THE ANALYSIS OF DIEXIS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF "AMO" ALBUM BY BRING ME THE HORIZON

An Undergraduate Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

By:

RIKO FHADILAH
NPM: 1711040134

Study Program : English Education

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
1445 H/2024M

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Advisor : M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd
Co-Advisor: Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
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ABSTRACT

This thesis is focused on the deixis of "amo" album by Bring Me the Horizon. In a language an expression that used for pointing person, location, and time is called deixis. Deixis is part of pragmatics that concern with context in language. There are two objectives in this study which are (1) to find out the temporal deixis terms in "That's the Spirit" album (2) to analyze the context of temporal deixis in "That's the Spirit" album

. The data collection in this study is done by using documentation method and qualitative method is used for explaining the result of the data. The temporal deixis is divided into three terms which are specific time, pure deictic term, and the last is verb tense, those classification has three roles in the language which are for pointing the time of utterance is happened before the utterance or in the past, at the moment or the action happened at the same time with the utterance and the last is the action happened after the utterance or in the future.

The result of this has found verb tense with 87.20% of 75 data, then the pure deictic word with 11.63% of 10 data and the last is 1.17% of specific time with 1 data only

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled: The analysis of diexs of the song lyrics of amo album by bring me the horizon is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, 28 December 2023
Declared by,

Riko Fhadilah
NPM. 1711040134

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat : Jl. Let. Kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame 1 Bandar Lampung 35131 Telp (0721) 703260

APPROVAL

Title   : The Analysis Of Diexis In The Song Lyrics Of "Amo" AlbumBy Bring Me The Horizon

Student's Name   : Riko Fhadilah

Student's Number : 1711040134

Study Program   : English Education

Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, the State Islamic University, Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,   Co-advisor,

M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd   **Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd**
NIP. 198505122015031006   NIP. -

The Chairperson of
English Educational Program

M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd
NIP. 198505122015031006

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat : Jl. Let. Kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame 1Bandar Lampung 35131 Telp(0721)703260

ADMISSION

A thesis entittled: **The Analysis Of Diexis In The Song Lyrics Of "Amo" Album By Bring Me The Horizon**, by: **Riko Fhadilah, NPM: 1711040134, Study Program: English Education** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Thursday, December 28th 2023.

Board of Examiners:

The Chairperson : Prof. Dr.Moh. Muhassin,M.Hum (............)

The Secretary : Zakiyah, M.Pd (............)

The Primary Examiner : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd (............)

The First Co- Examiner : M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd (............)

The Second Co- Examiner : Sri Suci Suryawati,M.Pd (............)

The Dean Of,
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd.
NIP. 196408281988032002

MOTTO

"Pendidikan adalah senjata paling kuat yang bisa
digunakan untuk mengubah dunia."
- Nelson Mandela

DEDICATION

With gratitude and loves, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who loves and cares me a lot. I wouldlike to dedicate this thesis to:

1. Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Thanks for giving me strength each day of my life.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Hifzon Zohid, S and Mrs. Retya Leka. Thanks for your patient, sacrifice, love and support endlessly, pray for my success, and advice you have put me through all of my life.
3. My beloved sister and brother, Videlma Hanisa Permata, Aquina Bidara Permata. Orie Yasa Fhirli. Thank you for your help and support.
4. My beloved lecturers in English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. Thank you for the advice, motivation, and spirit you have put me through.
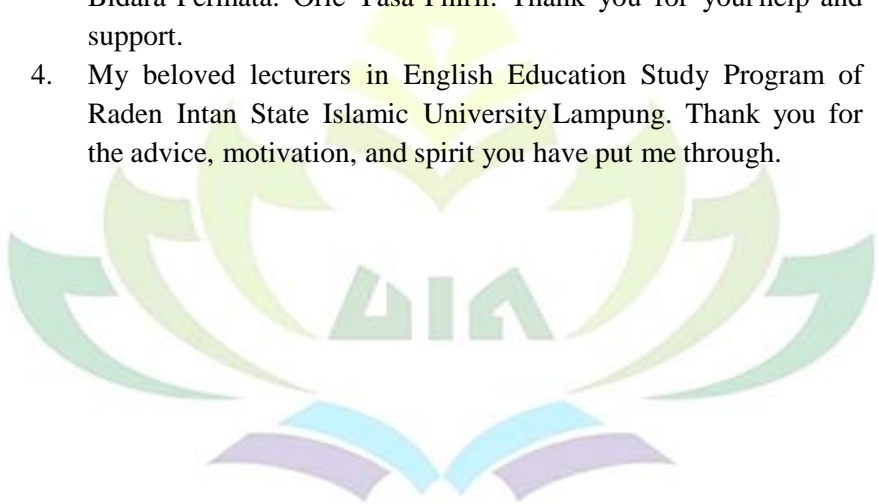
CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Riko Fhadilah. He called by his fist name "Riko". He was born on June 04, 1999, in Pesisr utara Lampung. He is the first son of Mr. Hifzon and Mrs. Retya. he has two sisters, her name is videlma and aquina and one brother, his name is Orie.

