

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings of deixis research and discussion in Selena Gomez's album Revival lyrics. The primary goal of this chapter is to provide answers to questions based on the difficulties presented in Chapter I. The researcher evaluates the music based on the title, which is Kill 'em With Kindness, Hands To Myself, Camouflage, Same Old Love, Good For You, and Sober. Finally, the researcher discovered that personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis are all utilized in Selena Gomez's song lyrics. The many sorts of deixis utilized have various references and meanings.

#### 4.1 Types of Deixis in Song Lyric of Selena Gomez's Revival Album

Following data collection, the kind of deixis in Selena Gomez's album Revival song lyrics is categorized depending on the type of deixis. This research discovered that six tracks from the album Revival include personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. A more complete explanation will follow.

#### 4.1.1 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Kill 'em With Kindness

The first song examined by the researcher is Selena Gomez's Kill 'em With Kindness. The researcher obtained the following results after listening to this music:

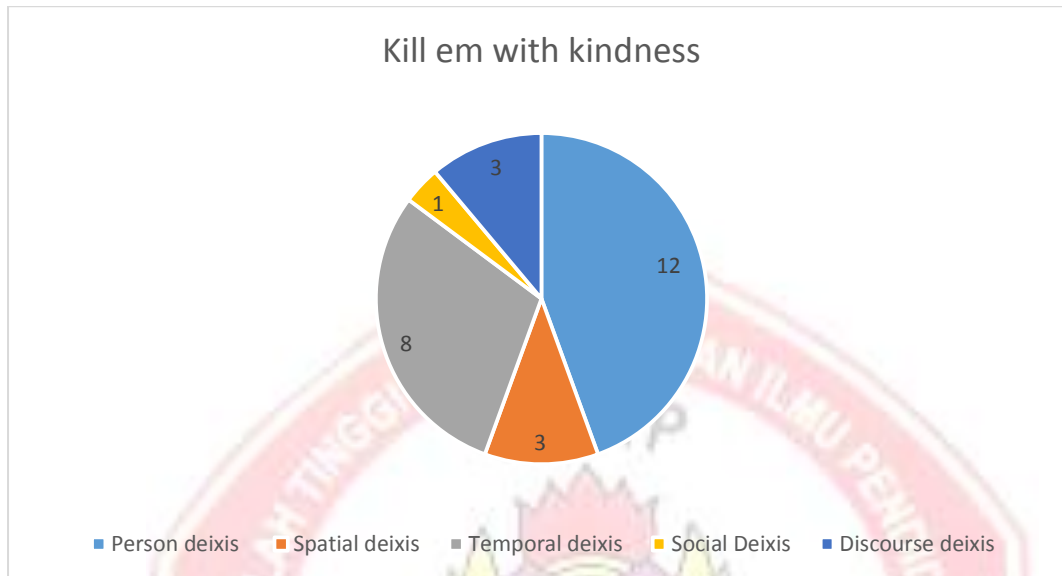


Figure 1 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Kill 'em With Kindness

\*The table analysis in appendix

#### 4.1.2 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Hands To Myself

The second song examined by the researcher is Selena Gomez's "Hands To Myself." The researcher arrived at the following after listening to this song:

