A DEIXIS ANALISYS OF SONG LYRICS IN EDSHEERAN "DEVIDE" ALBUM

A Thesis
Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for S1- Degree

By:
ERY FEBIANA
NPM: 1711040050

Study Program : English Education

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
1445 H / 2023 M

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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. 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 and intention to describe their feelingssuch as love, struggle, trouble, jealousy, peace, become a way to make a beauty communicating. Song is a musical composition intended to be perfomed by the human voice. The researcher concludes that this research will know a deixis analysis of Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album, which aims to know how is the procces to search types deixis in song lyrics by a deixis analysis.

Base on analysis, the researcher concluded that there were three types of person deixis that used by songwriter in song lyrics, namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. Person deixis that was mostly used by the songwriter in song lyrics was first person that is pronoun "I". It was because the songwriter wanted telling about her own life story such as about love story, faith, longing, and losing.

Therefore, the researcher concluded that deixis was helpful to explain function of pronoun, demonstrative word, and time which was linking to speaker's utterance which

related to space and time. To answer research questions, the researcher concluded that deixis meaning could be examined semantically to know the real meaning of sentence or word and how the influence of deixis for entire song lyrics meaning. Song lyrics analysis had various interpretations that depended on the listener or the singer's life experience and deixis found in was not specific on particular event or people. It was because song context did not relate to one specific setting and participant.

Key word: Deixis, Ed Sheeran, Devide Album

DECLARATION

The researcher is a student of English Education Study Program with identify below:

Name   : Ery Febiana

NPM   : 1711040050

Title of The Research   : A Deixis Analisys Of Song Lyrics In Edsheeran "Devide" Album

    I hereby declares that this research is the researcher own work. All the theories in this research are quoted from other researchers that have been accepted for the award of any degree of the university or other institute of higher learning and the researcher has paraphrased all the statements in accordance with proper ethics.

Bandar Lampung, December 2023

Declared by:

ERY FEBIANA
NPM: 1711040050

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Title : A Deixis Analysis of Edsheeran "DEVIDE" Album
Student's Name : Ery Febiana
Student's Number : 1711040050
Study Program : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah
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ADMISSION

A thesis entittled: A Deixis Analysis of Edsheeran "DEVIDE" Album, by: Ery Febiana, NPM: 1711040050, Study Program: English Education was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, December 29th 2023.

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MOTTO

"Keberhasilan Bukan Milik Orang Pintar, Keberhasilan Milik Mereka Yang Terus Berusaha"

B.J Habibie

DEDICATION

Bismillahirahmanirahim, all praises to Allah SWT who has blessed me. The researcher humbly dedicated this thesis to everyone whom the researcher loves, especially for:

1. My beloved father and mother (Mr. Mukholil and Mrs. Sri Astuti) who love, care, support and also pray for me all the time. May Allah bless you with all the happiness.
2. My beloved sister (Mrs. Eni Widiawati) who always support me in everything and always remind me to not giving up.
3. My beloved lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung especially English Education Study Program.
4. My beloved almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung and all the lectures of English Education Study Program. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to learn and having an amazing experience.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Ery Febiana was born in Seputih Mataram on August 23th 1998. Ery is the third daughter of Mr. Mukholil and Mrs. Sri Astuti. Ery was lived in Seputih Mataram until now. Ery's academic background started when she was 5 years old, she studied at Sari Teladan Kindergarten, Seputih Mataram and graduated at 2005. At the age of seven, she entered the elementary school at SDN 02 of Rejosari Mataram. She continued to junior high school at SMP N 2 Seputih Mataram at 2011. After she finish her junior high school she entered the senior high school in SMA N 1 Seputih Mataram, Lampung Center and graduated at 2017.

That was why she finally continued her study at Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung, and took English Education in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty as her major. Ery wanted to study at the university that has Islamic background. She believed that good surroundings would give a positive impact for her study and always be surrounded by good people. She also wants to reflect a good character as she studied at Islamic university. And she hopes that all of the knowledge she got from the university can be implemented well in her daily life, and for many people.