He accomplished his formal education at kindergarten TK Pertiwi in Lampung Barat and finished in 2005. Then he entered Elementary School at SD N 4 Liwa in Lampung Barat and finished in 2011. Then he continued his Junior High School at SMPN 1 Liwa and finished in 2014. After that, he continued his Senior High School at SMAN 1 LIWA and finished in 2017. After he completed his study at Senior High School, he continued his study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

The Researcher

Riko Fhadilah
NPM. 1711040134

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, Praise be to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala the Almighty, the most Merciful, the Most Beneficent for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during her study and completing this thesis.Then, the best best wishes and salutations be upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him.

This thesis entitled "The analysis of diexs of the song lyrics of amo album by bring me the horizon" is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is to fulfill students' partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

This thesis could not be done well except with others' support and guidance. Therefore, the researcher would like to give much thanks to the following people for their ideas, time, support, and guidance for this thesis:

1. All lecturers of English Department in Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, who have taught the researcher since the first year of her study.
2. one by one, who always give suggestion and spirit in framework of writing this thesis.

Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction and suggestion forthis thesis are always open heartedly welcome.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Title affimation

In this research the researcher took the title THE ANALYSIS OF DIEXIS TERMS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF"AMO" ALBUM BY BRING ME THE HORIZON"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

Movie are one of the best way to found diexis, because from the dialog from movie there is lot dixies we can find.

Based on the descriptions above, the researcher concludes that this research will know a deixis analysis of the movie oppenheimer which aims to know how is the proces to search types deixis in movie 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. 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. 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 ranch of linguistic t1hat 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. Meaning of the word is a field

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[1] I. S. P. Nation and J. Newton, Teaching ESL/EFL Listening and Speaking (New York: Routledge, 2009), 9.

[2] Victoria A. Fromkin et al, Linguistics: An Introduction to Linguistic Theory (Malden: Blackwell, 2000), 19.

[3] Patrick Griffiths, An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatic (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press, 2006), 1.

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. 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.6in 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. It means meaning consists of lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non referential meaning, denotative 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. 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. 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.

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" . 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, point out". 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. 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.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, 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 Bring me the horizon song on the amo album [2]

C. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher liked to analyze the problems is confuse to identify of Deixis Theanalysis Of Diexis Terms In The Song Lyrics Of"Amo" Album By Bring Me The Horizon The categorize types of deixis on Song lyric in Bring me the horizon amo Album The reference meanings of deixis found in on Song lyric in Bring me the horizon amo Album.

D. Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of the problems above, to limited the analysis, the researcher will focus on 10songs on Bring me the horizon amo Album". Because the album 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

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[2] [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

follows :

1. What are the types of deixis Song lyric in Bring me the horizon amo Album
2. What is the dominant types of deixis Song lyric in Bring me the horizon amo Album

F. Objective of the Research

To identify Deixis that found on Song lyric Bring me the horizon amo Album

1. To categorize types of deixis on song lyric"Bring me the horizon amo Album
2. To find out the dominant types of deixis on song lyric Bring me the horizon amo Album

To find out the reference meanings of deixis on Song lyric in. Bring me the horizon amo Album

G. Relevance Researcher

1. This study has relationship with previous studies. The first previous study was conducted by Akhmad Ivan Zulvikar (2014) entitle An Anlysis on Deixis Used in Editor's Choice of the Jakarta Post Online Edition. In the research method he used a qualitative approach to analyze the data and using Levinson"s theory. In his study, he analyze five types deixis namely person, place, time, discourse, and social deixis. He found all of the types of deixis except social deixis. The most types of deixis that he found in his research is time deixis because the object of his study mostly contain reports which describes about the time of the event.

