ELT IN FOCUS

PRAGMATIC MEANINGS ON DEIXIS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF ANNE-MARIE'S *SPEAK YOUR MIND* ALBUM

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the types of deixis and the pragmatic meaning of the lyrics of the song. Some of the problems asked in this research are to find the type of deixis, the dominant type of deixis and pragmatic meanings in the song lyrics in "Speak Your Mind" Album. This research used qualitative methods with a pragmatic approach based on the theory of Cruse (2006) and Duchan (2012) to answer the research questions. The data obtained were from twelve songs on the album which were then classified into types of deixis based on their respective criteria. The researcher chose the song on the album "Speak Your Mind" as the research data because of the popularity of the song among millennials. The results of this study indicated that types of deixis such as people's deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis were used in songs except for the eleventh which did not contain social deixis and the first and second songs which did not contain discourse deixis. In this study, the most dominant type is temporal deixis. Of the twelve songs, the first eleven songs with pragmatic meanings conveyed by the singer are about his love story with his girlfriend, while the twelve songs have pragmatic meanings about the singer's imagination. Implications of the results of the research for English language teaching is discussed.

Keywords: *Anne-Marie; Deixis; Pragmatic Meaning; Speak Your Mind Album.*

INTRODUCTION

One of popular art in the world is song, People listening to the song almost every day. Many reasons why people listening to the song, Ma'rifat (2017) said that songs are common more than an art or entertainment business nowadays it also became one of method to learning English by people. According to Sarikallio (as cited in Rahmi 2018), songs can influence mood and behavior. Song also can be applied to English learning as a method. English songs are already famous enough by some students. The class can be fun and joyful (Agustina, 2016).

Songs of Anne-Marie is chosen by researcher because she herself is a singer who used English in her songs; moreover her songs are related to the life and love stories of the millennial generation. This is also the reason the researcher think it would be interesting to analyze pragmatism in deixis in the language used on this album. The novelty can view on the object that find out deixis on song lyrics of Anne-Marie which is use language of millennial generation, this

research also use different theory to find out the pragmatic meaning.

The current research is aimed: (1) to identify types of deixis used in the song lyrics of "Speak Your Mind" album by Anne-Marie; (2) to find out the dominant types of deixis used in the song lyrics of "Speak Your Mind" album by Anne-Marie; and (3) to analyze the pragmatic meanings of deixis found in the song lyrics of "Speak Your Mind" album by Anne-Marie.

Previous Study

In general, the differences between this research and the previous studies are the findings of each research included aspects of the subject and object of research. The first previous study from Rahmi (2018) She finds that all types exist in the song lyrics. Most dominant type is person deixis. Reference meaning of deixis was talk about spirit in religious thing. Those findings are totally different with this research. Another different thing is this research not used different theory to find out reference meaning, moreover the object of research used song lyric of Deen Squad album. The second previous study is by Hasanah (2016), it had different finding which are most dominant types are person, spatial and temporal deixis that appeared 12 times. She also proves that the reference meaning of deixis is to explain about the way to loving God. Same with the first previous study, the differences are the findings and object of this previous study used song lyrics of Harris J's "salam" album and have different objective. The last previous study from Sasmita (2018), she presented different findings which are all types exist in the movie script. The reference meanings of deixis explain the ambition of main character. The other differences are this research use theory of Levinson and have object from script movie.

Theoretical Review

Pragmatic is the study that focuses about that problem, it is the study about

utterances meanings. Levinson (1983) said that pragmatics is the study of language use, namely the study of the relationship between language and context which is the basis of a description of language understanding that involve making conclusions will relate with what said before. Deixis is the use of common words and phrases to refer to a specific person, time, or place in context, for example, you, yesterday and near (Duchan et al., 2012). The words or phrases must require contextual information to be fully understood because deictic words are if the semantic meaning remains but the meaning symbolized varies depending on the time and or place (Yule, 1996). Deixis has several types according to the earlier example; these main sub types are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The minor sub types are social and discourse deixis.

