

DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF THE SONG LYRICS SHAPE OF YOU BY ED SHEERAN

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Abstract

This study intended to analyze the deixis category, the dominance of deixis usage and analyzed reference meaning from deixis which was used in a song lyrics of Shape of You by Ed Sheeran. The research question of this research were as follows: the kinds of deixis were employed in this song lyrics, the most frequently types of deixis were applicated in this song lyrics, and the reference meaning related of the deixis used in this song lyrics. This research used the deixis theory from George Yule. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The song lyrics Shape of You by Ed Sheeran were the data of this research. The data were collected by listening, reading the script of the song lyrics, and taking notes of the song lyrics Shape of You's by Ed Sheeran. The results of the study shows that the type of deixis used in the song's lyrics were deixis of person, temporal, and spatial. Person deixis was dominant in this research which consisted of 23 or 64% deixis. The reference meaning of this research refers to the author, mentioning location or relative position in the song, and the time of the story in the song.

Keywords: Pragmatics; Deixis; Song Lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Deixis was significant to study in order that understand the goal of the utterance. By study Deixis may assist the reader or listeners understand the speaker's main points in the speech. According to Rizqi and Sabat (2022), deixis can make language coherent and effective so that the listener does not receive a message with a different meaning. Because each word was related to designated a person, place, or time, deixis analyzed conversation, words, or sentences. But in reality, ordinary people do not know what deixis is. They often have problems in communication. At the end, they do not know what the most important conversation is. According to Wibowo & Naulfar (2018), in Nisa et al. (2020), stating that people are not interested in reading because they do not pay attention to a simple word referent meaning in the reading text, then often make a mistake in reading. This study aims to reduce misinterpretation in communication. Deixis was a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances (Yule, 2006). If the listeners or the readers knew who, where, and when the words were said, the meaning of the utterance would be clear. In this research, the researchers would try to used three categories of deixis by (Yule, 2006) there are: person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. These types were understood in the following sense:

The first one was person deixis. Person deixis contained the position of the participant in the speech where the utterance is informed. According to Yule (2006), in Tidar (2015), person deixis involves the speaker and receiver operating in three basic divisions; they are:

a. First person (I). First-person deixis ia a references that refer to the speaker or both speakers and references that are grouped with the speaker expressed in singular pronouns (I, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, us, ours). First-generation descendants can be upgraded to first-generation descendants who are exclusive to the group, including recipients.

b. Second person (you). Second Person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as a recipient, such as you, yourself, yours.

c. Third person (He, She, It). Third-person deixis is a deictic term for references that are not classified as receivers or speakers and typically mentions the kind of gender that was selected by the utterance, such as: "he", "she", and "they", as well as "he", "himself", and "her", "herself". Although person deixis can be known or can be analyzed easily but in fact some people do not understand the context of the utterance. There were often mistakes in understood the type of person deixis which were caused by some people still have difficulty distinguished categories of first-person deixis, second-person deixis, and third-person deixis according to the context. According to Yule (2010) in Simajuntak et al. (2021) occasionally, language users may experience misunderstanding. The listeners or the readers must be able to recognize the context of utterance in order to understand deictic of the utterance.

The second was spatial deixis. Spatial deixis, likewise known as place deixis, discussed about a spatial position that was involved in the speech. Likewise for person deixis, the location might be a person or thing that was being referred to. According to Indriani et al. (2023) Spatial deixis is deixis that shows the position between the speaker and the listener. Spatial deixis is also known as locative deixis or locative expression. The adverbs "here" and "there" were the most common examples. Also "this" and "that" which utilized to decide the object position of the speaker.