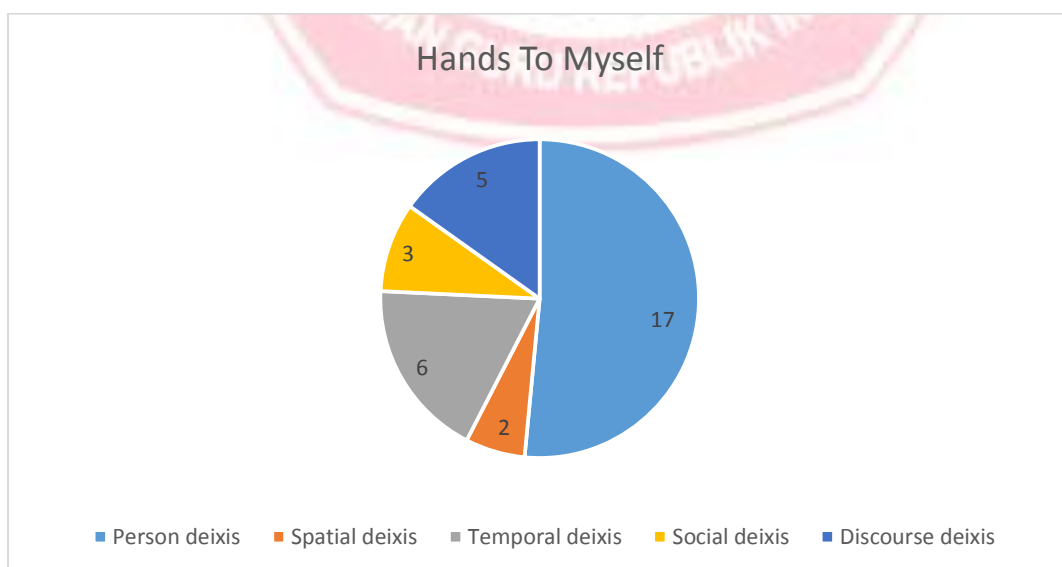


Figure 2 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Hands To Myself

#### 4.1.3 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Camouflage

The next song examined by the researcher is Selena Gomez's "Camouflage." The researcher obtained the following results after listening to this song:

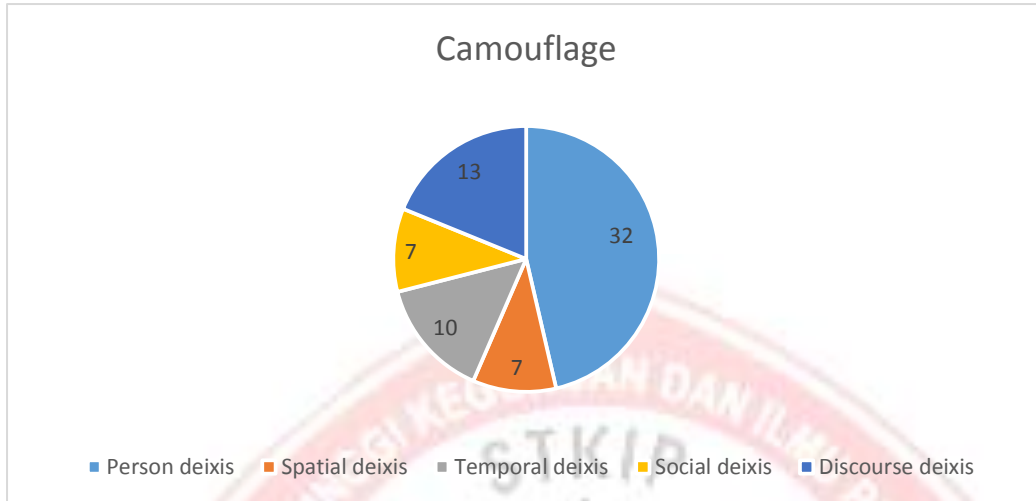


Figure 3 : Types of deixis in the song lyrics Camouflage

#### 4.1.4 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Same Old Love

The fourth song examined by the researcher is Selena Gomez's "Same Old Love." The researcher obtained the following results after listening to this song:

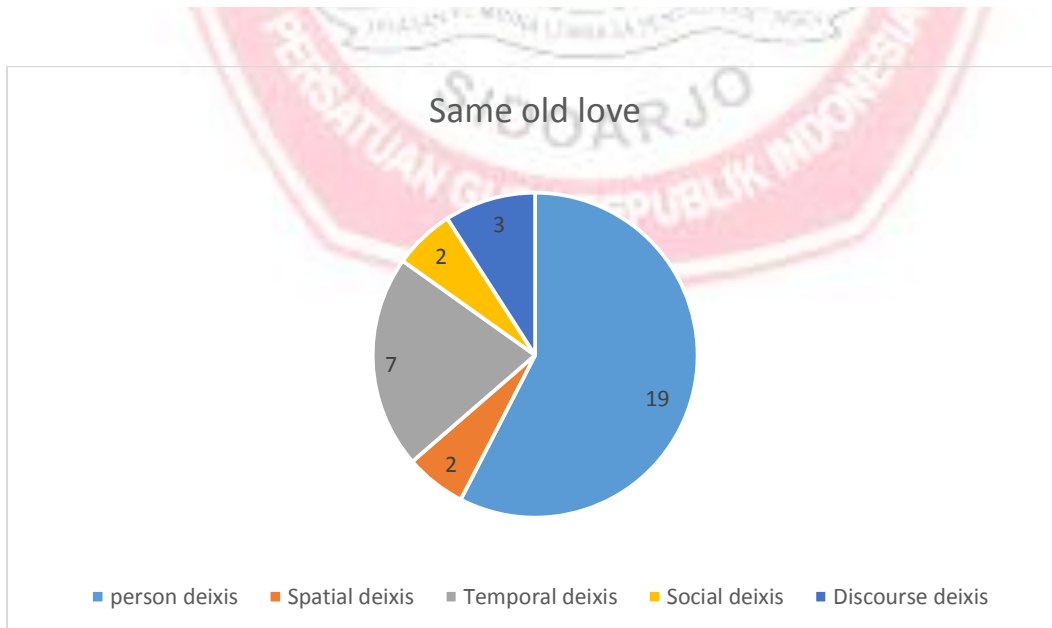


Figure 4 : Types of deixis in the song lyrics Same Old Love

\*The table analysis in appendix

#### 4.1.5 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Good For You

The fifth song examined by the researcher is Selena Gomez's "Good For You." The researcher obtained the following results after listening to this song:

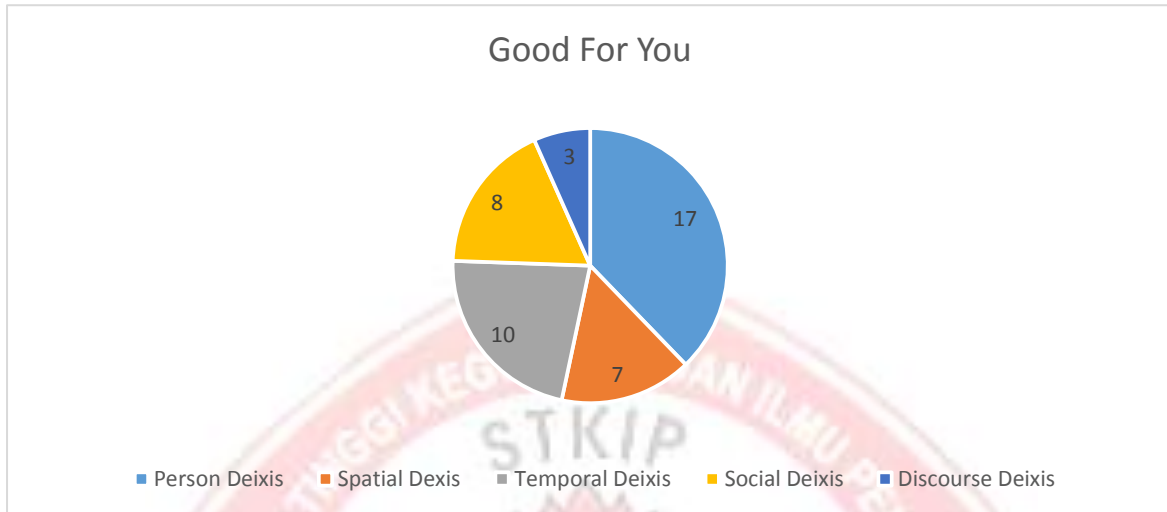


Figure 5 : Types of deixis in the song lyrics Good For You

\*The table analysis in appendix

#### 4.1.6 Types of deixis in the song lyrics Sober

The sixth song analyzed by the researcher is the song "Sober" by Selena Gomez. After listening to this song, the researcher got the following results:

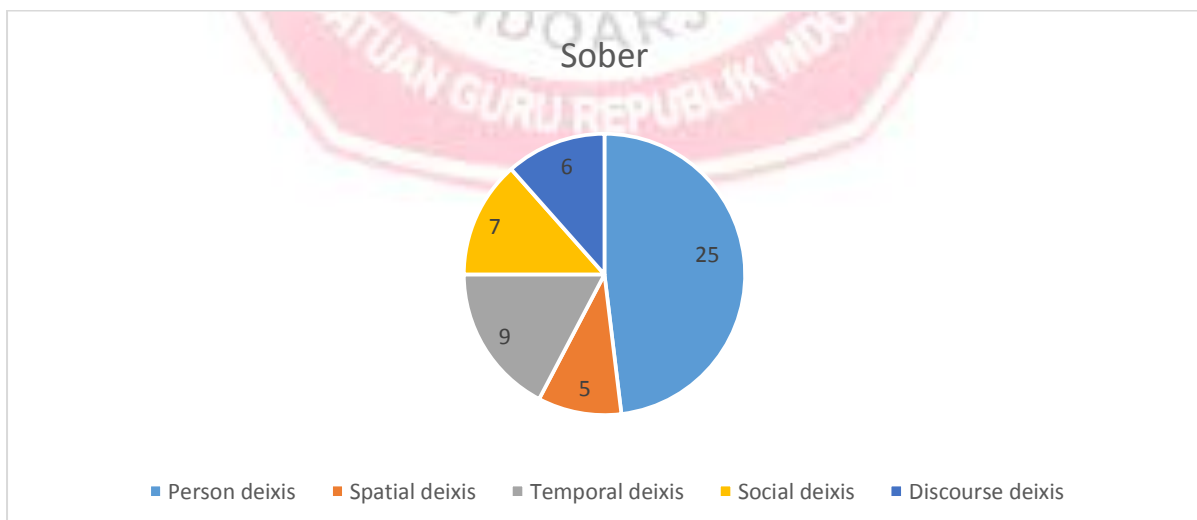


Figure 6 : Types of deixis in the song lyrics Sober

\*The table analysis in appendix

## 4.2 Reference Meaning of Deixis Found in The Song Lyrics of Selena Gomez's Album Revival

The researcher discusses the reference meaning of the sort of deixis in Selena Gomez's Revival album. The objective is to respond to the second question in Chapter 1. The researcher will demonstrate the referential significance of Cruse's theory's five categories of deixis.

### 4.2.1. Kill 'em With Kindness

*The world can be a nasty place*

This sentence has spatial deixis, which reveals that spatial deictic words imply a place in space relative to the speaker, according to Cruse (2006: 166). The researcher discovered the term "Nasty Place" in the song lyrics line, which was highlighted in green as the spatial deictic word that suggests a location associated to the speaker. The phrase "Nasty Place" relates to the speaker's perspective on the world, which can be positive or negative.

*You know it, I know it, yeah*

Person deixis is used in this line to express the basic role in a speech event, such as speaker (first person), recipient or person talked to (second person), and person or individuals who are not a speaker or recipient (third person) (Cruse, 2000: 319). The researcher discovered the word "I," which indicates "first person." The word "I" relates to the speaker's past line experience. In addition, the researcher discovered the term "you," which indicates that the second person speaks to the listeners. The researcher then discovered the term "it," which signifies the third person refers to

something the speaker and listeners are aware of.

**See, we** *don't have to fall from* **grace**

This line has three sorts of deixis: person deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The researcher discovered the person deictic term "We" to refer to the speaker and listeners. The researcher also discovered a social deictic term. The distinction may be seen in the use of terms, according to (Nababan, 1987: 42). Differences in social status between the speaker and the listener are indicated in various languages through word selection and/or the morphological system of particular words. The researcher discovered the term "Grace" as a social deictic word that refers to the speaker and listeners continuing to be decent people. The second sort of deixis seen in song lyrics is discourse deixis. Discourse deixis is also known as text deixis. Discourse deictic or text deixis has a function that relates to things that have happened in the past and things that will happen in the future, connecting earlier discourse points with subsequent discourse chunks (Cruse, 2006). The term "See" alludes to the action that comes next.

*Put down the weapons* **you** *fight with*

The word "You" in the phrase carries person deixis, which is included in second person deixis, which relates to the listener's activity in dealing with the actual world.

**And** *kill 'em* *with kindness*

The researcher discovered the term "And" as discourse deixis that leads to the next action, which is to encourage the listeners to be polite to their detractors. The term "them" alludes to the haters in the third person deixis.

***Go ahead, go ahead now***

The researcher discovered the word "Go Ahead" as a spatial deixis that is included in the projected term deixis that relates to the listener's activity. The next term is "Now," which refers to the temporal deixis. According to Cruse (2006: 179; 2006: 321), temporal deictic words convey the timing of an occurrence in relation to the time of speech. The term "now" alludes to the appropriate moment to express generosity.

***We're running out of time chasing our lives***

In this line, the researcher discovered two sorts of deixis: person deixis and temporal deixis. The phrase "We" refers to both the speaker and the audience. The phrase "Our" then alludes to the speaker's and the listeners' life. The temporal deixis is present in the words "Running Out," which relates to the speaker and listeners' interpretation of time, and "Chasing," which alludes to the speaker and listeners' activity in their lives.

***Everyday a small piece of you dies***

The researcher discovered that the temporal deictic term "Everyday" alludes to an occurrence that occurs regularly in relation to the speaker and listeners. The listeners are referred to by the person deictic word "you." The social deictic term "dies" then relates to the identities of the listeners.