Levinson (1983) said that pragmatics is the study of language use, namely the study of the relationship between language and context which is the basis of a descriptions of language understanding that involve making conclusions will relate what was said with what was assumed together or what was said before. Pragmatics is about how to interpret speech and produce utterances that can be interpret that taking into account the context and background knowledge. Beside that pragmatic often compared and looks have a connection about semantics. Deixis is the use of common words and phrases to refer to a specific person, time, or place in context, for example, you, yesterday and near. The words or phrases must require contextual information to be really understood because deictic words are if the semantic meaning remains but the meaning symbolized varies depending on the time and or place (Yule, 1996). On the other hands Levinson (1983) that paraphrased by researcher states pointing or indicating are the definition of deixis. Indicating define interpretation of utterances based on the analysis of the utterance context. According to Cruse (2006), he stated deixis has five types which are person, spatial, temporal, social and discourse deixis.

Person deixis basically involves the speaker. It is also familiar with pronouns. Its function is to indicate the person who said the greeting or sentence. In addition, it shows the basic role in the speech event, speaker (first person), interlocutor or person spoken to (second person), and person who is not a speaker or recipient (third person) (Cahyono, 2013). As Cruse (2006) Show that the spatial deictic word indicates the location or place about speaker. The most basic spatial deictic word is an adverb, a specific name places, here, and there. This can be smeared "place near the speaker" and "Place far from the speaker". Spatial deixis is also known as locative expressions. Several experts argue that spatial deixis have two terms. It namely proximal deictic word which are this and here, and distal deictic words such as that and there (Cruse, 2006).

Temporal deixis showed that the deictic temporal word is related to various times utterances spoken by speakers. It has the function of finding a point or intervals on the time axis and use the utterance point moment (Cruse, 2006)**.** There are three classifications of temporal deixis, first is before utterance is spoken, when utterance is spoken and after utterance is spoken (Cruse, 2006). The word social deictic is an expression whose function is to indicate the position referred to in the social status scale and relative familiarity with the speaker. It defines any relationship that is held between the speaker, recipient or third person or entity referred to in social status (Cruse, 2006).

Discourse deixis related to the use of expressions in an utterance to refer to a part of the discourse that contains the utterance. According to Levinson (1983) Discourse or text deixis involves the use of expressions in an utterance to refer to some discourse containing the utterance (including the utterance itself). There are two words used in discourse deixis, namely demonstrative this and that. "This" can be used to refer to a part of the existing speech, while "that" refers to the previous part.

According to Duchan et al., (2012) meaning extraction theory focuses on the structure of language rather than on the communication process, but the implicit constraints of the channel metaphor remain. Communication theory relies heavily on the mathematics of probability used to determine the likelihood that linguistic units will work with each other. According to formal and computational linguist who likens the theory of meaning extraction agreed that ideas are expressed by the order of the units, but to produce or to understand the text, the speaker must apply the syntactic and semantic sequences the rules for the idea to be communicated or the text to be displayed. This process takes place far past decoding and concatenating element strings. According to Cruse (2006), context is defined as the main part of speech and expression in interpretation. When the reader already knows the context of an utterance, it also minimizes or eliminates the ambiguous meaning of an utterance. Anne-Marie Rose Nicholson (born 7 April 1991) is an English singer and songwriter. She has achieved several charting singles on the UK Singles Chart, including Clean Bandit's "Rockabye", featuring Sean Paul, which peaked at number one, as well as "Alarm", "Ciao Adios", "Friends" and "2002". Her debut studio album Speak Your Mind was released on April 27, 2018, and reached number three on the UK Albums Chart. She was nominated for four awards at the 2019 Brit Awards, including Best British Female Solo Artist. In 2015, now she has over 9 million subscribers in YouTube.

METHOD

Research Design

This research used qualitative content analysis on, because the data are from the text and lyric of Anne-Marie's songs which there are many types of deixis. According to Denzin and Lincoln (as cited in Rahmi, 2018) defined that qualitative research is doing in a natural setting and using a process of building

a complex and holistic picture of the phenomenon of interest as well as being inductive in nature. Qualitative research shows the data in the form of qualitative description. This analysis type used sentences to describe conclusions, so the qualitative research received the descriptive data by spoken or written.