In fact, some people knew that spatial was similar with place. But they were often misunderstood in referenced a place. The context of reference was used variety depended on what was near with the speaker or something far away from the speaker. If people do not pay attention to the usage here, it will make poor communication. According to Tidar (2015), if someone is incorrect speaking using the deixis method while conversing with another person. This will increase communication that is more difficult to understand. Especially while used incorrect deixis for elders, it made obstacles in communication between them. The third was temporal deixis. According to Wicaksono et al. (2019), Temporal deixis, also known as time deixis, is a state of being determined by temporal context as described by the speaker. Temporal deixis was to highlight the time (now, after that, next, week, last month). In order to fully understand this deixis, it is essential that we must understand the people, time, and place in the speaker's mind. It was used to determined the time used the moment of utterance point. Based on the facts, time deixis has a less chanced of misunderstanding. It is because some people knew that they were capable used the reference words for time information. One way to improve in order to reduced misunderstood in the temporal deixis was increased knowledge about the vocabulary of times. Conducted research on deixis has been tried by the researchers earlier. First, Karlina & Haryudin (2021) with the title "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyric in Adele Someone Like You". It analyzed type of deixis and the deixis most frequently used in Adele's song "Someone Like You" based on Levinson theory (1983). Furthermore, the title "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Back to You by Selena Gomez" by Hidayah (2019). The purposes of this study were to identify the types of deixis used in the lyrics of the song Back to You and to comprehend the type of deixis dominant used in those lyrics. Qualitative research was the method used in this research. Last, Sitorus (2019) by the title "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott You Are the Reason using Levinson theory". Qualitative method as the method was used in this study. This research concerned with the way in which the researcher clearly stated each category kinds of deixis and the types of dominant deixis which used in this lyric. Based on the previous research in the section above, it is possible to infer that they were focus on analyzed the types of deixis and the type of dominant deixis which used in the song lyrics. The prior researchers never analyzed the reference meaning deixis that was used in song lyrics. The comparison between the current research and the prior research was the reference meaning. So, the researchers fill the gap with analyzed the reference meaning of deixis used in the song

lyrics. The researchers hoped it made easy for the reader or the listener to comprehend reference meaning of deixis in the song lyrics.

One method to understand about deixis by using song. Song was one of the most important meant of communication. According to Sinaga et al. (2020), the lyrics to the songs are in a language that isn't too far removed from the musical elements like irama, melody, and harmonization. Simajuntak et al. (2021) in Sinaga et al. (2020) music is the single most prevalent form of human entertainment that people engage in during the course of a day that frequently draws inspiration from each person's philosophy of life. Song was used as a form of communication with other people, who used it to expressed their thoughts, feelings, ideas, and other emotions. There were many reasons why people used song in their daily lives and activities. Few people really required it to expanded their plan, to increased their ability, even other people were just looking to share their feelings, ideas, wishes, messages and focus on whatever happened in their communication under any circumstances.

Each song had own meaning depended on what the song writer wanted to conveyed and generally, the lyrics were based on the historical context of the author's experience. However, not all of the meanings were stated explicitly because some of the utterances in the song had an implied meaning. This is also related to those listeners who do not understand how the speaker's intentions, which makes it impossible for communication to proceed effectively in the wake of a misinterpretation. Song lyric's can be understood if the listener is aware of the song's context, whether it be past or present, and where the utterance is located. According to Tampubolon et al. (2020) in Simajuntak et al. (2021) reference is the practice of a speaker identifying something to the listener by using various linguistic idioms. To illustrated something that were both clear and unclear but has meaning were the purpose of reference. Exactly, if we always pay attention when reading song lyrics. Therefore, when people pay attention to the lyrics of song, however they were did more than just understood the meaning of the lyrics themselves but also the meaning of the speaker.

The reality showed that, the millennial generation or generation Z if learned deixis formally, they were bored, so they do not to explore about deixis also the reference meaning of the song lyrics. Some English sentences cannot be understood if you do not know the speaker and references (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018). Exactly, they were just sung. They do not know what the meaning of the lyrics, they do not know if there were types of deixis in the lyrics. But if they were study and did the practice about deixis with the music or song they feel happy because it was easy to understand and they feel not bored. They would really like and enjoyed learned deixis if they used an interested and relaxed way to learned deixis. So, they can understand deixis easily. There were some reasons why the researchers really excited to analyze the deixis from Ed Sheeran's song "Shape of You". First of all, Ed Sheeran was a British singer. He had many popular songs that make him became a successful singer. Beside became a singer, he was also a songwriter. Second, the song was viral and famous since its release in 2017. Shape of You was featured on Ed Sheeran's album *Divide*, which was a famous album. Third, people pay attention to the song Shape of You by Ed Sheeran. Many people really liked this song. Also, there were many kind of deixis used in the song lyrics. The lyrics were written for Ed Sheeran's girlfriend who now became his wife, Cherry Seaborn. Therefore, to described the kinds of deixis in song lyrics according to the theory of Yule, the dominant types of deixis that were used in the song lyrics and analyzed the reference meaning of the deixis that was used in the song lyrics were the goals of these research.

