Script. The problems of this study were what types of deixis are used in Black Swan Movie Script? and what is the dominant deixis used in Black Swan Movie Script? The objectives of this study were to find the types of deixis and to find the dominant of deixis in Black Swan Movie Script. This study only focused on movie script. This study was purposed to find out the types and the dominant of deixis are used in Black Swan Movie Script. This script got from internet. The study applied descriptive qualitative method. The following steps, it applied was the first, this study looked for the movie, the second, this study watched the movie, then, looked for the movie script of the movie "Black Swan", the fourth, this study identified the sentence of the movie script based on four types of deixis. From the analysis, it is found that there are four types; personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis and the most dominant deixis used in Black Swan Movie Script is personal deixis.

2) Christian Eragbe, Samaila Yatubu entitled "The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expressions in Boko Haram Insurgency Reports : A Study of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by The Media". In this previous research the data are from Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by The Media. The uses of deictic expressions in Boko Haram insurgency reports by the media in the four affected countries

of West Africa. The study was carried out using qualitative approach to explore the incidences and functions of deictic expressions in Boko Haram insurgency reports by the media. The result of the investigation shows that media reporters use person, time/temporal and place/spatial deixis to locate the participants in discourse. Spotting of the participants in discourse via deictic expressions give the audience clear picture of the incidence of insurgency reported on. Deictic expressions as used in insurgency reports point to the insurgents, or the victims, the place of operation and time. These put together enhances cohesion and coherence in the discourse of Boko Haram insurgency reports.

3) Wahyudi "Pragmatics Study on Deixis in the Jakarta Post Editor**".** In this previous research the data are from the Jakarta Post Editor. this research are to describe the types and references of the deitic words used in the Jakarta Post editorial. The central topics of pragmatics, this study is limited on applying deixis on the Jakarta Post for July 2012 editorial. Method of data collection that is used by researcher is documentation method. There are five types of the deitic words. The first is personal diexis which includes the followings: (1) the first person I refers to a speaker inclusion (+S) and speaker exclusion (-S). We refers to an including the speaker but excluding the hearer (s) (+S,- A) (Expressive use), include both speaker or writer and hearer(s) or reader(s)(+S,+A) (Integrative use) and an including the speaker, listeners and some assuming hearer (s) or reader(s) (+S,(assuming) + A) (assuming use); (2) The second person, You refers to addressee inclusion (+A) and exclusion (-A); (3) The third person, speaker and addressee

exclusion (-S,-A). He or she refers to male or female person, unknown gender and a male or female person's occupation. They refers to an indefinite (singular) person, group of people or things and non persons. The second type is temporal deixis which can be categorized into the followings: (1) time relation (pre, present, post events), (2) time period (calendrical and non caldrical), and (3) the moment of utterance (coding and receiving time). The third type is spatial Deixis which includes proximal expression (here) and distal expressions (there). The forth type is discourse dexis which includes this and that, refering to large amount of the discourse that are located in the discourse itself. The fifth type is social deixis. The relational variety is the most important deixis which involes four axes as speaker and referent e.g. referent honorifics, speaker and addressee, addressee honorifics, speaker and bystander. There are two references of the deitic words are used. They are referential devices that can create cohesion (anaphoric, cataphoric, and exophoric) and type of references (reference personal, demonstrative and comparative).

4) A deixis analysis conducted by Aulia Fauziah (2015), shelooks at the type of deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script bySteve Koren based on Yule theory (1996). This research deals withpragmatics field. The objectives in this research are: to find out the types of deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by SteveKoren, to find out the function of each deixis types in "A ThousandWords" movie script by Steve Koren. The writer uses descriptiveanalysis technique. The data are deixis, the types of deixis and whatthe function

of deixis types are used in "A Thousand Words" and thedata source is movie script of the movie "A Thousand Words" bySteve Koren. The first technique of data analysis is organizing thedata. Second, summarizing the data. Third, interpreting the data. Theresult of the research shows that there are three types of deixis in "AThousand Words" Movie Script by Steve Koren, they are person, spatial and temporal deixis. Due to the fact that deixis is importantto indicate impermanent reference, English learner should enrichthemselves by understanding the function of deixis, the types ofdeixis and how deixis are used in an utterance.The previous research is similar with the current researchthat study about deixis in the movie script using pragmatic approach.[80]