2. Elisa Fadlillah and Rika Septiyani (2018)Moreover, Elisa Fadlillah and Rika Septiyani's research (2018) with the title An Analysis of Deixis Using "Beauty and the Beast" Movie Script, Siliwangi. This study focused on deixis used in Beauty and the Beast movie script. They used qualitative approach in analysing and used Yule's theory. In this study found three types of deixis in Beauty and the Beast movie script and there are nine frequencies of deixis, namely person deixis in greater occurences than another

3. Yohanes Dwi Ady Kurniawan with the title Study of Deixis from the Baby Boss Movie. This research also tried to find which type of deixis as the dominant used in the baby boss script.8 The design of this research was descriptive qualitative which the subject was the script of the baby boss movie. The script is downloaded from the internet. Furthermore, the writer analyzed the script, analyzed the deixis used in the script relate to three types (personal, spatial, and temporal) of deixis that discussed by Yule in his pragmatics book, classified the deixis used to determine the frequency of deixis and calculated the data into percentages

4. Arini Hidayah with the title A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Back to You by Selena Gomes. The objectives of this study are to find out the kinds of deixis and to find out the dominant types of deixis in the song lyrics Back to You.9 The writer used observation method while the data collection techniques are analysis and listening songs. The result of this research is the song lyrics of Back to You use all types of deixis. In this research the most dominant is personal deixis.

H. 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.

I. Research Method

   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.16 Research is scientific method to get data with certain purpose and usefulness.17 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.18 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.

   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 himself3

or herself is essentially the main instrument in the study.19 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.20

The data of this study are collected uses documentation method based on sentence of the conversations by the main character in the novel entitled ―The Catcher in the Rye‖ by

J.D. Salinger. To obtain the data, several steps as follows:

a. Reading the original novel of The Catcher in the Rye by
   J.D. Salinger;
b. Listing the utterances by the main character, Holden Caulfield;
c. Identifying the utterances by Holden which 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

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3 16 Miller, D. L., Creswell, J. W., & Olander, L. S. (1998). Writing and retelling multiple ethnographic tales of a soup kitchen for the homeless. Qualitative Inquiry, 469.

17 Sugiyono, Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif (Bandung: Alfabeta), 2.

18 Matthew B miles, A michael Huberman, Jhonny Saldana, Qualitative Data Analysis (third edition) (Phoenix: Arizona State University, 2014), 28.

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. 21 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.[22]

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

According Lincoln and Guba, trustworthiness of a research study is important to evaluating its worth. Lincoln and Guba explain trustworthiness involves establishing: (i) Credibility – Credibility is similar to internal validity in positivist research, confidence in the ‗truth' of the findings (ii) Transferability – showing that the findings have applicability in other contexts. Transferability is in preference to external validity/generalizability in the positivist paradigm (iii) Depenability – Depenability is in preference to reliability in positivist approach, showing that the findings are consistent and could be repeated (iv) Confirmability – Confirmability is in preference to objectivity. Confirmability can be seen as a degree of neutrality or the extent to which the findings of a study are shaped by the respondents and not researcher bias, motivation, or interest.

The trustworthiness of the result of the data analysis is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this study, the technique uses triangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data analysis. Triangulation is the process of strengthening the findings by cross-checking information. Potter states that a researcher who argues that his or her findings are derived from many different

kinds of people across many different situations will be more convincing than another researcher whose conclusions are based observations of one person in one setting. With the convergence of information from different sources (documents, interviews and observations), settings and investigators, the researcher can make a powerful argument that the interpretation is more credible.

Miles and Huberman explain that triangulation identifies several types includes: (1) triangulation of data source (2) investigator triangulation (3) theory triangulation and (4) methodological triangulation.25 In this research, the researcher uses investigator triangulation. The investigator in this research is the researcher herself. And the data triangulation for the research will be done by analyzing the spoken text by the main character in The Catcher in the Rye novel by J.D. Salinger.
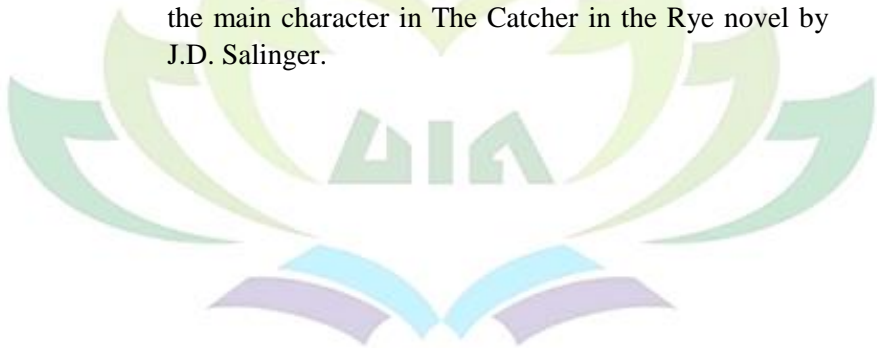
CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

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. Frame of 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 disciplineincluding 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. 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. Moreover, Palmer states that semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning4 word, phrase, and sentence to understand the text. Based those perceptions about semantics, it can be concluded that semantic

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4 22John Lyons. Semantics. Vol 1 & Vol 2(New York : Cambridge University Press, 1979), p.1.