***There's always somebody you're willing to fight, to be right***

The phrase "there" The word "There" is included in the distal phrase because it alludes to a location that is not close to the speaker. The phrase "there" relates to the situation of the Listener. The phrase "always" as a sort of temporal deixis Pure deictic Term and Specific Time, and the word refers to a circumstance that occurs frequently in the lives of the speaker and listeners. as a sort of temporal deixis, the term "willing" Tense of the verb refers to the person to whom the speaker and listeners will be confronted. The word "you" relates to the next action of the listener. As a social deixis type, the word "somebody" alludes to the society around us.

**Your** *lies are bullets, your* **mouth's a gun**

Because the listener might act after hearing the music, the word "Your" can also refer to an item. The listener who is the first to speak is referred to by the word "Your."

*No war and anger* **was ever won**

The term "was ever " as a pure deictic word and particular time relates to the speaker telling the listeners that anger is not a way to happiness.

*Put out the fire before* **igniting**

The temporal verb tense deixis "Igniting" alludes to a speaker who wants the listener to never stop being nice.

**Next time** *you're* **fighting**

The phrase "Next time" serves as a temporal deixis. The action that occurs after the following scenario is referred to as a pure deictic word and a specific time. The



word "you" is a second person deixis type that alludes to the activity of the listeners.

***Please, kill 'em with kindness***

As the discourse deixis, the first word is "Please." The deixis word "Please" refers to the speaker constantly saying nicely to the listener. The term "them" alludes to the haters in the third person deixis.

#### **4.2.2 Hands To Myself**

***Can't keep my hands to myself***

The researcher discovered that the first person is represented by the phrases "My, Myself" based on the data above. The deictic word "mine" refers to the first person pronoun that belongs to the speaker. The term "My" suggests that the speaker uses deictic language to direct the following lyrics hands to her companion. The following word is "myself." In a statement, the word "myself" is also used as an object. This signifies that the speaker is unable to restrain herself from touching someone.

***No matter how hard I'm trying to***

The first person deixis in this term indicates who is saying or doing something in the song's lyrics. The word "I" alludes to the speaker's next action that will keep the speaker obsessed. Furthermore, the verb tense "Trying" speaks to the speaker's action to hold her fixation.

**I want you all to myself**

The first person deixis in this term indicates who is saying or doing something in the song's lyrics. The word "I" relates to the speaker's desire to express himself to someone. The word "You" indicates second person deixis. The speaker's guy is referred to by the term "You." In a statement, the word "myself" is also used as an object. This suggests that the speaker can't stop herself from having the man.

**Your metaphorical gin and juice**

The word "Your" indicates second person deixis. The term "Your" refers to items owned by the speaker's partner.

**So come on, give me a taste**

"So" is the initial word of discourse deixis. The word "so" in deixis alludes to the speaker's offer to the person she is captivated with. The researcher then discovered "Come on," as a temporal deictic word. The phrase "come on" alludes to the speaker's offer to someone with whom the speaker is enamored. In the first person, the other deixis word is "me," which relates to the speaker's request to someone.

**Of what it's like to be next to you**

The words of this song demonstrate the discourse deixis. The next term is "of what" This word indicates to the speaker's want to be near the individual. The expression "to be next to you" is included in the spatial proximal term deixis since it alludes to a location that is near to the speaker. The phrase "You" indicates second person deixis ". The speaker's guy is referred to by the term "You."

**Won't** *let one drop go to waste*

In this song, the discourse deixis is conveyed in the term "won't," which relates to the speaker's future action of not wasting anything when she is with him.

*Oh, cause all of* **the downs and the uppers**

The researcher discusses the spatial deixis found in this song. The spatial deixis in this song includes the phrase "the downs and the uppers," which relates to the speaker and listener's current relationship. Furthermore, the phrase "the downs and the ups" alludes to a predicted term.

*Keep* **making love to** **each other**

The phrase "making love" refers to the speaker's activity of showing affection when she is with her partner. The social deictic term "each other" refers to both the speaker and the person she is fascinated with doing activities with.

*And* **I'm** **trying, trying, I'm trying, trying**

The first person deixis in this word serves to explain who is speaking or doing something in the lyrics of the song. The word "I" refers to the speaker's the next action to hold the speaker obsession. In addition, the word "Trying" which the verb tense, refers to the speaker's action to hold her obsession.

**But** **I** *Can't keep* **my** *hands to* **myself**

The discourse deictic word "but" explains to the next words *I can't keep my hands to myself*

***The doctors say you're no good***

The researcher discovered social deixis in the term "The doctors," which relates to the speaker connection who claims that obsessive behavior is bad.