\

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Bismillahirahmanirahim, praise and gratitude to Allah SWT because of His mercy and grace this thesis could be completely finished and do not forget to give sholawat and greeting to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from darkness to light. The title of this research is "A Deixis Analisys Of Song Lyrics In Edsheeran "Devide" Album". The purpose of writing this research is to fulfill a student's final assignment to get S1 degree. The writing of this thesis would not have been completed without the help and support of many people. The researcher would like to express the deepest gratitude and appreciation to:

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7. My beloved best friends, and all the family of B class.

Finally, it has to be admitted that nobody is perfect and researcher is full aware that there are still many weakness in this thesis, therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes criticism and suggestions from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis. Furthermore , the researcher expect that the thesis is useful for the researcher

particularly and the reader generally, especially for those who are involved in English teaching profession.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Tittle Confirmation

Title confirmation is the clarification of title in detail. It is important to add the title confirmation 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 confirmation 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 and intention to describe their feelingssuch as love, struggle, trouble, jealousy, peace, become a way to make a beauty communicating. 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 to express 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 lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album, which aims to know how is the procces to search types deixis in song lyrics by a deixis analysis.

B. Background of 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. 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. 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. 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 that has the characteristics of a systematic, rational, and empirical as the description of the structure and rules of the language. 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.

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".[1] 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. According to Saeed, deixis is a technical term (from classical Greek deiknymi) "to show,

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

point out".[2] 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.[3]

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.[4] 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.

Some people mostly had a favorite song. We also spend a lot of time on gadgets and laptops to 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 Edsheeran song "Shape of You" and "perfect", 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

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

[3] 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

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

comments in the MV for the songs on Edsheeran 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. Context is the whole of situation which is complete the meaning of sentences. Context can help the reader to know the speaker"s means. There are several researchers who 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 "Edsheeran" Album. The study is limit on three songs on Edsheeran.

Song is a piece of music with word that is song or music for the voice. 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 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. 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. 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 researcher interest to analyze this song to discover more kinds of deixis are use in it.

C.   **Focus and Sub-focus of Research**

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

1.   To identify of Deixis on Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album.
2.   To categorize types of deixis on Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album
3.   The reference meanings of deixis found in on Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album

D. **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 Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album?
2.   What is the dominant types of deixis Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album?

E. Objective of the Research

1. To identify Deixis that found on Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album.
2. To categorize types of deixis on "Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album".
3. To find out the dominant types of deixis on "Song lyric in Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album.

F. Benefits of the Research

1. Theoretically, 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 research also can be helpful for the teachers to give the information about meaning to their students.

G. Scope of the Research

1. Subjects of the research The subject of this research will use a Song lyric "Shape of you" and "perfect" by Edsheeran
2. Objects of the research The object of this research will use the type of Deixis used on Song lyric "shape of you" and "perfect" by Edsheeran
3. Time of the Research The time of this research will be conduct in 2023

H. Relevance Study

There are some previous studies relevant to this research.. The previous study was done by:

1. Kurnia Saputri about "A Deixis Analysis Of Moana Movie Script".[5] 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".[6] In this previous research the data are from Boko Haram Insurgency Reports by The Media. The uses of deictic expressions in

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[5] 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%20.

[6] 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-DEICTICEXPRESSIONS-IN-BOKO-A EragbeYakubu/451cfa21acba3309fb811f9801c3d1c4a0c4a0e1

Boko Haram insurgency reports by the media in the four affected countries 40 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".[7] 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

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[7] 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

third person, speaker and addressee 41 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), she looks at the type of deixis in "A Thousand Words" movie script by Steve Koren based on Yule theory (1996).[8] This research deals with pragmatics 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

        [8] 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:rep o.iaintulungagung.ac.id/2195/1/COVER%2520DKK.pdf+&cd=1&hl=en&ct =clnk&gl=id

deixis, the types of deixis and whatthe function 42 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.