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

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

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

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.

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.28In 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 thestudy 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.

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 language30, 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. 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. 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 user5 agreement and the realization of meaning can be used to convey the information that can be understood by mutually.

According to Lyons, examine the

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5 29Geoffrey Leech. Semantics (Harmondsworth : Penguin Books Ltd. 1981), p.
1.

30George Yule., Op.Cit, p. 127

31H.G. Widdowson. Linguistics (Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 3

32Oxford Advanced Learner‟s Dictionary. 8th Ed. (Oxford University Press,
2010), p. 920

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. . 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.

b. Kinds of Meaning
1) 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 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

2) 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.

- 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 [6]word matter is a generic term for material nouns, person – for personal nouns.

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[6] [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.

3. Concept of Deixis

Deixis is an important field studied in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning ofcertain 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. Then, Cruse stated that deixis means different things to different people. 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. 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 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.

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 then.

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.

b. **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.

person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis.44It 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 Levinson45, include:

1) **Personal Deixis**

Person is, then, a deictic category, one thatrefers to identifiable items in the context. There areother grammatical forms with a similar function.46The grammatical category of person directlyreflects the different roles that individuals play inthe speech event: speaker, addressee, and other.47The 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).48Personal 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 personand[7] third person. Category

[7] [49]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit p. 62-69

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

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 Yule50, 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.

2) 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, Levinson51. In other words,Spatial deixis or Place Deixis to explain the description of the place or place of the incident.

Furthermore, according to Yule52, 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 is8 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.53Let 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 meaningful54. 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.

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8 53Alan Cruse, Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics, p. 320.

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

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

3) 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), Levinson56. 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, 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. 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, year9 Now, then, ago, later, soon, before Yesterday, today, tomorrow

4) **Time deixis**

divided into some categories. According to Cruse, there are three kinds of time deixis. 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.

5) **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

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9 [56]Stephen C. Levinson, Op. Cit. p 62

[57]Alan Cruse, Ibid p 322

[58]J. Thomas, Op. Cit

its relations to surrounding text. 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.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.

6) 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. 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. 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.

In addition, Yuleexplain that expressions which indicate higher status are described as honorifics. 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).

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

Authorized speaker(forms reservedfor

certain speaker)

Authorized hearer (restriction of most title, e.g. Your Honor). 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).

4. 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 10day in our life whether it is accidentally or in purpose. Song lyrics are an

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

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 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. 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". 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.

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 typicall 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 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 action, it generally focuses on inward reaction, insight,or responses. Meanwhile,Hornbydefineslyricisexpressingthewriter ̋s feelings. 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.

b. **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.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. 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. Although a lyric poem may depict an out war.

5. **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. 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 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 reference (textual reference). Exophoric reference is when the reference points outwards from the text, linking the text to the environment

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.79stated 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 speakermean

Appendix

Appendix 1
Cover Album

Appendix 2
Song lyrics
1. i apologise if you feel something

I saw you staring out of your own abyss again
Waiting for something you're not sure even still exists
Don't be afraid to wonder, don't be afraid to be scared
It should never be a prison
So I apologise if you feel something
But love is all we have, feel something, I know
Or if I steal something, please remember it is mine
Real something

2. MANTRA

Do you wanna start a cult with me?
I'm not vibrating like I ought to be
I need a purpose, I can't keep surfing
Through this existential misery
Now we're gonna need some real estate
But if I choose my words carefully
Think I could fool you that I'm the guru
Wait, how do you spell epiphany?

Before the truth will set you free, it will piss you off
Before you find a place to be, you're gonna lose the plot
Too late to tell you now, one ear and right out the other one
'Cause all you ever do is chant the same old mantra

Could I have your attention, please?
It's time to tap into your tragedy
Think you could use a new abuser
Close your eyes and listen carefully
Imagine you're stood on a beach
Water gently lapping at your feet
And now you're sinking, what were you thinking?