***But people say what they wanna say***

The term "People" as the social deixis in these song lyrics alludes to the society that is continually giving their opinion. This is demonstrated by the speaker's social interaction with society over her obsession with someone. As the third person deixis, the term "they" alludes to the society around the speaker.

***And you should know if I could***

The researcher found discourse deixis in the word "And" refers to the act that the speaker do towards the person.

***I'd breathe you in every single day***

The deixis presented in this song is temporal deixis. The expression "Every single day" denotes temporal deixis as the sort of temporal deixis. Pure deictic word and time, and the term The deixis term "every single day" refers to a phrase used to denote when a speaker is obsessed with someone..

### 4.2.3 Camouflage

#### *Dead-end streets and boulevards*

This song lyrics line employs spatial deixis. The phrase "Streets And Boulevard" alludes to a specific location in deixis that the speaker remembers her ex-partner.

#### *You threw in the towel, I broke your heart*

The researcher defines personal deixis from the word "I," which means the word "I" as the first person told in this song. The first person deixis in this term indicates who is saying or doing something in the song's lyrics. The singer claims she broke her partner's heart. The word "You" indicates second person deixis. The word "You" is defined as a person related to the speaker. Personal deixis is defined by the researcher as the word "I" as the first person told in this song. In this case, the first person deixis specifies who is speaking or doing something in the song's lyrics. According to the singer, she broke her partner's heart. The phrase "You" denotes second person deixis.

#### *But there's a first time for everything*

The word "but" in the discourse deixis relates to the speaker's initial encounter with her spouse. "There" is the spatial deixis word. The word "There" is included in the distal phrase because it alludes to a location that is not close to the speaker. The speaker's encounter with her spouse is referred to with the term "There." The phrase "everything" relates to the speaker's feelings about her lover prior to their breakup.

#### *Who would've thought you'd feel so cold*

The second person deixis is indicated by the word "You". The word "You" is defined as a person related to the speaker.

**And all these memories seem so old**

The discourse deixis word expressed in the phrase "And" relates to the speaker's memories of her companion. The word "these" as a spatial deixis word relates to the speaker's mind recalling recollections of her ex-partner.

**Remember when we'd talk all night**

The discourse deictic word "remember" refers to the speaker's partner to flashback some memories. The third person deixis in the word "We" refers to then speaker and her ex-partner. The type of temporal deixis Pure deictic Word and Specific Time and the word The deixis word "Night" refers to a word that describes when the speaker's situation when the speaker talked to her partner.

**But time ain't easy on us, how can love die?**

Another deixis term in first person is "us," which signifies belonging to or related with the speaker and her previously specified companion. The temporal deixis term "Time" alludes to the speaker's current location.

**I got so much shit to say**

The researcher defines personal deixis from the word "I," which means the word "I" as the first person told in this song. The first person deixis in this term indicates who

is saying or doing something in the song's lyrics.

***But I can't help feeling like I'm camouflage***

the researcher explains the meaning of personal deixis from the word "I" which means the word "I" as the first person told in this song. The first person deixis in this word serves to explain who is speaking or doing something in the lyrics of the song.

***Fortress around my heart***

The phrase "Around" then relates to the speaker's feelings following the breakup. Which terms are included in the proposed term spatial deixis?.

***You were mine just yesterday***

The word "my" in the first person deixis denotes "connected with the speaker and the partner connection." The temporal deixis term "Yesterday" then refers to events that occurred prior to the present day by the speaker and her spouse.

***Now I have no idea who you are***

The temporal deixis word "Now" refers to the situation that happens to the speaker after the break up.

***It's like you camouflage***

The third person deixis is indicated by the word "it", the word "it" is referring to the speaker's situation and feeling toward her partner.

***But it's good to see you here again***

There is also, the word "here" which indicates the speaker's meeting with her

partner after break up.

**I don't wanna say goodbye**

The temporal deixis word “goodbye” refers to the speaker’s last meeting with her partner after broke up.

**But it's about half past ten**

The temporal deixis word “Half past ten” refers to the speaker’s schedule to go.

**And I have to catch my ride**

Then, the temporal deixis word "catch" in the refers to the speaker who will going to somewhere.

**Riding alone on the 405**

The temporal deixis word "riding" refers to a speaker who is going through alone without her partner. The social deixis word "alone" has a relation to the speaker about her situation of being by herself. The spatial deixis word “on 405” refers to the speaker’s specific place of deixis.