METHOD

This research applied descriptive qualitative methods. In accordance with Nassaji (2015) in Kakiay et al. (2021) descriptive research aims to draw and classify the phenomenon. Hence, the

current research used qualitative design by using the Yule’s theory to illustrate the song lyrics in order to understand the lyrics, the most frequently types of deixis used, and the reference meaning of the song lyrics. The object of these research is the song lyrics of Shape of You by Ed Sheeran. The researchers were the instrument for the current research. The words of the song lyrics Shape of You by Ed Sheeran that consisting of deictic words were the data of this study. The researchers took several steps in collecting the data by listening the song Shape of You by Ed Sheeran to get understanding, reading the script of the song lyrics, and taking notes of the lyrics that contained deixis for practicing analysis. These research using a method of data analysis based on assumptions the previous research by Ainiyah et al. (2019), that qualitative data analysis consists of three processes: data reduction, data display, conclusion, drawing, and verification. First, researchers choose the words in the song lyrics that are indicated as the required for data that is needed in data reduction. Second, the data are being provided by the researchers in order to launch an analysis process aimed at identifying three types of deixis by Yule (2006) in data display. Third, after performing data analysis and obtaining information on the type of deixis being used, the researchers make a conclusion, the most frequently used of the types deixis that are used also reference meaning of deixis used in the song lyrics in conclusion drawing and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Analysis deixis of the song lyrics entitle “Shape of You” are classified as a person deixis, a spatial deixis, and a temporal deixis also serves as a function of a song lyrics. The results are in the table below:

Table 1. Analysis kind of Deixis in song lyrics “Shape of You”

Lyrics	Type of Deixis		
	Person	Spatial	Temporal
<u>The club</u> isn’t the best place to find a lover		✓	
So <u>the bar</u> is where <u>I</u> go	✓	✓	
<u>Me</u> and my friends <u>at the table</u> doing shots drinking fast and then <u>we</u> talk slow	✓	✓	
<u>You</u> come over	✓		
and start up a conversation with just <u>me</u>	✓		
and trust <u>me</u> I’ll give it a chance <u>now</u>	✓		✓
and then <u>we</u> start to dance	✓		
And <u>now</u> <u>I’m</u> singing like	✓		✓

<u>Girl</u> , <u>you</u> know <u>I</u> want <u>your</u> love	✓		
<u>Your</u> love was handmade for somebody like <u>me</u>	✓		
Come on <u>now</u>			✓
<u>I</u> may be crazy, don't mind <u>me</u>	✓		
Grab on my waist and put that body on <u>me</u>	✓		
<u>I'm</u> in love with the shape of <u>you</u>	✓		
<u>We</u> push and pull like a magnet do	✓		
<u>Last night you</u> were in <u>my room</u>	✓	✓	✓
And <u>now</u> my bedsheets smell like <u>you</u>	✓		✓
<u>Every day</u> discovering something brand new			✓
<u>One week</u> in <u>we</u> let the story begin	✓		✓
<u>We're</u> going out on our first date	✓		
<u>You</u> and <u>me</u> are thrifty	✓		
So go all <u>you</u> can eat	✓		
and <u>I</u> fill up a plate	✓		
<u>We</u> talk for <u>hours and hours</u> about the sweet and the sour	✓		✓
And how <u>your</u> family is doing ok	✓		
then kiss <u>in the backseat</u>		✓	

From the table above, a song lyric "Shape of You" mention three different types of deixis. This is in accordance with Wati (2014) said that deixis is used to explain and illustrate references to and functions of personal pronouns, time, demonstratives, lexical features, and other words that connect and express room and time relationships. The table above, helps the readers to learn about deixis inside the song lyrics. Grouping the types of deixis inside the song lyrics is accordance with the characteristics of every type of deixis in the following table.

Table 2. Analysis of Person Deixis in song lyrics “Shape of You”

Lyrics	Reference Meaning
So the bar is where <u>I</u> go	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun.
<u>Me</u> and my friends at the table doing shots drinking fast	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun.

and then <u>we</u> talk slow	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in plural pronoun.
<u>You</u> come over	Indicated the person in communication, in this context used 2 nd person which is person identified as recipient.
and start up a conversation with just <u>me</u>	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun.
and trust <u>me</u> I'll give it a chance now	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun.
and then <u>we</u> start to dance	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in plural pronoun.
And now <u>I'm</u> singing like	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun
<u>Girl</u> , you know <u>I</u> want <u>your</u> love	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used the 3 rd person which is expressed deictic reference not identified as speaker or recipient, used 2 nd person which is person identified as recipient, the last is used 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun.
<u>Your</u> love was handmade for somebody like <u>me</u>	Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 2 nd person which is person identified as recipient also used the 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun.
<u>I</u> may be crazy, don't mind <u>me</u>	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st person that is expressed in singular pronoun.
Grab on my waist and put that body on <u>me</u>	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st person that is expressed in singular pronoun.
<u>I'm</u> in love with the shape of <u>you</u>	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st person that is expressed in singular pronoun also use the 2 nd person which is person identified as recipient.
<u>We</u> push and pull like a magnet do	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st that is expressed in plural pronoun.
Last night <u>you</u> were in my room	Indicates the person in communication, which is use the 2 nd person which is person identified as recipient.
And now my bedsheets smell like <u>you</u>	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 2 nd person which is person identified as recipient.
One week in <u>we</u> let the story begin	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st that is expressed in plural pronoun.
<u>We're</u> going out on our first date	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st person that is expressed in plural pronoun.