Research Data and Source

Table 1. *Anne-Marie's song lists of Speak Your Mind Album 2021*

No.	Song title	No.	Song title
1.	Cry	7.	Friends
2.	Ciao adios	8.	Bad girlfriend
3.	Alarm	9.	Heavy
4.	Trigger	10.	2002
5.	Then	11.	Can I get your number
6.	Perfect	12.	Machine

The other data was received from unofficial platform that contained some information and fact about the song and even about the singer. The platform focused on the song and person life of the singer, Anne-Marie. The second data taken from several discussion about the songs of that album which is from unofficial platform such as on the fan base account on multi-social media like Instagram, twitter and Tiktok. The comment of Youtube in video clip also can use in this secondary data.

Data Collection

To identify the song lyrics of Anne-Marie above, here are the several steps in collecting the data and sources:

Downloading, this process is started by searching for lyric script and song of Anne-Marie's song. In this first step, all sources of research objects are downloaded and collected for research. At this step, the researcher searches for sources of research objects through Anne-Marie's official account or platform such as YouTube,

This research used two data. First data taken from the "Speak Your Mind" album by Anne-Marie that available on the official media platform of Anne-Marie such as YouTube and Spotify. The lyrics downloaded on the official website of Marie (2021). There are 12 songs on it album. The songs are listed as follow:

websites and others. There are twelve song lyrics on speak your mind album which will be downloaded by the researcher.

Understanding, this process is continuation of previous steps by reading the song lyric while listening to the song carefully. After all the research materials were downloaded and collected, the researcher carried out the understanding process by listening to the song and paying attention to the lyric text. This was done as a first step in classifying the deixis found in the songs from the Speak your mind album. In this step, the researcher also makes notes as an initial framework in the next classification.

The process is started by underlining and classifying types of deixis. This last process is *Determining*, the words that have been determined or indicated in the form of deixis. These words are classified into four types as described in chapter 2, namely person, spatial, temporal, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The process is determines the words expression which conducts of deixis/deictic word. In this third process, the

researcher will determine the classification of the deixis of the words found on the Speak your mind album after going through the process of understanding. It is stated in the second step that in the process there is a process of recording the initial framework, so this process will be easier and more efficient because there is a basis for previous understanding. The researcher determined the word-by-word that forms deixis found in the songs.

Data Analysis

After collecting the data, it is analyzing data were conducted through these following several steps:

Classifying: Making table in order to classify each type of deixis in the song lyrics also paragraph which explained the reference meaning. This step help researcher to know the most dominant type of deixis which often used in the songs.
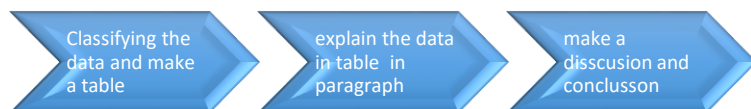
Coding: The researcher used magnitude coding for coding the data. This process is making alphabet code in order to make it simple and easy in rechecking. This is one step of analysis to help the researcher and also the reader understand this research efficiency. Here are the codes of deixis types in this research.

Table 2. *Types of Deixis*

Type of deixis	Code
Person deixis	PD
Spatial deixis	SPD
Temporal deixis	TD
Social deixis	SOD
Discourse deixis	DD

Describing: This process starts by describing about deixis that is classified into four types based on Cruse (2006) theory. This process should be explained carefully for each point. Researcher must describe the material clearly to avoid misunderstanding.

Concluding: The researcher frames the conclusion and suggestion related to the finding of the research. This last step is important because this step help readers understanding all over the research. It also became a reminder after read the research from beginning into the last page.

Data Presentation: In this chapter researcher presented the work flow of the research started from beginning up to the last step.