**And life's so fragile, it's like I could cry**

The discourse deixis word “And” refers to the memories of the speaker with her partner.

**If that's the last time I'd see you again**



The word “if” as discourse deixis refers to the speaker’s anxiety that the last meeting will be her last time to see her partner. The distal spatial deixis word “that” refers to the speaker’s moment meeting with her ex-partner. The temporal deixis word “last time” refers to the speaker’s moment with her partner.

*But I'll never tell you just how I felt*

The word “never tell “ refers to the the speaker’s feeling about being ignored.

*You might just not care, and it might just not help*

*What if the feelings just don't make no sense to you, you*

#### 4.2.4. Same Old Love

*Take away your things and go*

The word "Take away" which indicates the speaker's ex-partner to leave her right away. Which is include in projected term of deixis. The word “Go” refers to the speaker’s offer to the ex-partner to leave somewhere. The word "Your" can also refer to an object, because the listener can take action after hearing the song. The word "Your" can be referred to as the listener who is the first person to talk to.

*You can't take back what you said, I know*

The second person deixis is indicated by the word “You”. The word “You” is defined as a person related to the speaker ex-partner. The word “ take back “ is a temporal deixis verb tense refers to te speaker’s ex-partner said to her. the researcher explains the meaning of personal deixis from the word "I" which means

the word "I" as the first person told in this song. The first person deixis in this word serves to explain who is speaking or doing something in the lyrics of the song. Singers or songwriters shows the listeners that her ex-partner can't regret things that he already said to her.

***I've heard it all before, at least a million times***

The discourse deixis word "I've heard it" refers to the speaker's ex-partner who always said things repeatedly.

***You left in peace, left me in pieces***

The first person deixis word is "me" refers to the speaker's feelings to her ex-partner.

***Too hard to breathe, I'm on my knees Right now***

deixis word in first person is "My" means belonging to or associated with the speaker's effort to her ex-partner. The pure deictic word and specific time showed in the deixis word "Right Now" refers to a word that describes the speaker current situation stand only by herself. The discourse deixis word "too hard to breath" refers to the speaker's situation attempting herself to move on.

***I'm so sick of that same old love, that shit, it tears me up***

The first distal spatial deixis term word is "That". The word "That" is included in the distal term because the word "That" refers to a place that not close to the speaker. The word "That" refers to the speaker tiredness of her ex-partner. The

social deixis word "Same old love" ,The word "same old love " has the relation between the speaker and her ex-partner. The third person deixis is "It" refers to the speaker's feeling after breaking up.

***I'm not spending any time, wasting tonight on you***

The temporal deixis word " spending " refers to the speaker's moments to think about her ex-partner.

***So don't you try and change your mind***

The first word of discourse deixis is "So" The deixis word "So " refers to the ex-partner to not change his mind.

***'Cause I won't be changing too, you know***

The word "Changing" as the type of temporal deixis which the verb tense, refers to the speaker's mind about moving on.

#### 4.2.5. Good For You

***I'm on my 14 carats***

The researcher explains the meaning of personal deixis from the word "I" which means the word "I" as the first person told in this song. The first person deixis in this word serves to explain who is speaking or doing something in the lyrics of the song. The singer describes that she is in the mood for someone. Then the next word is "My" . The deictic word "my" means the word that belonging to the speaker as first person pronoun. The word "my" indicates that the speaker applies

deictic expressions to address her situation. The word “14 carats” refers to the speaker’s specific time of deixis that shows that she is in the mood for her obsession.

**Doing it up like Midas**

The third person deixis is indicated by the word “it”, the word “it” is referring to the speaker’s things for someone related to her. The social deixis word “Midas” refers to the speaker’s ability and confidence to make her partner satisfied. The temporal word “doing” in verb tense refers to the speaker’s action to do her ability to attract her partner.

**Now you say I got a touch So good**

The temporal pure deictic word “Now” refers to the time for the speaker to spend time with her partner. The social deixis word “touch” has relation with the speaker.

**Make you never wanna leave So don’t**

The temporal pure deictic word “Never” referred to the speaker’s partner moment.

**Gonna wear that dress you like, skin-tight**

The spatial distal term deixis word "that" which indicates the speaker’s special dress. The temporal word “Gonna” in verb tense refers to the speaker’s act to wear her special dress.

**Do my hair up real, real nice**

The temporal word “Do” refers to the speaker’s hair.