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 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 Edsheeran "DEVIDE" album.

I. Method of The research
1. Research Design

According to Miller et all, research is dynamic rather than static, causing ethnographers to reflect on how they write and present their studies to different audiences. Research is scientific method to get data with certain purpose and usefulness. It means that research is a method or a way to get the data which is beneficial for certain purposes. The method that has been applied is a kind of descriptive-qualitative.

According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative research is conducted through intense or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the everyday and exceptional lives of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations. Qualitative method completely presents the interpretation of data in a descriptive form. This resarch uses descriptive method in order to describe deixis aspects or phenomenon that exists in J.D. Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye novel. In qualitative research, numbers tend to get ignored. After all, the hallmark of qualitative research is that it goes beyond how much there is of something to tell us about its essential qualities.

2. Data Source

Data source is a source where data are taken from. It is the important thing in this research. In this research, the researcher will use primary and secondary data. First, the primary data is the original data. The data will take from The Catcher in the Rye novel by J.D. Salinger. Second, the secondary data is the exist data. The data can be in the form of books, journals, and previous studies relating to the research. This research data source is from Edsheeran channel Youtube by watch the music video.

3. Research Instrument

    According to Miles and Huberman, in qualitative research, issues of instrument validity and reliability ride largely on the skills of the researcher. The researcher himself or herself is essentially the main instrument in the study. Essentially, a person who observing, interviewing, and recording, while modifying the observation, interviewing, and recording devices from one field visit to the next. Relatively little standardized instrumentation is used.

4. Technique of Data Collection

    Data collection is very important to determine the result of the research. According to Miles and Huberman, data collection is inescapably a selective process and that you cannot and do not get it all,‖ even though you might think you can.

    The data of this study are collected uses documentation method based on lyric of the song "shape of you" and "perfect" by Edsheeran in the 'Devide' Albumr. To obtain the data, several steps as follows:

    a. Reading the original lyric of song.
    b. Listening the songs.
    c. Identifying the contain deixis;
    d. Listing the data to the next step analysis.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

    The data that have been collected in data collecting process should be analyzed. It is crucial part to reach the purposes of the research. Analysis in research means counting the data which contain measurement and trying to find out relation among the variables. Data analysis is a craft one that carries its own disciplines. There are many ways of getting

analyses right precise, trustworthy, compelling, and credible and they cannot be wholly predicted in advance. Miles and Huberman see analysis as three concurrent flows of activity: (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification. Finally, the researcher find out the answer.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

To gain validity and trustworthiness in this research, triangulation was conducted. Triangulation is a method of verification that incorporates several viewpoints and approaches to boost validity. It is used in both quantitative (validation) and qualitative (inquiry) research in the social sciences to combine two or more theories, data sources, methodologies, or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to arrive at a single construct.[9] According to Patton there are four types of triangulation, namely:

a. Data triangulation (data triangulation), which requires researchers to collect data from a variety of sources.

b. The triangulation method (methodological triangulation) is a way for researchers to check the validity of data by collecting similar data but using different data collection method.

c. Investigator triangulation (researcher triangulation), in which the validity of data or conclusions about specific parts or the whole can be tested by several researchers.

d. Theory triangulation, namely, evaluating the validity of data by discussing the problems studied from the perspective of many theories, in analyze and make more complete and comprehensive conclusions.

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[9] Tri Rohani and Safnil Arsyad, "Semantic Analysis of Figurative Language Expressions in „Feature" of the Jakarta Post," JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature) 1, no. 1 (2018): 97–114. P.5

This part of the research shows how the data can be trusted. To check the trustworthiness of the data, the writer used types of investigator triangulation. The data triangulation for the research done by analyzed the figurative language in song lyrics from *Bahasa Inggris* textbook. The writer involved the collection of data from different types of people, including individuals, groups, families, and communities, to gain multiple perspectives and validation of data. To make this research valid, the writer thought the investigator of triangulation as the validator of the data is one of the lecturers who have a background study of linguistics.

