



## **A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN STAY BY JUSTIN BIEBER**

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### **Abstract**

The objectives of this study are to identify the kinds of deixis that are used in the song lyrics in Stay, to find out the dominant types of deixis that are used in the song lyrics in Stay. This research belongs to qualitative research. The researcher uses the observation method, while the data collection techniques listen to songs and recording data in the form. Researcher collects data by listening and analyzing to the songs of “Stay” by Justin Bieber. The result of this research is the song lyrics of Stay use all types of deixis which are personal deixis always occurs in every song of Stay. Personal deixis that is used includes three types of personal deictic words which are first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. In addition, the other types which are spatial deixis and temporal deixis also occur in a song of Stay. Most of personal deixis in Stay song lyric refer to the speaker his self which are encoded by first singular person deixis like “I, My”. While for first plural person deixis which are “We” mostly refer to the speaker.

**Keywords: Deixis, Song, and Lyric**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language is a tool or system of symbols designed for purpose of communication and interaction with each other (Lyons, 2002). Language is using to communicate between one people and others people. Language is like an idea, emotions, and desires that can be produced some symbols. According to Verderber (1998) language is the body of words and the system for their use in communicating that are common to the people of the same community or nation, the same geographical area, or the same cultural tradition In addition, People use language to transmit and express their ideas,

emotions or desire either in oral or written forms. Therefore, the language that we used ought to be meaningful to prevent misunderstanding or misinterpretation between sender and receiver. Furthermore, language is not only used as communication media but also usually involved in other fields such as language as arts. It can be found in advertisement and entertainment which appear in society such as music, novel, film or movie.

One example of entertainment media is music which is familiar in society. Music is a basic of human instinct, and also a daily basis human activity which is universally inspired with love and experience



(Piragasam et.al, 2013). It is universal among human cultures. Music is expected to give pleasure for people listening to it that is an arrangement of sounds made by musical instruments, singing or computers, or a combination of these (Walter, 2008).

In music, a song is a composition that contains vocal parts (lyrics) that are performed (sung), commonly accompanied by music instruments (Raj & Muniapan, 2012: 2). According to Crowther (1995: 1133), song is a usual short piece of music with words which are sung. It is another way to convey people's feeling and emotion to someone else through lyrics. The lyricist tries to take the audience to the world created by his/her imagination and make the audience thinks and reacts (Raj & Muniapan, 2012). In addition a number of lyrics in song also give inspiration for life. Therefore, when theple listen to song lyric, sometimes they do not only try to apprehend the meaning of lyric itself, but also the meaning of the reader or speaker means. The study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning is called pragmatics.

Yule (1996:3) claimed, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance or sentence, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. Sometimes a misunderstanding of meaning could happen in the language users. That understanding related to reference of the utterance or sentence. In order to understand about a reference of utterance, reader or listeners should be able to identify the contexts of utterance.

Deixis is one of the most basic things in technical term of utterances (Yule, 1996). The word "deixis" is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating. Additionally Levinson (1983: 55) advanced, deixis directly concerns with the relationship language and context which is

reflected in structures of language their selves.

This research focuses on the study in song lyrics especially in Justin Bieber album because it will be more interesting if we study about something which becomes too close to part of human life such as music. Basically, song lyrics could be said as a part of discourse. Moreover, the researcher assumes that many deixis words and also their meaning could be found in the song lyrics of Stay By Justin Bieber. However, in fact the listeners sometimes still get difficulty to determine the exact meanings of deixis that are used in this English song. Thus, study about exact meaning of deixis in song lyrics becomes crucial and interesting.

In this study, the researcher wants to analyze the deixis in song lyrics of Stay by Justin Bieber, not only because it has deictic words but also many people especially teenagers are interested in this album. From those reasons the researcher decided to create a research entitled A Deixis Analysis Of Song Lyric In Stay By Justin Bieber. The researcher hopes that it can help the listeners easily to understand the use and the meaning of deixis, especially in song lyric.