<u>You</u> and <u>me</u> are thrifty	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 2 nd person that is person identified as recipient, also used the 1 st that is expressed in singular pronoun.
So go all <u>you</u> can eat	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 2 nd person that is person identified as recipient.
and <u>I</u> fill up a plate	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st that is expressed in singular pronoun.
<u>We</u> talk for hours and hours about the sweet and the sour	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 1 st person that is expressed in plural pronoun.
And how <u>your</u> family is doing ok	Indicates the person in communication, which is used the 2 nd person that is person identified as recipient.

According to the table, the researchers believe the most prevalent type of deixis is used the song's lyrics "Shape of You" is person deixis. It turns out that the previous study basically refers to (L.P.K.F. Aryawan et al., 2022) person deixis caused to point people has three categories such as speaker (I). Because these songs talk about the singers' feelings of fall in love with the girl's body. It is a strong statement, the used of deixis in the song's lyrics is most frequently personal because of the song's inherent meaning.

Table 3. Analysis of Spatial Deixis in song lyrics "Shape of You"

Lyrics	Reference Meaning
<u>The club</u> isn't the best place to find a lover	Indicates the position relative to the speaker, but in the same space as the listener and the speaker.
So <u>the bar</u> is where <u>I</u> go	Indicates the position relative to the speaker, but in the same space as the listener and the speaker. Indicates the person in communication, in this context used 1 st person which is expressed in singular pronoun.
Me and my friends <u>at the table</u> doing shots drinking fast	Indicates the position relative to the speaker, but in the same space as the listener and the speaker.
Last night you were in <u>my room</u>	Indicates the position relative to the speaker, but in the same space as the listener and the speaker.
then kiss <u>in the backseat</u>	Indicates the position relative to the speaker, but in the same space as the listener and the speaker.

Next kind of deixis that employed in the song lyrics "Shape of You" is spatial deixis. According to the table above, it showed that spatial deixis identifying the location in the room connected to the utterance. These also deals with Hasanah et al. (2016) that spatial deixis is knowing a location expressions of the space relative to speaker. In this lyric, the song writer used the word

of deixis more specifically. The club, the bar, at the table, my room, and in the backseat were the referenced to spatial deixis based on the song lyrics Shape of You.

Table 4. Analysis of Temporal Deixis in song lyrics “Shape of You”

Lyrics	Reference Meaning
and trust me I'll give it a chance <u>now</u>	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.
And <u>now</u> I'm singing like	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.
Come on <u>now</u>	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.
<u>Last night</u> you were in my room	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.
And <u>now</u> my bedsheets smell like you	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.
<u>Every day</u> discovering something brand new	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.
<u>One week</u> in we let the story begin	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.
We talk <u>for hours</u> and <u>hours</u> about the sweet and the sour	Indicates the temporal by the timing of the discourse but relative to the speaker.

The continuing use of the deixis in a song "Shape of You" is temporal deixis. According to Sukmawaty, et al. (2022). Every sentence refers to an event time. Only in reference to the time of the speech can time be established. Based on the table above, it showed that temporal deixis identifying the time of a certain incident related at the time as the speaker's utterance was uttered. It shown by word evidence now, every day, last night, one week, hours and hours. The result of this research is the analysis of the song lyrics "Shape of You" by Ed Sheeran. There are 36 deixis words and 3 different types of deixis. Data ata are shown in the table below:

Table 5. Number of Deixis within the song lyrics “Shape of You”

Deixis Types	Quantity	Percentages
Person Deixis	23	64%
Spatial Deixis	5	14%

Temporal Deixis	8	22%
Total	36	100%

Based on the table above, it appears that the researcher observe that the number of kinds deixis found in the song "Shape of You": there are at least 23 or 64% of person deixis, at least 5 or 14% of spatial deixis, and at least 8 or 22% of temporal deixis. Therefore, the dominant type of deixis in the song lyrics "Shape of You" is person deixis.

Discussion

Person deixis is the first type of deixis that used in a song lyric. Appearance of the word "I" in this song shows the deixis of the early person, it can also be referred to as the person who functions as the song primary subject. The term "I" show the author himself due to the fact that the song describes the author's impression. It is stated by Asmarita & Haryudin (2019) that since the use of person deixis might have negative effects on subjects who are being treated asdeixis-related subjects, it is more frequently used in online articles or utterance.