That's all the time we have this week

Before the truth will set you free, it will piss you off
Before you find a place to be, you're gonna lose the plot
Too late to tell you now, one ear and right out the other one
'Cause all you ever do is chant the same old mantra

And I know this doesn't make a lot of sense
But do you really wanna think all by yourself now?
All I'm asking for's a little bit of faith
You know it's easy to believe
And I know this doesn't make a lot of sense
You know you gotta work the corners of your mind now
All I'm asking for's a little bit of faith
You know it's easy to, so easy to believe

Before the truth will set you free, it will piss you off
Before you find a place to be, you're gonna lose the plot
Before the truth will set you free, it will piss you off
Before you find a place to be, you're gonna lose the plot
Too late to tell you now, one ear and right out the other one
'Cause all you ever do, is chant the same old mantra

3. nihilist blues

[feat. Grimes]

I've been climbing up the walls
To escape the sinking feeling
But I can't hide from the nihilist at my door
Buried in the basement floor
Didn't know what I had planted
It blossomed with all the heart of a cold war

I'm a spirit in a tomb
Won't somebody raise the roof
I'm going white, I'm going black, I'm going blue

Do you mind if I'm exhumed?
I'm the ashes in the plume
I'm a beggar in the ruin
I'm peaking out, I'm burning up, I'm shooting through
I'm only lonely for the true

Paradise is in my soul
And I'm terrified I can't get out
I'm lost in a labyrinth
We are lost in a labyrinth

Paradise is in my soul
And I'm terrified I can't get out
I'm lost in a labyrinth
We are lost in a labyrinth
Please don't follow

Paradise is in my soul
And I'm terrified I can't get out
I'm lost in a labyrinth
We are lost in a labyrinth
Please don't follow

Light as a feather, stiff as a board
Sink to the floor, I sink to the floor
I sink to the floor
Light as a feather, stiff as a board

You were in my dream last night
But your face was someone else's
A twitch in my spine, a mutual disorder
Isolation neophyte
Too afraid to taste your conscience
You march in the dark, little lamb to the slaughter

I'm a spirit in a tomb
Won't somebody raise the roof

I'm going white, I'm going black, I'm going blue
Do you mind if I'm exhumed?
I'm the ashes in the plume
I'm a beggar in the ruin
I'm peaking out, I'm burning up, I'm shooting through
I'm only lonely for the true

Paradise is in my soul
And I'm terrified I can't get out
I'm lost in a labyrinth
We are lost in a labyrinth
Please don't follow

Paradise is in my soul
And I'm terrified I can't get out
I'm lost in a labyrinth
We are lost in a labyrinth
Please don't follow
Please don't follow
Please don't follow
Please don't follow
Please don't follow

(Please don't follow)

I've been climbing up the walls
To escape the sinking feeling
But I can't hide from the nihilist at my door

4. in the dark

(In the dark)
(In the dark)

Oh, I've done it again
Dug a little deep and it's all caved in
Now I free fall in a black hole

I know I'm getting warm 'cause I feel so cold

But I'm looking on the bright side now
Tryna figure out somehow
(None of this is real, no)
It's looking like I write off now
I think we need to talk like now

So, don't swear to God he never asked you
It's not his heart you drove a knife through
It's not his world you turned inside out
Now his tears still rolling down
Jesus Christ, you're so damn cold
Don't you know you've lost control?
Forget about the things you think I know
No secrets, you can't keep me
(In the dark)
(In the dark)

Deathblow, look at you go
Brought a T-62 to a Rodeo
So tall it broke the fourth wall
Guess my fairytale has a few plot holes

Well, I'm looking on the bright side now
Tryna figure out somehow
(None of this is real, no)
You can give the act up now
Yeah, go ahead and take a bow

So, don't swear to God he never asked you
It's not his heart you drove a knife through
It's not his world you turned inside out
Now his tears still rolling down
Jesus Christ, you're so damn cold
Don't you know you've lost control?
Forget about the things you think I know

No secrets, you can't keep me
(In the dark)
(In the dark)
No secrets, you can't keep me
(In the dark)
(In the dark)

I'm not looking for salvation
Just a little faith in anyone or anything
I'm not looking for salvation
Just a little faith in anyone or anything
I'm not looking for salvation
Just a little faith in anyone or anything
('Cause it's all come caving in)
I'm not looking for salvation
Just a little faith in anyone or anything
(And it's time I knew you, so)

Don't swear to God he never asked you
It's not his heart you drove a knife through
It's not his world you turned inside out
Now his tears still rolling down
Jesus Christ, you're so damn cold
Don't you know you've lost control?
Forget about the things you think I know
No secrets, you can't keep me
(In the dark)

Don't swear to God he never asked you
It's not his heart you drove a knife through
(In the dark)
It's not his world you turned inside out
Now his tears still rolling down
Jesus Christ, you're so damn cold
Don't you know you've lost control?
Forget about the things you think I know
No secrets, you can't keep me

(In the dark)

Don't swear to God he never asked you (Oh no)
It's not his heart you drove a knife through (Oh no)
It's not his world you turned inside out (Oh no)
Now his tears still rolling down (You're so damn cold)
Jesus Christ, you're so damn cold (You're so damn cold)
Don't you know you've lost control? (Oh)
Forget about the things you think I know (Oh)
No secrets, you can't keep me
(In the dark)
(In the dark)
No secrets, you can't keep me
(In the dark)
(In the dark)
(In the dark)

5. wonderful life

[feat. Dani Filth]

Hey there, are we rolling?
Oh, okay; nice, no that's not

I read a fun fact about the brain
And how it starts to deteriorate when
We get to 27 or there abouts (Yeah)
It got me thinking about my head
And what I can do to help stimulate it
Makes me sad, but...
I've forgotten what I'm on about
Woah!