The problems will be discussed in this study are formulated through the following questions: 1) What the types of deixis are used in the song lyrics in Stay? 2) What the dominant types of deixis are used in the song lyrics in Stay?. Based on the problem statement mentioned, the researcher has the following objectives: 1) To identify the kinds of deixis that are used in the song lyrics in Stay, 2) To find out the dominant types of deixis that are used in the song lyrics in Stay. The focus of this study is to investigate deixis in the song lyrics of Stay using pragmatics approach. These song which were released in July, 14 2021 are chosen as the subject of this study and used as data.

There are many definitions of pragmatics. It comes from some linguists.



Every linguist has his own concept and principal about pragmatics itself. Pragmatics is a part of linguistics which is about communicating meaning in context. So, it concerns with meaning (Kreidler, 1998). According to Cruse (2006), Pragmatics is study about aspects of meaning which are dependent on context. Griffith (2006: 1) also argued that pragmatics is concerned with the use of tools in meaningful communication.

There are some proposed definitions for pragmatics (Potts: 2004). Pragmatics has as its topic those aspects of the meaning of utterances with cannot be accounted for by straightforward reference to the truth conditions of the sentences uttered (Gazdar, 1979:2). It has to do with language use, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon, 2001:3). Addition, it studies the use of language in context, and the context-dependence of several of linguistic interpretation (Lycan, 1995: 588).

As well as, Yule (1996: 3) stated, Pragmatics is study about meaning as communication by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In short, he said that pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning. In communication, people have to recognize the meaning of words in utterance and also what speakers or writers mean by their utterances to be able to communicate clearly.

Pragmatics is divided into four definitions by Yule (1996: 3). The first definition, he stated that pragmatics is the study of what speaker means. It means that what people mean by their utterances is more to do than what the words or phrases in those utterances. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It is about how the speakers manage what they want to say in obedience with who they are talking to, where and when the utterance is uttered. Involving the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said is an

essential component in this study. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. The study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is known as part of what is communicated. It shows that how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. The last definition, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. The point is on the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. In what followed above, the researcher concludes that Pragmatics is the study of meaning that depends on the context. It can convey about people's intended meanings, their purposes or goal, and also any kinds of actions.

Many linguists have different definitions and explanations about deixis. Saeed (2003: 182) stated that the word deixis is borrowed from classical Greek *deiknymi* that the meaning is "to show or point out". Similarly, Yule (1996: 9) noted that deixis is derived from Greek word means "pointing via language". Otherwise, Levinson (1983: 54) defined that the meaning of deixis is pointing or indicating. Indicating means interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context of utterance. Following, deixis is the relation of reference to the point of origin of the utterance (Grundy, 2000: 22).

Every language has deictic words which point to things in the physical- social context of the speaker and addressee(s) and whose referents can only be determined by knowing the context in which they are used. English examples of deictic words include (1) pronouns I, you, she, he, it, they and we, which point to participants in any speech act. (2) Locative expressions here, this/these, that/those and there, which designate space of the speaker. (3) temporal expressions now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month and so on, it relatives to the time when they are used (Kreidler, 1998: 144-145).



Such divides of linguists' opinion about defining types of deixis. In this research, the discussion is focused only on three types of deixis include:

### 1. Person Deixis

Person deixis involves basically the speaker. It is also familiar with pronouns (Kreidler, 1998: 145). The function is to indicate a person who utters the utterance or sentence. Moreover, it designates the basic roles in a speech event, the speaker (first person), addressee or the person(s) spoken to (second person), and the person or persons who are neither speaker nor addressee (third person) (Cruse, 2000: 319).

Cruse (2006: 127) noted that person deictic words include pronouns (I, you, him; mine, yours, hers; myself, yourself, herself), possessive adjectives (my, your, her), and verb inflection (I love, you love, he or she loves).

### 2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is known as locative expressions (Kreidler, 1998: 145). Cruse (2006:166) points out that spatial deictic word indicates location in space relative to the speaker. The most basic spatial deictic words are adverbs, here and there. These can be glossed "place near to the speaker" and "place not near to the speaker".

