



DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF THE SONG LYRICS DYNAMITE PERFORMED BY BANGTAN SONYEONDAN

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the types of deixis found in the song lyrics Dynamite by Bangtan Sonyeondan, and the function of the deixis which was used in the song lyrics of Dynamite performed by Bangtan Sonyeondan. This research used the deixis theory from George Yule. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method through library research. The song lyrics Dynamite performed by Bangtan Sonyeondan were the data of this research. The data collection was downloaded from the internet, and it was analyzed by listening song, reading the script of the song lyrics, and identifying, classifying, and drawing conclusions. The findings of the study showed that the researcher found that there are 3 types of deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The appearance frequency of person deixis is 51 times (62,2%), while spatial deixis is 17 times (20,7%) and temporal deixis is 14 times (17,1%). The function of person deixis is more directed to indicate the person or mention the person. In addition, there are indications of repetition of the use of the noun in the song lyric line, through pragmatic analysis it turns out that the repetition of the word has a different meaning.

Keywords: pragmatics; deixis; song lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

Deixis is significant to study to understand the goal of the utterance. Deixis may assist the reader or listeners in understanding 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 is related to designate a person, place, or time, deixis analyzed conversation, words, or sentences. But in reality, ordinary people do not know what deixis is. In the end, they do not know what the most important conversation is. Wibowo & Naulfar (2018), in Nisa et al. (2020), stated 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 mistakes 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 use three categories of deixis (Yule, 2006) consisting of person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Songs are one of the most important means of communication. According to Sinaga et al. (2020), the lyrics to the songs are in a language that isn't too far removed from musical elements like drama, 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 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 express their thoughts, feelings, ideas, and other emotions. There were many reasons why people used songs in their daily lives and activities. Few people required it to expand their plans, to increase their ability, even other people were just looking to share their feelings, ideas, wishes, and messages and focus on whatever happened in their communication under any circumstances.

The reality showed that the millennial generation or Generation Z if learned deixis formally, they were bored, so they did not explore deixis also the reference meaning of the song lyrics. Some English sentences cannot be understood if you do not know the speaker and references (Budiharso, 2021; Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018). Exactly, they were just sung. They do not know the meaning of the lyrics, they do not know if there were types of deixis in the lyrics. But if they study and practice about deixis with the music or song they feel happy because it is easy to understand and they feel not bored. They would like and enjoy learning deixis if they used an interesting and relaxed way to learn deixis. So, they can understand deixis easily.

There were some reasons why the researchers were excited to analyze the deixis from BTS's song lyrics "Dynamite", the first single album in full English. First of all, BTS is a Korean Boyband singer. Second, the song itself had the concept of American style with the disco-pop song genre. In addition, five days after the date of the song was released in September, 01 – 2020, this song had already topped the HOT 100 charts on Billboard's official web for 3 weeks and had been in second position in 3 weeks too from September until last October. In this song, the researcher analyzes the details of deictic expressions used through deixis in the song through pragmatic learning studies.

1.1. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study the researcher has two research questions.

RQ1: What types of deixis are found inside the song lyrics "Dynamite" by BTS?

RQ2: What are the functions of the deixis found inside the song lyrics "Dynamite" by BTS?

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is a field of study in linguistics that studies how to understand the meaning in context. Some experts have defined the term pragmatic differently. According to Yule (1996:133), pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning as distinct from word or sentence meaning. In addition, Levinson (2000:9) states that pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are grammatically zed, or encoded in the structure of a language. Another opinion was also expressed by Huang (2014:379) and Haryanto (2020) who stated that Pragmatics is a systematic study of meaning by, or dependent on, the use of language. Without a pragmatic approach, understanding the context in literature would be difficult to understand in depth. This is following what experts have said when pragmatics learn about the meaning contained in a context.

There are some sub-topics in the pragmatic studies included in the observation such as; implicate which studies what the speaker suggests or implies with an utterance, even



though it is not expressed, presupposition which focuses on the truth of utterance which is taken from the speaker, speech act as an action of an utterance to communicate, reference the utterance from the speaker to the listener to identify about something and deixis which is the focus of this research.

2.2. Deixis

Deixis is one of the pragmatic subject studies related to understanding the meaning of context or utterance from what speakers say to listeners. According to Huang (2014:376), Deixis is the phenomenon whereby features of the context of utterance or speech event are encoded by lexical and/or grammatical means in a language. According to Yule (1996:9), deixis is technically from Greek words which means “pointing” utilizing language.