Looked on the bright side, got keratitis
And you can't sit there unless you're righteous
I wear a happy face like I'm Ed Gein

I feel all numb now, is that a feeling?
Like a plastic boxed orange with no peel on
I wanna waste, I wanna waste
I wanna waste away
Yeah!

Alone getting high on a Saturday night
I'm on the edge of a knife
Nobody cares if I'm dead or alive
Oh, what a wonderful life

Oi, Debbie Downer, what's your problem?
Don't wanna be here, still call a shotgun
You got the FOMO coursing through my veins (Yo, yo, yo)
This is not a drill, no, this is the real world
Domnesticated still a little feral
Well, don't you know to chew with your mouth closed?
(And it's all gone wrong!)

Alone getting high on a Saturday night
I'm on the edge of a knife (Yeah)
Nobody cares if I'm dead or alive
Oh, what a wonderful life

(Oh, what a wonderful life)
(Oh, what a wonderful life)
Alright

I got a Type 2 kinda thirstiness
A far out other worldliness
And one day this might hurt me less
But everybody knows I'm still down
Don't tell me what the butcher does
There's no need for the obvious
So ugly still it's kinda lush
But everybody knows I made vows
Left feet on the podium

Can't think of an alternate
And hell yeah, I'm the awkwardest
But everybody know I got bounce

Alone getting high on a Saturday night
I'm on the edge of a knife
Nobody cares if I'm dead or alive
Oh, what a wonderful life
Oh, what a wonderful life
Oh, what a wonderful life
Nobody cares if I'm dead or alive
Oh, what a wonderful life
Oh, what a wonderful life
Nobody cares if I'm dead or alive
Oh, what a wonderful life

6. ouch

Tu as tué mon bébé
Na, na, na, na
Na, na, na, na, na, na, na
Na, na, na, na
Na, na, na, na
Na, na, na, na, na, na, na
Na, na, na, na

I always knew this is gonna end in tears
Didn't think your wrists would keep a souvenir
And I thought that I had heard it all
Till I heard your lover screaming down the phone
I know I said I was under your spell
But this hex is on another level
And I know I said you could drag me through Hell
But I hoped you wouldn't fuck the Devil

Na, na, na, na
Na, na, na, na, na, na, na

Na, na, na, na
Na, na, na, na, na, na, na

This was gonna end in tears
Didn't think your wrists would keep a souvenir
And I thought that I had it all
Till I heard your lover screaming down the phone
I know I said I was under your spell
But this hex is on another level
And I know I said you could drag me through Hell
But I hoped you wouldn't fuck the Devil

7. medicine

Some people are a lot like clouds, you know
(Clouds, you know; clouds, you know)
'Cause life's so much brighter when they go
You rained on my heart for far too long (Far too long)
Couldn't see the thunder for the storm
Because I cut my teeth and bit my tongue
Till my mouth was dripping blood
But I never dished the dirt, just held my breath
While you dragged me through the mud
I don't know why I tried to save you 'cause
I can't save you from yourself
When all you give a shit about is everybody else

And you just can't quit, why don't you deal with it?
I think it's time to stop

You need a taste of your own medicine
'Cause I'm sick to death of swallowing
Watch me take the wheel like you, not feel like you
Act like nothing's real like you
So, I'm sorry for this
It might sting a bit

Some people are a lot like clouds, you know
(Clouds, you know; clouds, you know)
'Cause life's so much brighter when they go
And I spent too long in a place I don't belong
I couldn't see the thunder for the storm

But you won't admit, why don't you get a grip?
'Cause you can't keep going on and on and on and on like this
And you just can't quit, why don't you deal with it?
I think it's time to stop

You need a taste of your own medicine
'Cause I'm sick to death of swallowing
Watch me take the wheel like you, not feel like you
Act like nothing's real like you
So, I'm sorry for this
It might sting a bit

'Cause I cut my teeth and bit my tongue
Till my mouth was dripping blood
But I never dished the dirt, just held my breath
While you dragged me through the mud
Yeah, I cut my teeth and bit my tongue
Till my mouth was dripping blood
But I never dished the dirt, just held my breath
While you dragged me through the mud