J. Systematic Discussion

The writer discusses the research into the structure below:

a. Chapter I

Present the introduction, which consists of title affirmation, the background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, benefit of the research, relevant study, and research method.

b. Chapter II

Present the theories of semantic, deixis song and lyric

c. Chapter III

Present the general description of the research object

d. Chapter IV

Present the research finding and discussion

e. Chapter V

Present the conclusion and suggestion

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains the several theories under consideration on this title. The theories become the fundamental things in conducting the research. The theories explain in this chapter contains three sub-chapter, those are: concept of semantic, theory of deixis, theory of song lyrics. The discussion of the several theories as the basic study that is discussed below:

A. Concept of Semantic

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

1. 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.[10] 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.[11] Moreover, Palmer states that semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.[12]

In other words, semantic is the study of meaning in word, phrase, and sentence to understand the text. Based

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

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

[12] Frank Robert Palmer, Semantics Second Edition Cambridge University Press, 1981

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.[13] 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.[14] 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. 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 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.[15] Semantics is not

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

[14] James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. Semantics a coursebook. Second ed. (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 3

[15] Geoffrey Leech. Semantics (Harmondsworth : Penguin Books Ltd. 1981), p. 1.

concerned with the factual status of things in the world but with meaning in language.

B. Concept of Deixis

Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon where in 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.

1. Definition of Deixis

Deixis comes from classical Greek deiknunai, it is mean "to show or point out". Yule states that deixis is actually a technical term (from Greek) which means „pointing‟ through language.[16] Then, Cruse stated that deixis means different things to different people.[17] 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.[18] 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.[19] It means that a word can be deixis if

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

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

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

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

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 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.[20] 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.[21] 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

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

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

addressees" and "away from both speaker and addressee". It is include that, there, and then.[22] 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.

2. Type of Deixis

There are several opinions about types of deixis based on linguist. There are some definitions about deixis because every linguists has their own view and opinion 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.[23] It means, personal deixis is to have point to things and people .Words and phrases used to point to a location (here,there, near that) are examples 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.

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[22] John. I. Saeed., op.cit, p. 192.

[23] George Yule, The Study of Language, (Cambridge: CambridgeUniversity Press, 2010), p. 130.

Anderson and Keenan distinguish three major categories of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.[24] 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,[25] include:

a) Personal Deixis

Person is, then, a deictic category, one thatrefers to identifiable items in the context. There are other grammatical forms with a similar function.[26] The grammatical category of person directly reflects the different roles that individuals play in the speech event: speaker, addressee, and other.[27] 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).[28] 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 third person.[29] Category of first person is

[24] 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,

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

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

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

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

[29] Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit p. 62-69

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[30], 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.

- 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: He is handsome boy who ever I meet. 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

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[30] George Yule., Op.Cit,. p. 9-10

the speech event, Levinson.[31] In other words,Spatial deixis or Place Deixis to explain the description of the place or place of the incident.

Furthermore, according to Yule[32], 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 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 andthere, and demonstratives/determines such as thisandthat. English has a relatively impoverishedspatial deictic system, with only two terms usuallylabelled proximal and distal.[33] 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.[34] 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

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[31] Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit p. 62

[32] George Yule., Op. Cit,. p. 12

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

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

referent and difficult to understand because we do not know "There" refers to where the location mean.[35]

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 spoken (or written message inscribed), Levinson.[36] 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.[37] 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, andlast 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.[38] It means if you know when the occurrence of the word or sentence. The function of temporal deixis is to indicate time.