A deictic expression which is often referred to as “indexical” by the experts can indicate a relationship between time, space, and people who are involved. The deictic expression would point out the different meanings the words have in various situations. Cummins (2016:9) stated in his book that deictic expressions are some word and grammatical features that are interpreted concerning some situation in many ways, especially when they are spoken, such as “I” (the speakers), “there” (the place where the speaker is) or tomorrow (the time). To better the understanding concept of Deixis and the form of expression, it can be noted through the following sentences;

I can't get into the garden.

I never put money **in** my pocket.

Now I want to be alone.

You will leave **here** from now

From the sentence above, it can be noticed there are some forms of expression such as; I, You, In, Here, Now. The sentence above has no meaning if it is not known in what context the phrase is being said by the speaker. But in accordance, through deixis, the sentence can still be determined by watching the deictic expression in the sentence to make it easier for the listener and the reader to understand and determine what the context of the phrase is.

Deixis is divided into 3, there are: personal deixis (I, you, and we), spatial deixis (this, that, here, there), and temporal deixis (now, today, and yesterday).

To summarize the various details above, it can look at on the following table:



Person Deixis			Spatial Deixis		Temporal Deixis
1st person	2nd person	3rd person	Proximal	Distal	
	I You	He	Here	There	Now
Me	Your	She	This	That	Then
My	We	It	In	On	Yesterday
	Our	They			Tomorrow
	Us				Today

1. Person Deixis

According to Huang, (2014:379), Person deixis is a type of deixis that indicates who is the speaker when communicating both orally and in writing. Person deixis can also be said to be a form of deictic expression used by the speaker. Cruse (2000:320), person deixis divided into 3 types, namely 1st person (I, me, we, us), 2nd person (you), and 3rd person (He, She, It, they).

2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis or place deixis is a deictic expression used to indicate something related to location. Grundy (2013:28), argues in his book that some deictic expressions used in spatial deixis are: down, up, behind, ahead, here, there, in, on, etc. Grundy also distinguishes spatial deixis type into 2, namely proximal demonstrative consisting of this/these and distal demonstrative consisting of that/those. Both types of spatial deixis are usually used when accompanied by nouns or used as pronouns.

3. Temporal Deixis

Time deixis or temporal deixis is a deictic expression that uses the word time as an indication. Cummings (2013:52) mentions that there are several adverbs used as indications of temporal deixis, namely “now” and “then”, in addition, there are also “yesterday”, “today”, and “tomorrow”. Grundy also explained that not only do adverbs explain time, but there are also numbers or tense markers that indicate points of time that can also be determined as deictic expressions of temporal deixis (2013:31).

2.3. Song

Song is one of many types of literature that are found in everyday life. In etymology, the song is taken from the Old English pronunciation syllable which has the meaning of a poem to be sung or recited. The song itself is a combination of several verses of sentences that have a solitary meaning arranged into one and pronounced with intonation and using speech acts to create a distinctive impression for the listeners. The song is a combination of poetry form and rhythm. Shen (2009:88), argues in his journal that song lyrics are formed through the use of conversational speech, rhythms, and poetic expressions.

Song has a purpose to convey what the author feels when writing the song to his listeners. “Songs are highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions; some tell a memorable and moving story; some embody one’s dreams and ideals; and some reminisce about the golden past” (Shen, 2009:88). Song is related to linguistics. (Brown & Yule, 1983:11-16) cited there are 2 kinds of spoken language, “interactional” and “transactional”.



In “interactional” language use, people are mainly concerned about how to communicate inside the social circle and how to give a comfortable feeling toward each other inside the environment. While “transactional” language use is concerned with communicating a utilitarian message, for example giving instructions, starting opinions, describing, and so on. In addition, Rivers (1987:94) said that Poetry and song have something in common: to make people feel comfortable and make people react personally to another person’s verbal sensibility, which corresponds to the third type of spoken language uses “interactional”.

On the other hand, BTS is a boy band from Korea. BTS for Bangtan Boys. The group debuted on June 13, 2013, under the management of Big Hit Entertainment. BTS has 7 members namely J-Hope, Jungkook, Suga, V, Jin, RM, and Jimin. Currently, BTS has several mini albums and a single album that has been released, at the beginning of its debut BTS released the single album 2Cool 4Skool, and after that, BTS released the 1st mini album entitled O! RUL8.2. (Oh! Are you late, too?) Then followed by 2nd mini album titled Skool Luv Affair, and so on. In 2014, the 1st full-length album was released, the album was titled Dark&Wild, which followed in 2016 BTS released 2nd full-length album titled Wings. The 3rd full-length album Love Yourself: Tear was released in 2018 and in 2019 yesterday the full-length album, Map of the Soul: 7. In September 2020 the digital single album “Dynamite” was released.