Classifying the data and make a table → explain the data in table in paragraph → make a disscusion and conclusson

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Findings

Types of Deixis in the Song Lyrics of Speak Your Mind Album

Person deixis

Table 3. *List of person deixis*

No	Song	Person deixis		
		First person	Second person	Third person
1	Cry	I, my, me	You, your	She, somebody
2	Ciao adios	I, me, we	You, your	She, her, friend, someone
3	Alarm	I, me, my, our	You, your	He, she, it, him, her, his, they, ex
4	Trigger	I, me, we, our	You	It
5	Then	I, me, my, we	You, your, yours	-
6	Perfect	I, me, my	You, yours	Everybody, someone, Eminem
7	Friends	I, me, my, we	You, your	Friend, brother
8	Bad girlfriend	I, me, my ours, myself	You, your	Mum, friends, she, women, someone
9	Heavy	We, ourselves, our, us	You	them
10	2002	I, me, we	You	Friends
11	Can I get your number	I, me, my, we	You, your	-
12	Machine	I, me, my	You	God, guy

Spatial deixis

Table 4. *List of saptial deixis*

No	Song	Spatial deixis		
		Distal term	Proximal term	Specific location and project term
1	Cry	-	-	To the ground, take my crown, let you down, down,
2	Ciao adios	there	Here	On your collar, go home, take me out on your fancy car, make out in the rain, where you are, onto you, sit here, on you
3	Alarm	There, that	Here	On you, in your head, in our bed, pick it up, my head, from his ex, where he goes, come, go, coming, let it go, down, fool, house
4	Trigger	There, that	This	Inside, on the floor, behind, nowhere, down, come, through each other's eyes, meet in the middle, where
5	Then	There, that	-	Came home, by your side, homegrown, in your bed, my body on yours, pulled you away
6	Perfect	That, there	This	Putting, on my cheeks, top to the bottom, from a magazine, where I go, stares at me, into, too close, New York city, go somewhere, go home

7	Friends	That	Here	Push me away, go, in your eye, going away, turning up at my door
8	Bad girlfriend	That	-	Where, leave me, take away, stay with me, I'm one in a million
9	Heavy	That	This	Inside, where we went, left on our shoulders, in between us, ground, down, this way
10	2002	That	This	From plastic cups, on the hood, middle of the woods, on an old mustang, where, went, go, ride with me, top, under the covers
11	Can I get your number	there	Here, this	On the wall, at home, come, run away
12	Machine	that	-	In my body, inside, in my chest, on the television screen, the world, under pressure, down, a way out, hole

Temporal deixis

Table 5. *List of temporal deixis*

No	Song	Temporal deixis	
		Specific time and pure deictic word	**Verb tense**
1	Cry	always, The middle of the night, now, late	Never been, make, try, beating, crying, sleeping, realizing, begging, waste of time, said, will be, start
2	Ciao adios	Now, in the rain, when I ring you up, till, when you played, after three, four times, more times	Ask, say, call, used, treats, treated. Saw, kissing, having fun, wasting, take, did
3	Alarm	Now, always	Lay, shutting, smell, focused, going on, happened, buzzing, calling, ringing, texting, did, lying, knowing, goes, go, rewinding, saw, coming, will, told, getting, done
4	Trigger	Anymore	Wanna, scattered, blurring, fighting, started, pull, show, fix, change, just look, could
5	Then	Six years, much time, now, when you think, once, then, again, late nights	Had, stood, spent, tryna, could be, should try, look, need, would have, act, think, pulled , loved, gonna
6	Perfect	Before, sometimes, late, again, since, we were ten, your time, time four your life	Don't, do, okay, go, getting, eat, bite, wish, will, wake up, depressed, impressed, cool, been,
7	Friends	Since, we were like ten, when, again, six thousand times, morning, before	Say, known, don't, gonna, talking, go look, going, done, told, made, want, got, looking, turning, pouring, been
8	Bad girlfriend	'til 2, your birthday, then	Am a bad, cancel, i'd be, don't get, ask, have been, tell, think, messed up, says, hates, thinks, am crazy, do, get used to, forgot, can, calling, answering, laughing, don't think, staying, order, trust, fuck up, cheating, kissing, should be