There are some previous studies relevant to this research. The first conducted There are some previous studies relevant to this research. The first conducted by Kurnia Saputri entitled " An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script".[81]Secondly, research conducted by Christian Eragbe, Samaila Yatubu entitled "The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expressions in Boko Haram Insurgency Reports : A Study of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by The Media" Difficulties in function of deixis expression".[82]Thirdly, research

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[80]Aulia Fauziah, An Analysis of Deixis in " A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren 2015 Available on : http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:iPsbMbiN3xAJ:repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/2195/1/COVER%2520DKK.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=id (Friday, 27rd March 2020)

[81]Kurnia Saputri, *An Analysis of Deixis in Black Swan Movie Script Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Vol 5. No. 1 July 2016* Available on: http://ejournal.uigm.ac.id/index.php/GE/article/view/138 (Friday,27rd March 2020).

[82] Christiana Eragbe,Samaila Yatubu, *The Use of Deixis and Deictic Expression in Boko Haram Insergency reports : Astudy of Selected Boko Haram Insurgency reports by The Media.* Research Journal of English Language and

conducted by Wahyudi "Pragmatics Study on Deixis in the Jakarta Post Editor**".**[83] And the last A deixis analysis conducted by Aulia Fauziah An Analysis Deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren[84]

Regarding to the previous studies mentioned above, the similarity between the recent research and the previous studies was analyzing Types of Deixis. On the other hand, the first previous study focused to find out the five types of deixis by Levinson Theory and researcrhed of movie. The second previous study focused on function of deixis expression in Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by The Media. Then, the difference of the third previous study was focused on types of deixis in Jakarta Post Editor, and the last previous An Analysis ofDeixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren use types of deixis by Yule Theory Furthermore, the data source in this research is Song lyrics Someone You Loved by Lewis Capaldi.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interest to analyze the types of Deixis . Thus, the researcher conduct research entitled: A Deixis Analysis of *Song lyric in Lewis Capaldi "Divinely Uminspired to a Hellish Extent (Extended Edition)"* Album.

Literature (RJELAL).Vol 3.3 2015 (July-Sep) Available on: https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/THE-USE-OF-DEIXIS-AND-DEICTIC-EXPRESSIONS-IN-BOKO-A-Eragbe-Yakubu/451cfa21acba3309fb811f9801c3d1c4a0c4a0e1(Friday, 27rd March 2020)

[83] Wahyudi, *Pragmatics Study on Deixis in The Jakarta Post Editorial. Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora (Vol.15, No 2 August 2014 : 111-120* Available on: http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/humaniora/article/view/758 (Friday, 27rd March 2020)

[84]Aulia Fauziah, An Analysis of Deixis in " A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren 2015 Available on : http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:iPsbMbiN3xAJ:repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/2195/1/COVER%2520DKK.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=id (Friday, 27rd March 2020)

C. Conceptual Framework

To uncover what has been explained in a theoretical discussion can put six concepts, they are

1. According to Griffiths, semantics is the study which concern of sentence meaning and word meaning.[85]

2. Meaning is intended to communicate, that is not directly   expressed. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary[86]

3. Deixis comes from Greek word means *"Pointing or Indicating"* . It means that the function of deixis is to point or indicate something. In other word, the utterance or sentence can be called as deixis if the referent is nomadic and change depend on the context.[87]

4. Song is a piece of music with word that is sung or music   for   the   voice; singing. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary[88]

5. Lyric is an expression of the writer's feelings or commposed   for singing. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.[89]

6. This song which was released in 2019 was chosen by the writer because despite containing many deixis words in its song lyrics, this song could still get many achievements and awards, also chosen as The song became Capaldi's first number one single and spent seven consecutive weeks atop of the chart. It also

[85]Patrick Griffiths. An Introduction To English Semantics And Pragmatics (Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p. 6.

[86] Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionaryof Current English, Fifth Edition, New York: Oxford University Press 1995 p. 726

[87]Stephen C. Levinson. Pragmatics. (London : Cambridge University Press. 1983)

[88] Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionaryof Current English, Fifth Edition, New York: Oxford University Press 1995. P. 113

[89] Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionaryof Current English, Fifth Edition, New York: Oxford University Press 1995 p. 703

peaked at number one on the Irish Singles Chart in March 2019. In the United States, "Someone You Loved", a piano ballad, was a sleeper hit, topping the Billboard Hot 100 in its 24th week on the chart. It was nominated for Song of the Year at the 62nd Grammy Awards. It also received an award for Song of the Year at the 2020 Brit Awards.[90]

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[90] http://id.mwikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Capaldi

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