The other basic use of spatial deictic word is demonstratives this and that, although they often have more abstract meaning. For instance, this theory and that theory do not locate the theory in literal space, but do indicate a more abstract closeness and distance from the speaker. This and here are called proximal deictic words, and that and there called distal deictic words (Cruse, 2006: 166)

### 3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is also familiar with time deixis (Levinson, 1983: 73). As Cruse (2006: 179; 2006: 321) pointed out that temporal deictic word indicates the timing of an event relative to the time of speaking. It has function to locate points or intervals

on the time axis, using the moment of utterance point.

There are three major divisions of the time axis: (i) before the moment of utterance, (ii) at the time of utterance, (iii) after the time of utterance. The only pure English temporal deictic words are now, which designates a time period overlapping with the time of speaking, and then, which basically means "not now", and can point either into the future or the past: I was much younger then, you will be somewhat older then. Many temporal deictic words give extra information, such as tomorrow which is the day after day which includes the time of speaking, and last year which is the year previous to the one which includes the time of speaking (Cruse: 2006, 179-180).

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative methodology, because the data in this research are lyrics in the song. Descriptive qualitative is the method of research used to describe nature phenomenon happened and relevancies between one phenomenon and the others. The research does not use any statistical procedure so that the researcher will describe the data obtained to answer the research questions. This research uses descriptive qualitative research because the data of the research is words or utterances and it will be analyzed by explaining the data descriptively.

Blaxter, Hughes and Tight (2006: 153) stated that data are everything which is found by reading, observing, measuring, asking question, or combination of these strategies. The data can be numerical or verbal and original recorded data. The content of data includes questionnaire's responses, transcript of recorded data, notes or recorded experience, documents, etc.

The data source of this research is "Stay" by Justin Bieber. Which contains



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person deixis that is categorized into 3 types. Data collection is gathering process of information from relevant source purposing to answer the research question. This research uses documented and library method to collect data. Library method is knowledge about resources that is used in research, or document which used to find data variable in form of note, transcript book, magazine, picture and data. Whereas, documentation method is collecting data through books, newspaper, artistic words, memorabilia, biography, etc. Researcher collects data by doing steps, as follow: First, the researcher listened to the songs of “Stay” by Justin Bieber in order to understand the lyrics in detail. Second, the researcher searched the script of the lyrics of “Stay” by Justin Bieber on internet. Third, the researcher chose the lyrics to be analyzed from the song of “Stay” by Justin Bieber. Fourth, the researcher marked all of the chosen lyrics to be analyzed.

After collecting the data from the script of lyrics, the researcher analyzed the data as follows: First, the researcher determined some words expressions that include in deictic expressions. Second, the researcher classified the deictic expressions that have been determined based on their criteria. Third, the researcher analyzed the the types of deixis, namely: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher found that the author or singer tend to use such types of deixis include person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis used in Stay song lyrics. The types of deixis that used are various and have different reference and meaning.

After collecting the data, the types of deixis in the song lyrics of Stay are classified based on the types of deixis. This

study finds that person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis occur in songs of Stay.

### 1. Person Deixis

Person deixis designates the basic roles in a speech event, the speaker (first person), addressee or the person(s) spoken to (second person), and the person or persons who are neither speaker nor addressee (third person) (Cruse, 2000: 319). In this song of Stay personal deixis occurs and is followed by three types of personal deixis. It can be seen in this table:

Table 1. Number of Personal Deictic Words

No.	Personal Deictic Words	Deixis
1.	First Person	I, We, My, Me
2.	Second Person	You
3.	Third Person	It

From the table above, it can be seen that in twelve songs from Justin Bieber album, personal deixis and three types of personal deixis occur. Personal deixis that occurs in this song is complete and followed by three types of personal deixis. The researcher found seven deictic words that include personal deixis and followed by four words as first person deixis, one word as second person deixis and one word as third person deixis. The use of first person deixis in this song that is represented by the use of deictic words “I, We, My, Me”, next the word indicates second person deixis that is showed by deictic expression “you”. The last is third person deixis represented by use of deictic word “it”.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher notes that from Stay song, the use of personal deixis that is followed by the three types of personal deixis occurs. The function of personal deixis is to indicate the use of personal pronoun in the song lyrics.