9	Heavy	When did we get, now, when did it, never used, would never, never meant	Used to, calling, share, left on, feels, get up, weighing, got, thought, had, said
10	2002	Always, the day, never been, summer of 2002, we were only eleven, present, one more time, on the days when we were young, now, eighteen, back to 2002	Will, kissed, went, acting, drinking, singing, guess, dancing, sang, got, wanna go, take a ride, hit, holding, fell
11	Can I get your number	Then, rest of my life, no time to be wasting time, before, another day, tonight	Looking for, dancing, see, standing, want, get, trying, don't, start, can, got, gotta, feel, seen, give me, lets
12	Machine	Never, always, every night	Feel, I'd have, know, burns, got, I was, could, would, affected, break, don't, do, made, undo, make, flush it

Social deixis

Table 6. *List of social deixis*

No	Song	Social deixis
1	Cry	Quitter, winner, baby, motherfucker, innocent, my lover
2	Ciao adios	She, friend, your fancy car
3	Alarm	Cheater, ex, somebody bitch, my girls, boy, sucker, wild boy, liar
4	Trigger	Enemy
5	Then	Couple homeboys, big man
6	Perfect	Supermodel
7	Friends	Crazy, brother, insane
8	Bad girlfriend	Bad girlfriend, I'm fucking lazy, friends, crazy, funny
9	Heavy	Baby
10	2002	Childhood friends, baby, lovers
11	Can I get your number	-
12	Machine	Guy

Discourse deixis

Table 7. *List of discourse deixis*

No	Song	Discourse deixis
1	Cry	-
2	Ciao adios	-
3	Alarm	That
4	Trigger	That and this
5	Then	That
6	Perfect	That and this
7	Friends	That
8	Bad girlfriend	That
9	Heavy	That and this
10	2002	That and this
11	Can I get your number	This
12	Machine	That

Dominant Type of Deixis in the Song Lyrics of "Speak Your Mind" Album

After determining and classifying the types of deixis in the song lyrics of "speak your mind" album on the table above, here are the numbers of frequency of each type of deixis in the song lyrics of "speak your mind" album:

Table 8. *Types of deixis and their frequencies*

No	Types of deixis	Frequency
1	Person deixis	93
2	Spatial deixis	117
3	Temporal deixis	256
4	Social deixis	35
5	Discourse deixis	14

On the table above it shows the number of frequency of each type of deixis in the twelve songs on the "speak your mind" album. Most of types of deixis such person, spatial, and temporal deixis conducted on each songs, except social deixis which is appeared on just eleven songs, there is no social deictic word in the song entitle *can I get your number.* Discourse deixis also appeared on just ten songs, there is no discourse deixis in songs entitle *cry* and *ciao adios.*

The first type is person deixis, this type appeared 93 times. Spatial deixis as the second type appeared 117 times. On third type, temporal deixis appeared 256 times, while social deixis appeared 35 times and discourse deixis appeared 14 times in the song lyrics of "speak your mind" album. Thus, the most dominant type of deixis that conducted in the song lyrics of "speak your mind" album is temporal deixis. Temporal deixis was found many times in every song in the "speak your mind" album because it indicated and finding a point or intervals on the time axis and use the utterance point moment. Temporal deixis easily can found in the song because many lyrics used verb tense that indicated point moment while the words are uttered. In addition, spatial, person and social deixis sequentially conducted many times of deixis after temporal deixis.

Pragmatic Meaning of Deixis in the Song Lyrics of "Speak Your Mind" Album

Deixis was useful for capturing pragmatic meanings which included who, where, and when the speech was spoken. Most of the song lyrics recount about the life experiences of the speakers over many times, especially on the love story of speaker. Types of deixis easily showed the meaning of what speaker said according to the lyrics.