For example:

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[35] Nurjanah, 2018, A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script, Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang
[36] Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p 62
[37] Alan Cruse, Ibid p 322
[38] J. Thomas, Op. Cit

- Last, next Monday, week, month, year
- 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.[39] 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.[40]

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.[41] 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 including the text referring expression) is located.[42] Discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to speaker's current location in the discourse above, below, last,

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

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

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

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

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.[43] 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 occurs.[44] 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, Yule explain that expressions which indicate higher status are described as honorifics.[45] 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

[43] S. Dessy P, Zakrimal, 2020 An Analysis of Deixis in Avenger Infinity War Movie, Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal 4(1) JuliDesember,Universitas Putera Bata

[44] Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p 89

[45] George Yule., Op.Cit,. p 10

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).
  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
  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.

C. Concept of the Song

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

1. 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 attraction and distinctiveness of the lyrics or poems. 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.[46] 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 of music with words which are sung".[47] In other word songs are part of music that is usually short text with the words sung. Meanwhile in Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, "it is explained that song is a piece of music with words that is sung or music for the voice singing".[48] It means the song is part of the music with the words sung or made a song from the singing voice. 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.

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

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

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

[48] Oxford Learner"s pocket dictionary Oxford University:, Press. A pocketsized reference to English Vocabulary 2008

status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs are also frequently transmitted nonorally (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.

D. 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.

1. 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.[49] 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.[50] Although a lyric poem may depict an out war action, it generally focuses on inward reaction, insight, or responses. Meanwhile Hornby defines lyric is expressing the writer's feelings.[51] 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.

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

[50] 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

[51] S. Hornby, ‚Oxford Advanced Learners‟ Dictionaryof Current English, Fifth Edition, New York: Oxford University Press 1995. P.703

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Appendix

Shape of You

The club isn't the best place to find a loverSo the bar is where I go
Me and my friends at the table doing shots
Drinking fast and then we talk slow
And you come over and start up a conversation with just meAnd trust me I'll give it a chance nowTake my hand, stop, put Van The Man on the jukeboxAnd then we start to danceAnd now I'm singing like
Girl, you know I want your loveYour love was handmade for somebody like meCome on now, follow my leadI may be crazy, don't mind meSay, boy, let's not talk too muchGrab on my waist and put that body on meCome on now, follow my leadCome, come on now, follow my lead
I'm in love with the shape of youWe push and pull like a magnet doAlthough my heart is falling tooI'm in love with your bodyLast night you were in my roomAnd now my bedsheets smell like youEvery day discovering something brand newI'm in love with your body
Oh I oh I oh I oh II'm in love with your bodyOh I oh I oh I oh II'm in love with your bodyOh I oh I oh I oh II'm in love with your bodyEvery day discovering something brand newI'm in love with the shape of you
One week in we let the story beginWe're going out on our first dateYou and me are thrifty, so go all you can eatFill up your bag and I fill up a plateWe talk for hours and hours about the sweet and the sourAnd how your family is doing okayAnd leave and get in a taxi, then kiss in the backseatTell the driver make the radio playAnd I'm singing like
Girl, you know I want your loveYour love was handmade for somebody like meCome on now, follow my leadI may be crazy, don't mind meSay,

boy, let's not talk too muchGrab on my waist and put that body on meCome on now, follow my leadCome, come on now, follow my lead
I'm in love with the shape of youWe push and pull like a magnet doAlthough my heart is falling tooI'm in love with your bodyLast night you were in my roomAnd now my bedsheets smell like youEvery day discovering something brand newI'm in love with your body

Oh I oh I oh I oh II'm in love with your bodyOh I oh I oh I oh II'm in love with your bodyOh I oh I oh I oh II'm in love with your bodyEvery day discovering something brand newI'm in love with the shape of you

Come on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come on

I'm in love with the shape of youWe push and pull like a magnet doAlthough my heart is falling tooI'm in love with your bodyLast night you were in my roomAnd now my bedsheets smell like youEvery day discovering something brand newI'm in love with your body

Come on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onI'm in love with your bodyCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onI'm in love with your bodyCome on, be my baby, come onCome on, be my baby, come onI'm in love with your bodyEvery day discovering something brand newI'm in love with the shape of you

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