Analyzing the song or the album of the artist has been declared by Susanto (2017) in his article he elaborated on the interpersonal meaning realized in the lyrics of Christina Perri’s album “Love Strong” and the contribution for teaching modern English grammar.

2.3. Review of Previous Studies

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 the type of deixis and the deixis most frequently used in Adele’s song “Someone Like You” based on Levinson’s 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) the title “A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott You Are the Reason using Levinson theory”. The qualitative method as the method was used in this study. This research is concerned with how the researcher clearly stated each category kinds of deixis and the types of dominant deixis used in this lyric.

3. METHODS

3.1. Design

This research applied descriptive qualitative methods. By 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 Yule’s theory to illustrate the song lyrics to understand the lyrics, types of deixis used, and the function of the song lyrics.



3.2. Data and Sources of Data

The object of this research is the song lyrics of Dynamite by Bangtan Sonyeondan. The researchers were the instrument for the current research. The words of the song lyrics Dynamite by Bangtan Sonyeondan consisting of deictic words were the data of this study.

3.3. Data Collection

The researchers took several steps in collecting the data by listening to the song Dynamite by Bangtan Sonyeondan to get an understanding, reading the script of the song lyrics, and taking notes of the lyrics that contained deixis for practicing analysis.

3.4. Data Analysis

This research uses a method of data analysis based on assumptions from 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 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 types of deixis being used, the researchers make a conclusion, the types of deixis that are used also function of deixis used in the song lyrics in conclusion drawing and verification.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the findings of data analysis which have been carried out by the researcher regarding the deixis contained inside the “Dynamite” song lyric and their function as a learning subject will be discussed. By the steps that have been described in the method of data analysis, the researcher takes the song lyrics directly from the BTS official channel on YouTube and immediately groups each syllable that indicates deixis. The findings found in this analysis are:

4.1. Types of Deixis found in the “Dynamite” song lyric by BTS.

When observing the lyrics of this song, the writer found a repetition of the verse in this song, especially in the Chorus part of the song. The chorus part of the song has 3x repetitions and the middle part of the song is repeated 2x. This affects the final number of occurrences of each deixis type. To be more specific, here are the results of the analysis of the deixis contained in the lyrics of the song Dynamite by BTS.

1. Person Deixis

The person deixis inside the song is found more frequently. From the data available, the type of person deixis that appears more often in the lyrics of the song “Dynamite” is 25 times the first person deixis type “I” and the third person “It” type 8 times. Person deixis “You”, which is the second-person deixis, appears 5 times. The frequency of the word “I” in this song is the largest among other types of deixis because there are some repetitive lines in the song. In addition, this song also includes another person's deixis such as “LeBron” on line 7, the word “LeBron” belongs to the third-person deixis. LeBron here refers to one of the

American basketball players, “LeBron James”. Other person deixes, like “*Ladies*”, “*Gentleman*”, and “*ya*” only appear on line 26. The word “*ya*” itself is a slang word from the word “*you*” which is a type of second-person deixis.

Table 1.1 Person Deixis frequency found in the “Dynamite” song lyric.

	Person Deixis	Frequency
First Person	I	25
	Me	6
	My	1
Second Person	You	5
	Ya (Your)	1
Third Person	It	8
	King Kong	1
	Lebron	1
	Ladies	1
	Gentlemen	1
	Total	51

2. Spatial Deixis

The frequency of spatial deixis found inside the song is not as much as personal deixis. In this song there are 2 kinds of spatial deixis used, it’s Proximal and Distal. There are 2 words of proximal spatial deixis found in the “Dynamite” song lyric, it’s “*In*” which appears 7 times, and “*This*” which appears fewer than “*In*”, 4 times. The use of the word “*In*” in “Dynamite” song lyrics can be seen in the first and third lines of this song and the use of the word “*This*” can be seen also in lines 10 and 13. Meanwhile, the distal spatial deixis found in the lyrics of the song “Dynamite” is also not much. The distal spatial deixis found in the lyrics of this song is “*On*” which appears 4 times and “*That*” which appears only 2 times.