And you just can't quit, why don't you deal with it?
I think it's time to stop

You need a taste of your own medicine
'Cause I'm sick to death of swallowing
Watch me take the wheel like you, not feel like you
Act like nothing's real like you
So, I'm sorry for this
It might sting a bit
Taste of your own medicine (Taste of your own medicine)

Yeah, I'm sick to death of swallowing (Sick to death, wow)
Watch me take the wheel like you, not feel like you
Act like nothing's real like you
So, I'm sorry for this
It might sting a bit

Some people are a lot like clouds, you know
(Clouds, you know; clouds, you know)
'Cause life's so much brighter when they go

8. sugar honey ice & tea

Count down the thunder
I think we're too close for comfort
So no, don't rock the boat and don't calm the storm
God already gave you His answer

Blink, I'm sorry, it's over
The whistle's been blown, I
Think you got the wrong number
I'm breaking up
Wanna make a connection
Can't get no reception
Leave a message after the tone

'Cause it's got my head running 24/7
I don't know if I can figure it out
It's all messed up, only one thing I know for sure
We're so full of

Sugar, honey, ice, and tea
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea
(Everybody's full of)
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea

Don't move a muscle

No, we can't have a struggle
But the "situation is in control"
So play pretend that it's all good
You could tell the Messiah
His pants are on fire
I politely decline, I
I gotta go, I gotta stick my head in the sand
And block out all the sadness
La, la, la, la, la, la, la, la

'Cause it's got my head running 24/7
I don't know if I can figure it out
It's all messed up, only one thing I know for sure
We're so full of

Sugar, honey, ice, and tea
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea
(Yeah, everybody's full of)
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea

And it's got my head running 24/7
I don't reckon I can figure it out
It's all messed up, only one thing I know for sure
(We're so fucked)
And we all march on like we know the way to Heaven
Who the hell died and made you the king?
We don't know what we want, but we know that we want it
Yeah, we want it, yeah, we want it right now
Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, oh
(Fuck you) Everybody, everybody's full of

Sugar, honey, ice, and tea (Oh, and now everybody's full of)
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea (Every, every, everybody full of)
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea (Oh, everybody's full of)
Sugar, honey, ice, and tea (Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah)

9. why you gotta kick me when i'm down?

I see you

You on the edge of your seat
Ain't you got some place to be?
Was hoping the suspense would kill you
Tell me, how would you begin?
Watching and waiting to sink your teeth in
Come on and give me your expert opinion
Ah, fuck it

I settle down in a dump
Heard a crowd screaming "Jump"
So I came to the window
(They always wanna kick you when you're down)
I said, "What the fuck have I done?"
They said, "We just want your blood,
You know we like you better in limbo"
(They always wanna kick you when you're down)

So come on and take a shot, you just can't get enough
Don't let the fact that you know nothing stop you talking now
'Cause when all is said and done, my name's still on your tongue

But tell me, why you gotta kick me when I'm down?
You better pray I don't get up this time around
And why you tryna put me in the ground?
Don't you know I'm a seed?
I won't stop at the roof
Go ahead, bury me
This is how I grow, it's how I thrive
So why you gotta kick me when I'm down?
(Why you gotta kick me when I'm down?)

Yeah, I know it's all in good fun, but
Don't say it's coming from love now

I see those arms in akimbo
(They always wanna kick you when you're down)
And don't set that phaser to stun
'Cause what doesn't kill me, well, it better run like hell
Yeah, you better run like hell

So come on and take a shot, you just can't get enough
Don't let the fact that you know nothing stop you talking now
'Cause when all is said and done, my name's still on your tongue

But tell me, why you gotta kick me when I'm down?
You better pray I don't get up this time around
And why you tryna put me in the ground?
Don't you know I'm a seed?
I won't stop at the roof
Go ahead, bury me
This is how I grow, it's how I thrive

Remember this line that you crossed?
Look back and stare at the dot
Know there's no turning back now
Now that you've opened the gates
Corrupted the memory, error, failsafe
(Commence the countdown)
(They always wanna kick you when you're down)
Remember this line that you crossed?
Look back and stare at the dot
Know there's no way to fix us, no
Oh, God, what the fuck have you done?
I loved you like daughters, I loved you like sons

So tell me, yeah tell me, why you gotta kick me when I'm down?
You better pray I don't get up this time around
And why you tryna to put me in the ground?
Don't you know I'm a seed?
I won't stop at the roof
Go ahead, bury me

This is how I grow, this is how I thrive
Why you gotta kick me when I'm down?

