

THE ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE SONG LYRICS “TO THE BONE” BY PAMUNGKAS

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ABSTRACT

This study is to find out the used of three types of deixis on the song lyrics “To the Bone” by Pamungkas. The writer used qualitative method. The researcher used document analysis as the instrument in this study. For analysis the data, the writer used three steps, there are data reduction, data display, and data verification. The results of this study showed that three types of deixis (Levinson, 1983) namely: personal deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis appeared in the song “to the bone” by Pamungkas. From the findings, the writer found 83 personal deixis, 1 temporal deixis, and 8 spatial deixis. The results in this study concluded that deixis analysis on this song, the most data obtained is personal deixis which consists of 83 words compared to temporal deixis which consists of two words, and spatial deixis which consists of eight words.

Keywords: Deixis, Song, Lyric

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan tiga jenis deixis pada lirik lagu “To the Bone” karya Pamungkas. Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan analisis dokumen sebagai instrumen dalam penelitian ini. Untuk menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan tiga langkah yaitu reduksi data, display data, dan verifikasi data. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tiga jenis deiksis (Levinson, 1983) yaitu: deiksis personal, deiksis spasial, dan deiksis temporal muncul dalam lagu “to the bone” karya Pamungkas. Dari temuan tersebut, penulis menemukan 83 deiksis personal, 1 deiksis temporal, dan 8 deiksis spasial. Hasil dalam penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa analisis deiksis pada lagu ini, data yang paling banyak diperoleh adalah deiksis personal yang terdiri dari 83 kata dibandingkan dengan deiksis temporal yang terdiri dari dua kata, dan deiksis spasial yang terdiri dari delapan kata.

Kata Kunci: Deiksis, Lagu, Lirik

1. INTRODUCTION

A Pragmatics plays a critical role in the study of maintaining meaning by a listener (or reader) and by a speaker (or writer). On the other hand, pragmatics is also a study of contextual meaning, the study of how meaning is communicated, and the expression of relative distance (Yule, 1996). Curse (2006) states that pragmatics deals with the meaning derived from the use of language in certain situations. Thus, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a study of meaning based on the context.

The study that learns about language is linguistics. Linguistics has a variety of disciplines, there are phonetics, phonology, semiotics, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and many more. In this study, the writer focused to one of variety in linguistics that is pragmatics. It's supported by Yule (1996: 3) stated Pragmatics deals with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or a writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. In simple definition, Pragmatics is a study that learn about meaning of utterance by speaker or writer. Pragmatics has several forms, namely speech act, implicature, entailment, deixis and politeness. Here, the writer aims to identify one of pragmatics form, namely deixis.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Deixis

According to Saed, Deixis is a technical term (from classical Greek deiknymi) ‘to show, point out’. While Ahmad Farahmand and Asghar Hatami State 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 several 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 consists of three categories; those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Here is the deixis explanation:

2.1.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is the term of deixis to point to people. Person deixis is deixis with the role of participants in the conversation, such as speaker, spoken, and addressee. The category of person is clearly definable with reference to the notion of participant-roles. Anderson & Keenan said that person deixis usually localizes an entity in relation to the position of the speaker and/or hearer. First and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaking and hearing speech-participant(s), whereas third person pronouns designated the non-speech or narrated participant.

There are three main points in person deixis namely first person, second person, and third person. First person refers to the currently speaker in the sentence or utterance and indicate with the pronoun *I* and *We*. Second person is the addressee or the hearer of the sentence or utterance and indicate with the pronoun *you*. The third person becomes the object of the sentence or utterance.

Table 1

Person	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st Person	I/me	We/us
2nd Person	You	You
3rd Person	He/him, She/her, It	They/them

2.1.2 Spatial

Spatial deixis is deixis which indicates the location of some spaces between the speaker and the listener. Spatial deixis is also known as place deixis. According to Yule, spatial deixis concerns to the concept of distance. In other word, spatial deixis terms indicate the relative location of people and things (here, there). Lyons also states that place or spatial deixis concerns with the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech events. The important of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that three seem to be basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them, on the one hand, and by locating them on the other.

2.1.3 Temporal

Temporal deixis is the term of deixis that used to point to a time. Time deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech. In other word, time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal point; typically, this point is the moment of utterance. It distinguishes between the moment of the utterance (coding/ time) and the moment of the reception (receiving time). The markers of time in deixis of time are *now, tomorrow, today, yesterday*.