Table 1.2 Spatial Deixis frequency found in “Dynamite” song lyrics.

	Spatial Deixis	Frequency
Proximal	In	7
	This	4
Distal	On	4
	That	2
Total		17

3. Temporal Deixis

The use of temporal deixis inside this song is the lowest than Person Deixis and Spatial Deixis. The temporal deixis that are often found in the song “Dynamite” are “*Tonight*” and “*The Night Alight*”, each of the words appears 5 times inside the “Dynamite” song. The word “*Tonight*” often appears on lines 1, 17, 34, 50, and 54. Meanwhile, the word “*the night alight*” appears on lines 2, 18, 35, 51, and 55. The words “*tonight and*” the *night alight*” within the song itself both appear as adverbs of the time for sentences. Apart from these 2 words, other words also appear in this song, such as “*The morn*”, “*Day*”, “*Night*”, and “*Dawn*” which are only used once each.

Table 1.3 Temporal Deixis frequency found in the “Dynamite” song lyric.

Temporal Deixis	Frequency
Tonight	5
The night alight	5
The morn	1
Day	1
Night	1
Dawn	1
Total	14

If all the findings above are summarized, it will produce data as shown in the table below:

Table 1.4 The frequency of Deixis found in the “Dynamite” song lyric

No.	Deixis	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Person Deixis	51	62,2%
2.	Spatial Deixis	17	20,7%
3.	Temporal Deixis	14	17,1%
	Total	82	100%

4.2. The function of deixis found inside the Dynamite song lyric by BTS through pragmatic learning subject.

The use of deixis inside the “Dynamite” song lyric is found in almost every line inside the song. We can see some examples of deixis in this song below:

Line 1:

“*Cause I I, I’m in the stars tonight*”

From the first line above, we can see that there are 3 types of deixis in that one sentence. “*I*” as person deixis, “*in*” as spatial deixis, and “*Tonight*” as temporal deixis. “*I*”

here has a function as a person who is uttering the lyrics of the song. The “In” of the stars does not describe where the actual person's location. Then “*Tonight*” in this line is the indicator of time.

Line 3:

“Shoes on get up in the morn”

In this line, there are 2 spatial deixis and temporal deixis. However, the 2 spatial deixes have different types, the word “*On*” is a type of distal-spatial deixis, and “*In*” is a type of proximal-spatial deixis. The word “*On*” in the lyric line of this song has a double meaning, namely as an adverb of the noun for shoes and as a description of the activity of wearing shoes. The word “*In*” here has the meaning of referring to the adverb of time. Meanwhile, the temporal deixis “*the morn*” is here as a description of the activity time of the person who utters the song lyrics.

Another example is also found on line 26:

“Ladies and gentlemen, I got the medicine so you should keep ya eyes on the ball, huh ”

In this line, there are more person deixis and only one-word spatial deixis. The people Deixis found were: *ladies, gentlemen, I, you, and ya*. Each has a different type of person deixis. “*Ladies*” and “*gentlemen*” come from third-person deixis, “*you*” and “*ya*” come from second-person deixis, and “*I*” comes from the first-person deixis. Based on the deictic expression, the use of the words “*ladies*” and “*gentlemen*” here indicates an unfamiliar relationship between the person who utters the sentence/word and the person who is called ladies-gentlemen. Then the word “*you*” in the line refers to the word “*ladies and gentlemen*” or more specifically the audience. The use of the word “*ya*” is not the same as the use of the word “*you*” in this sentence, because the word “*ya*” here is shown as belonging, considering the next word is “*eyes*”, so when the two words are combined they become “*ya eyes*” which can be interpreted as the audience attention.

5. Discussion

Two aspects will be described in this discussion stage, it is:

5.1. Types of deixis in the “Dynamite” song lyric.

From the results of the research that has been analyzed, there are 3 kinds of deixis used in the song, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis is contained in the lyrics of the song “Dynamite” with a frequency of appearances 51 times. The results of the analysis of the song “Dynamite” follow what Cruse (2000:320) said in his book that there are 3 types of deixis person used in this song, first-person deixis, second-person deixis, and third-person deixis. The dominant deictic expression used in this song is the noun “*I*” from the first-person deixis which proves if the character “*I*” has an important role in this entire song or is self-centered. The “*I*” here is referred to the singer of the “Dynamite” song, BTS. Not only person deixis found in this song, but also spatial deixis found in the song. The spatial deixis used in the song “Dynamite” is more indicative as a description of the place. Besides, spatial deixis here also has a meaning as a word to light the mood of the singer’s song. Temporal deixis inside the song was also dominated by nighttime captions, which indicated the habits of people, especially the youngsters when they throw an event or party at nighttime.