### 2. Spatial Deixis or Place Deixis



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Spatial deictic word indicates location in space relative to the speaker (Cruse, 2006:166). From the song of Stay, the researcher found and classified the twelve songs which show the use of spatial or place deixis.

Table 2. Number of Spatial or Place Deictic Words

No.	Spatial or Place Deictic	Deixis
1.	Distal Term	There
2.	Proximal Term	This
3.	Project Term & Specific Location	Come, Go

From the table above, it can be seen that in song Stay spatial or place deixis and three terms of Spatial deixis occur. Four spatial deictic words are included in spatial deixis. They are one word as proximal term and two words as projected term and also specific location. The use of proximal term in this song is represented by use of deictic word “This”, next the words that indicate projected term and also specific location are showed by deictic expressions “Go (place deictic)”.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that from the song back to you, the use of spatial or place deixis that is followed by the three types of personal deixis occurs. The function of spatial deixis is to indicate the use of the distance or location in the song lyrics.

### 3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deictic word indicates the timing of an event relative to the time of speaking (Cruse, 2006: 179; 2006: 321). From the song Stay, the researcher found and classified the song which show that the temporal deixis or time deixis occur. The researcher uses the table to make it easier and clearer.

Table 3. Number of Temporal Deictic Words

No.	Temporal Deictic	Deixis
1.	Pure deictic word and specific time	Now
2.	Verb Tense	Wil, know

From the table above, the researcher classified the temporal deictic word into two types of the deictic words which are pure and specific deictic word and also verb tense. Then, it can be seen that in song Stay, temporal deixis occur. This song uses words “Now” as the verb tense that indicates timing of an event

Based on the explanation above, the researcher includes that from the song Stay, the use of temporal deixis occurs. The function of temporal deixis is to indicate the use of the timing in the song lyrics.

After analyzing and determining the types of deixis and also interpreting the references meaning that are used in Stay song lyric, the findings of frequency of each deixis type which is used in the songs of Justin Bieber are presented as follows:

Table 4. Number of Types of Deixis

No.	Types of Deixis	Frequency
1.	Personal Deixis	6
2.	Spatial Deixis	4
3.	Temporal Deixis	3

From the table above, it shows that the number or frequency of deixis which is taken from the song Stay are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis appear in Stay song lyric. There are the data of deixis from the song. The most dominant types of deixis that are used in songs of Stay are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Thus the dominant deictic words of person deixis in Stay song Lyric use first person which are “I, Me, My, We”.

### **HEADINGS AND SUB HEADINGS FOR CONCEPTUALLY-BASED PAPER (Times New Roman, 12 PT, Bold)**

The paper must include relevant headings and sub headings which explain the topics that are related to the scope being discussed in the introduction. Moreover, the



discussion of each heading must be supported by relevant references.

## CONCLUSION

Following the discussion above, finally the researcher concludes that the song lyrics of Stay use all types of deixis which are personal deixis always occurs in every song of Stay. Personal deixis that is used includes three types of personal deictic words which are first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. In addition, the other types which are spatial deixis and temporal deixis also occur in a song of Stay. Most of personal deixis in Stay song lyric refer to the speaker his self which are encoded by first singular person deixis like "I, My". While for first plural person deixis which are "We" mostly refer to the speaker.

In this research, person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis is the dominant types in the songs than other deixis types. It is because the singer tells about the moral value, his experience and feelings in his song that make the use of these deixis types are more often than others.

Therefore, the researcher notes that by using the deixis it will make easily to describe the function of personal, pronoun, time, demonstrative and lexical future which are connecting the utterance with relation of space and time and also useful to catch the reference meaning that include who, where and when the utterance is uttered.

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