Deixis consists of three categories; those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The use of deixis are to point to people (*I, you, we, they, he, she, and it*) are called as Person Deixis, to point to location (*this, that, here, near, and that*) are called as Spatial Deixis, and to point to a time (*now, last week, tomorrow, yesterday, and then*) are called as Temporal Deixis. All these deictic expressions must be interpreted in terms of which person, place, and time the speaker has in mind.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer used qualitative method. Based on Creswell (2001: 20), qualitative method is descriptive in the research that is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures. Thus, the writer uses this qualitative method to analyze the use of deixis in song lyrics entitled "To the bone" by Pamungkas. The writer used document analysis as the sketch in this study. According to Sugiyono (2012) documents analysis are the records of events that have already passed. Documents can

be in written form, pictures, or monumental creations of a person. Therefore, for analyzing the data the writer conducted several steps by Sugiyono (2012) there are: Firstly, data reduction. In this step, the writer listened the songs “To the Bone” by Pamungkas. Then, the writer found the song lyrics script on internet and transcribe it to make song lyrics. The writer analyzes the song lyrics script with deixis analysis or the use of the three types of deixis in this song. Second data display. In this step, the writer displays the results about all data findings that was found on data reduction. Last step is data verifying. In this step, the writer describe conclusion about the results analysis that was conducted.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results In this section, the writer discussed the results that obtained from the song lyrics script “To the Bone” by Pamungkas, then the writer analyzed that song used deixis analysis. In analyzing the song lyrics, the writer classified the use of 3 types of deixis, namely: personal deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal deixis.

Table 2. The Results of Personal Deixis

Types of Personal Deixis	Number of Words
I	40
You	25
Your	1
Me	7
My	1
Yours	4
We	5
Total	83

Table 3. The Results of Temporal deixis

Types of Temporal Deixis	Number of words
Now	1
Total	1

Table 4. The Result of Spatial Deixis

Types of spatial Deixis	Number of Words
That	7
There	1
Total	8

Table 5. Dexis used in song “to the bone” by Pamungkas

Types of Deixis	Number of Words
Personal Deixis	83
Temporal Deixis	1
Spatial Deixis	8
Total	92

Discussions Based on the results of the study above, the writer found personal deixis, spatial and temporal deixis occurs on song lyrics of “To the Bone” by Pamungkas. Thus, this part discussed the three types of deixis that occurred on utterances or sentences in this song. Personal Deixis speaks with the role of two people speaking in a speech. Roles such as how we try to talk about it, who is the speaker, listener, the target of speech, the recipient of the utterance, and from what or from what source the utterance is obtained. These roles can help us distinguish between person-type deixis used in speech, (Levinson, 1983: 62-68). Personal deixis taken from song lyrics, the writer found each type of personal deixis occurred in the song lyrics of “To the Bone” by Pamungkas which the writer entered on Table 1, there are I, You, your, yours, me and we, which the total of personal deixis used is 83 words.

From the song lyrics, Person deixis are used by the song writer is “I” as singular first person, “my” as possessive pronouns, “you” as singular second person, and “your” as possessive pronouns. It expressed in the following lyrics.

*“Have I ever told you”
“What I feel through my bone”
“There’s your presence that grown”
“Maybe we choose the only”*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen the song writer uses deictic expression ‘I’ refers to the song writer and ‘you’ refers to the listener. ‘Your’ and ‘my’ is deictic expression as possessive pronoun. The song writer also uses plural first person “we” that identified the speaker with the hearer. Then the deictic word “me” is as object pronoun.

“Listen to me now, babe”

The writer also finds temporal deixis are used by the song writer; it is “now” used to refer to the time of the hearer feel shame on the speaker.

“Of all the ones that begged to stay”

Next, types of deixis are used by the song writer is spatial deixis. From the tabulated data above, the author uses spatial deixis “that” are include as demonstrative adjective.

Temporal Deixis According Levinson, (1983: 62) temporal or time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). Based on Table 2, the writer only found one word of temporal deixis, that is now. It can be seen on following lyric sentence: “Listen to me now, babe”. The word now on that lyrics sentence pointed time that the singer that is Pamungkas wants his girlfriend listen to what he says right now.

5. CONCLUSION

From results and discussions above, the writer concluded that three types of deixis were used on the song "To The Bone" by Pamungkas, From the findings, the writer found 83 personal deixis, 1 temporal deixis, and 8 spatial deixis. The results in this study concluded that deixis analysis on this song, the most data obtained is personal deixis which consists of 83 words compared to temporal deixis which consists of two words, and spatial deixis which consists of eight words.

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