**And syncopate my skin to your heart beating**

The discourse deixis in this line showed in the word “And” refers to the feeling of touching between the speaker and her partner. Then, the temporal deixis word “Beating” in verb tense refers to the speaker’s partner heart.

**'Cause I just wanna look good for you, good for you, oh-oh**

The discourse word “ cause “ explains what the speaker do to her partner. Then, the temporal deixis word “Wanna” refers to the speaker’s appearance.

**Let me show you how proud I am to be yours**

The temporal deixis found in the word “Show” refers to the speaker wants to let the partner know about her truly feelings. The word “yours” is type of second person deixis that refers to the object that related to the speaker’s partner.

**Leave this dress a mess on the floor**

The word "this" refers to the the speaker’s special dress. Which included in proximal term deixis. The social deixis word “Dress” refers to the speaker’s identity wearing special dress. Then,the word “On the floor” included in spatial deixis specific place which refers to the speaker’s dress placed.

***I'm on my marquise diamonds***

The social deixis word “marquise diamonds” refers to the speaker’s identity.

***Could even make that Tiffany jealous***

The social deixis word “tiffany jealous” refers to other person who is jealous to speaker’s ability to take care of her partner.

***You say I give it to you hard So bad***

***Make you never wanna leave I won't***

***Trust me, I can take you there***

The social deixis word “Trust” has relationship with the speaker’s personality.

**Rapper lyrics**

***Hold up, take a minute, love***

The discourse deixis word “Hold up” refers to the speaker’s time and explain the next action. The temporal pure deictic word “take a minute” refers to speaker’s time. And the social deixis word “love” has the relation between the speaker and her partner.

***'Cause I ain't tryna fuck your image up***

The temporal deixis “tryna” refers to the thing with his partner. The social deixis word “image” means fame.

*More than likely mess **around** in **triple cuffs***

The spatial deixis word “Around” refers to the place of the speaker and the word “Triple cuffs” means the room.

#### 4.2.6 Sober

***We** fall for **each other** at the wrong time*

The third person deixis word “We” refers to the speaker and her partner. Then, the word “Each other” included in social deixis because the word “Each other” has a relation to the speaker with her partner.

*Only for **a moment**, but **I** don't mind*

The temporal pure deictic word “moment” refers to the time spent of the speaker and the partner. Then, the first person deixis word “I” refers to the speaker.

*Guess **I** don't know **where** to draw the line, the line, the line*

The spatial deixis word “where” refers to the special place that speaker intend to.

***We're** **playing** the same game **every night***

The temporal deixis words “Playing” in verb tense refers to the speaker and her partner’s activity repeatedly and the next word “every night” in pure deictic word refers to their times to do the same thing.

Up **in the clouds**

The spatial deixis word “in the clouds” refers to the speaker’s hope.

*Yeah, **you** know how to make **me** want **you***

**When we come down**

The temporal deixis word of verb tense “come down” refers to the speaker and her partner situation.

**Oh, I know, yeah I know, it's over**

The third person deixis is indicated by the word “it”, the word “it” is referring to the speaker’s relationship. The pure deictic temporal deixis word “over” refers to the speaker’s relationship.

**You don't know how to love me when you're sober**

The researcher found the social deixis words “love” refers the relation between the speaker and her partner. And the word “sober” refers to her partner’s condition.

**When the bottle's done, you pull me closer**

The discourse deixis word “when” refers to the next words and explain things. The spatial deixis word in proximal term “closer” refers to the speaker. And the temporal deixis in verb tense “Pull” refers to the speaker’s offer to her partner.

**You're saying all the things that you're supposed to**

The temporal deixis word “Saying” refers to the action of the speaker’s partner.

**Why is it so different when we wake up?**

The temporal deixis verb tense word “wake up” refers to the situation between



the speaker and her partner.

**Same lips, same kiss, but not the same touch**

The social deixis word “ Same lips” related to the speaker.

Don't **you** know that **you** **doing** just enough, but not enough

The temporal deixis word “doing” refers to the speaker’s partner action to the speaker.

**But I know what's next, and I want so much**

The discourse deixis word “But” explains the next words of the song lyrics.

**You've got a hold on me**

The temporal deixis word “hold on” refers to the moment of the speaker and her partner.

**You're like a wasted dream**

The temporal deixis word In verb tense “ wasted” refers to the speaker’s dream of her partner. And the social deixis word “ Dream “ refers to the speaker.

**I gave you everything**

The social deixis word “everything” related to the how precious her partner for her.