BTS released the album's single in September 2020. In 2020 the world is facing the COVID-19 pandemic until the end of the year. When we combine these two reasons with the meaning of the overall song of the "Dynamite" song, BTS wants to give their spirit to all people in different countries through their first song that uses full English. Although only through songs that have this disco-pop genre, BTS intends to make everyone who listens to this song not dissolve in grief because of the pandemic that hit the whole earth and remain positive-minded when facing any situation by forgetting for a moment the stress from life problems.

5.2. The function of deixis in "Dynamite" song lyrics through pragmatics.

In the analysis of deixis in the song "Dynamite" by BTS, the use of person deixis is more directed to indicate the person or mention the person. The use of the deictic expression "I" as the type of first-person deixis in this song tells about the speaker. There is also the use of "you" addressed by the speaker as if the speaker invited the song's hearers to talk to him. Then for the use of spatial deixis, more is interpreted as a verb that explains where the speaker who utters the lyric is located. However, there are some examples of the use of 2 similar deixis words found in one sentence. The first example can be seen in the 3rd line of song lyrics. In that sentence, there are 2 words Spatial deixis but have a different type, one including the type of distal-spatial deixis and the other including the proximal-spatial distal. Both words have different functions even though they have the same type.

The second example is on the 8th line of "Dynamite" song lyrics. In the line, there are 2 words Person deixis, "me" and "my". Unlike the first example, in the second example, it is still as 1 type of person deixis only the function of the 2 words is different. "Me" at the beginning of the sentence serves as a noun that indicates when the speaker speaks while "my" at the end of the sentence serves as a sign word ownership of the object of the speaker. Then temporal deixis or time deixis, so far the frequency of use of time deixis is lower than both types of deixis before. The temporal deixis contained in the song is more widely used to show the time of the incident that was told by the speaker. Referring to Levinson's statement (2000:9), when we looked at the whole song, through the deixis and pragmatic subject learning inside the song. This song is about the character "I" which means the BTS as the person who sang the song, invites everyone who is referred to as "you" or the person who listens to this song to dance and have fun together by describing the atmosphere and party time at night. The use of the party theme here is intended to entertain all people who are saturated when they are implementing health rules recommended by the government to stay at home. The pandemic that lasted for 2020 has made many people around the world have to stay at home and only do their activities.

5. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer concludes that inside the "Dynamite" song lyric, there are 3 deixes: Person deixis, Spatial deixis, and Temporal deixis. The frequency of person deixis inside the song lyric has the highest frequency than spatial deixis and temporal deixis. As for person deixis, all three kinds of person deixis (first-person deixis, second-person deixis, and third-person deixis) are found inside the song lyric. The first-person deixis in the lyrics of this song is dominated by the use of the word "I" which has a function as the person who utter this song. However, not all of the person deixis in this song have a meaning



as a form of people. For example on line 26, there is the word “yes” which is a slang word derived from the word “you”. After seeing that the word that is connected after the word “ya” is “eyes”, the word “ya” here is no longer a noun, but an adjective of the possessive form.

The use of spatial deixis here is not as much as person deixis, but less than temporal deixis. The spatial deixis in this song functions as both a verb and a word that describes a location. The temporal deixis, this song has the least frequency of appearance than the person deixis and spatial deixis. The temporal deixis in this song is only used for the adverb of the time of the sentence which indicates when a person as “I” is doing activities.

When looking at the whole song, this song means the character “I” who invites everyone who listens to this song to dance and have fun together. The “I” character who sang the song is BTS. Considering the time of the release of the single song in 2020 when all corners of the earth are facing the COVID-19 pandemic, BTS released this song which has the goal of inviting everyone in any country not to dissolve into grief when facing the pandemic and try to entertain everyone through the song. This is appropriate when looking at the lyrics of the song and the pop music mixes with the disco genre.

Apart from the deixis function contained in the song, the researchers found a repetition of the verse in this song, especially in the chorus part of the song. The chorus part of the song has 3x repetitions and the middle part of the song is repeated 2x. This affects the frequency of occurrences of each deixis type. Besides all of that, BTS’s “Dynamite” song is a very pleasant song to listen to, especially since this song has a cheerful vibe on it. It’s suited to hear when you want to light up your mood.

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