Tell me, why you gotta kick me when I'm down?
(This is how I grow, this is how I thrive)

10. fresh bruises

Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you hide your love
Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you hide your love
Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you hide your love

Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you hide your love
Don't you try to fuck with me
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Don't you try to fuck with me
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Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you hide your love
Don't you
Don't you
Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you hide your love
Don't you try to fuck with me
Don't you hide your love

11. mother tongue

I didn't see it coming
But I never really had much faith
In the universe's magic, oh no
Till it pulled us to that time and place
And I'll never forget
When the floodgates opened, we, we cried an ocean
It still has me choking, it's hard to explain
I know you know me, you don't have to show me
I, I feel you're lonely, no need to explain

So don't say you love me, fala "amo"
Just let your heart speak up, and I'll know
No amount of words can ever find a way to make sense of this
So I wanna hear your mother tongue
So don't say you love me, fala "amo"
Just let your heart speak up, and I'll know
No amount of words can ever find a way to make sense of this
So I wanna hear your mother tongue

And yeah, I could be punching
But I always tend to fluctuate
And I feel sick that I'm buzzing, oh love, I'm in trouble
I'm sorry, but you got me gushing all over the place
And I don't wanna get wet
But I think we're chosen like our fates were woven
And all of those bad choices were left turns on the way

So don't say you love me, fala "amo"
Just let your heart speak up, and I'll know
No amount of words can ever find a way to make sense of this
So I wanna hear your mother tongue
So don't say you love me, fala "amo"
Just let your heart speak up, and I'll know
No amount of words can ever find a way to make sense of this
So I wanna hear your mother tongue

I think the best way to explain it's like (Oh, oh, oh, oh)
Kinda like that, but more (Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh)
Yeah, that makes sense, right, like (Oh, oh, oh, oh)
Like (Oh, oh, oh, oh)
Like (Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh)

So don't say you love me, fala "amo"
Just let your heart speak up, and I'll know
No amount of words can ever find a way to make sense of this
So I wanna hear your mother tongue
So don't say you love me, fala "amo"
Just let your heart speak up, and I'll know
No amount of words can ever find a way to make sense of this
So I wanna hear your mother tongue
So don't say you love me, fala "amo"
Just let your heart speak up, and I'll know
No amount of words can ever find a way to make sense of this
So I wanna hear your mother tongue

12. heavy metal

[feat. Rahzel]

I woke up in a warehouse
But the label had fell off
Just minding my own meltdown
It was then I heard the cannibals, cannibals

They said, hey kid
You got that something special
(It's now or never)
You wanna live forever
(It's now or never)
You know what we want, you should give it to us
(It's now or never)
(But there's no pressure)

And I keep picking petals
I'm afraid you don't love me anymore
'Cause a kid on the 'gram in a Black Dahlia tank
Says it ain't heavy metal
(And that's alright)
(That's alright)

I tried to do a headcount
But I cut off all the crusts
Said they liked it better curly
Then they gut me like an animal, animal

They said, hey man
You had that something special
(It's now or never)
Let's keep it quintessential
(It's now or never)
You know what we want, why not give it to us?
(It's now or never)
(But there's no pressure)

So I keep picking petals
I'm afraid you don't love me anymore
'Cause a kid on the 'gram in a Black Dahlia tank
Says it ain't heavy metal
Yeah I keep picking petals
Got my heart and my head all in the wars
'Cause some kid from A&R in a Patagonia
Says he don't really get it, no

So I keep picking petals
All I wanna know do you love me anymore
'Cause some kid on the 'gram said he used to be a fan
But this shit ain't heavy metal

(And that's alright)

And I keep picking petals
I'm afraid you don't love me anymore
'Cause a kid on the 'gram in a Black Dahlia tank
Says it ain't heavy metal
And I keep picking petals
I'm afraid you don't love me anymore
'Cause a kid on the 'gram said he used to be a fan
But this shit ain't heavy metal

No, this ain't heavy metal
No, this ain't heavy metal

13. i don't know what to say

I'll see you at the gates when it gets dark
You jump the wall, I'll find a place to park
Kill the angels if they're keeping guard
How do I start when you don't know what to say?
No, I don't know what to say

You said the world's already full enough
Of defeated people and you would not be one
Always a choice to move yourself along
And find better and I hope that's where you are
Yeah, I know that's where you are

A doppelgänger with a telling scar
I saw the universe hidden in your heart
Wish I told you this before it got too dark
Where do you start when you know it has to end?

How a flower in the rain
Only grows more when it's grey
You just shined on brighter
Making gold out of the pain
"I can die, but I can't break," you said
"You can rule, I won't obey"
As long as I'm still smiling
Well, I don't know what to say

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Jl.Letkol H. Endro Suratmin, Sukarame I, Bandar Lampung 35131
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