The author tells the song begin with a singer who met him best friend at a bar. But he was not there just to get drunk and have fun with his friends. The opposite is also true of his experience as he finds the impression that bars are a preferred place to make friends than clubs. In other words, he is looking for love. And sure enough, romantic attention came and chatted with him. The pronoun "I" can be referred to I'm. The author clearly describes how he fell in love with the girl's body. After that, for the deixis of the first person "me" classified as a problem for just one person, specifically for writers. Last for deixis of the first person "we" classified as plural pronoun. In a song lyric, there are two cases at deixis of the first person "we". First, "we" shows the author and his friends were quite drunk or at least buzzed when the writer saw a girl there. Second way, "we" indicate the author and the woman actually dance at the bar in a sexual way, which ultimately results in them spending the night together.

After that, deixis of the second person in the lyrics of a song indicated using pronoun "you". The pronoun "you" referred to substitute for a person who is functions as a recipient or a person who is directly related to the initial person. In this song, the appearance of the word "you" appears in every stanza. This word refers to a woman who is defined by the author. Next for the second person is "your" categorized as possessive pronoun for another person. The lyrics, "girl, you know I want your love", the pronoun "your" also indicate for the woman who authordesires. Next, deixis of the third person in the lyrics that was shown by the use pronoun "girl". The appearance of the pronoun "girl" in the lyrics of this song can be categorized as reference that cannot be identified as recipient. This can be seen in the second stanza, "girl, you know I want your love", the author writes the word "girl" showing that a girl who quite enough, romantically interested, walks closer and stimulates a conversation with him.

The second type of deixis used in this song lyrics is spatial deixis. Position or place that related to the speaker of the song is a part of spatial deixis. According to (Wiguna & Anggraeni, 2018) stated that place deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech even". Researchers created several types of spatial deixis in the information, including "the club, the bar, at the table, in my room, in the backseat". This is seen in the first stanza, three stanza, and four stanzas. At first stanza, the word "the club, the bar, at the table" referring to the bar more conducive to dialogue, but nevertheless, he goes there with his friend who is at the table shooting or a quick drink. Next, the lyrics in the third stanza "in

my room” is related to writer's place in his bedroom. Finally in the four stanzas, there is the word “in the backseat” which refers to the sofa behind the taxi they were riding in.

The next type of deixis used in this song is temporal deixis that involves coding the time of an event relative to the time when the speakers’ utterance was uttered. According to Puspita (2021), the term temporal deixis refers to the time that a certain event is relative to the time that it occurs. It is used to identify the timeline utilizing moment capture points. Now, last night, every day, one week, for hours and hours as the data of temporal deixis based on the song lyrics. First of all is the word “now”. The word “now” as a prefix for a song to show that it starts from now. While the use of the word “last night” refers to when the writer and the woman were in the writer’s room. Next the use of word “every day” refers to when the author needs to create something new. The viewpoint of the time of the story in the song is a part of insight that listeners need in temporal deixis. Moreover, the use of word “one week” is related to when the writer and the girl describing the deepening of the bond. The last is the use of the word “for hours and hours” which refers to the buffet that they eat together, but also dialogue about the hardships of life and the good aspects. So, they spend a lot of time talking. Listeners want to know the narrative of the song that was held, is being held, or is about to be performed. Therefore, listeners want to know when the story of the song is formed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result and the discussion above, the researchers concluded that person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis are the types of deixis in the lyrics of the song “Shape of You” by Ed Sheeran. The dominant deixis found is person deixis that consists of 23 deixis words or 64%. The dominant words are “I”, “me”, “we”, “you”, “I’m”, and “your”. The function of a person deixis is to identify each participant in a song's lyrics. Moreover, first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis are the part of personal deixis. In addition, the use of deixis in first singular person “I, me, my” refers to the author by reason of author is the primary subject in each lyric. The first plural person “we, us, our” refers to the author and the girl. The second person deixis “you, your” refers to the girl by reason that she has a role in the song. The word “girl” referring to the girl as the author’s intention. Person deixis frequently appears in the lyrics of the song by reason of focusing on the speaker's and listener's perspectives in the song. Next is spatial deixis. Spatial deixis in this song consists of 5 words deixis or 14% which displays the relative location of the speaker that is offer the place where the song's story incident occurred. Temporal deixis is very commonly found in the lyrics of the song, which consists of 8 words deixis or 22%. The word "now" dominates the whole song. It means that, temporal deixis representation displays the time of the event relative to the time of the dialogue. Actually, deixis is used to give specific details in order to explain what is meant by the author.

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