First is person deixis, *I and me*; are the example of person deixis, *I* means a person who declared or sing the song, it refers to the singer whom Anne-Marie. *Me* have the same meaning but it became an objective case of first singular person, *I.* The second is spatial deixis, on the song there is word *New York. New York* refers to specific place; it is the name of one of countryside in United States of America. The third is temporal deixis, word *now* indicated the time happened while the singer still singing. The fourth is social deixis, word *baby* refers to singer boyfriend. The singer called her boyfriend *baby* because she loved him. The last is discourse deixis. The words *that* and *this* on the lyrics refer to or brought meaning of sentences before it.

Discussion

In this section, researcher explained the findings of the results above. The first

problem of this study is "what are the types of deixis used in the song lyrics of "Speak Your Mind" Album". To found the answer of this question, researcher selected and used the theory of Cruse (2006). Cruse said that there are five kinds of deixis, namely: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Based on the findings, researcher found all of kinds of deixis in album "Speak Your Mind". Person deixis occurred in all of twelve songs of album. Person deixis appeared 93 times, the deictical word of it such as *I, my, me, we, us, our, you, she, he, they and it.* Second is spatial deixis, it occurred also in twelve songs of album. Spatial deixis appeared 117 times and had the deictical word that explain about place or distance such as *New York, near, far, here and there*. The third is temporal deixis which also known as time deixis appeared 256 times and occurred in all of songs in "Speak Your Mind" Album. The example words of temporal deixis like *12.00 pm, now, yesterday next year*, and verb tense that indicated the time according to past or present form such as *went and go.* The fourth is social deixis that appeared 35 times and occurred in eleven songs. Social deixis not appeared in eleventh song entitle *Can I get your number.* The words of social deixis like *baby and honey.* Discourse deixis appeared 14 times and did not occur in two songs entitle *Cry and Ciao adios.* The deictical words of discourse deixis are *that and this.*

The last problem is "How are the pragmatics meaning of deixis found in the song lyrics of "Speak Your Mind" Album". To answer it, researcher used theory of Duchan et al. (2012). To make easy in the find out that problem, theory that specifically talk about pragmatic from Levinson (1983) also used in this chapter. Researcher would describe by used one example of each five deixis types.

First is person deixis, *I and me*; are the example of person deixis, *I* means a person who declared or sing the song, it refers to the singer whom Anne-Marie. *Me* have the same meaning but it became an objective case of first singular person, *I*. The second is spatial deixis, on the song there is word *New York. New York* refers to specific place; it is the name of one of countryside in United States of America. The third is temporal deixis, word *now* indicated the time happened while the singer still singing. The fourth is social deixis, word *baby* refers to singer boyfriend. The singer called her boyfriend *baby* because she loved him. The last is discourse deixis. The words *that* and *this* on the lyrics refer to or brought meaning of sentences before it.

Followed paragraph above the pragmatic meanings of song lyrics in "Speak Your Mind" Album are to tell about the singer's life experiences. The most dominant story is about love experiences, it showed on eleven songs from the first up to the eleventh song. Just one song that told about singer imagination to became a machine and did not tell about love experiences.

This research is just not to know deeply about the meaning of a song, it also useful for English language teaching. This songs can use as learning media, student can more focus in the learning process because they feel relate with the songs. Theory from Ma'rifat (2017) support that argument that said through the song that have relate lyrics with students life make their study specifically more fun and understand.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study the conclusions are as follow: The song lyrics on the album "speak your mind" used all types of deixis, namely person deixis,

spatial deixis, temporal deixis social deixis and discourse deixis which always appeared in every song except for the eleventh song entitle *"Can I Get Your Number"* which does not contained social deixis an first and second song entitle *cry and ciao adios* which did not contained discourse deixis. Person deixis includes three types of person deixis words, namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. Then, spatial deixis included the types of distal terms, proximal terms and project terms. Furthermore, temporal deixis included two types of words, namely pure deictic word and verb tense form. Discourse deixis showed by two words namely this and that.

The most dominant type which means most often appeared in the lyrics of the song on the album "speak your mind" is temporal deixis. It showed in chapter four that temporal deixis appeared 256 times on the song lyrics. Spatial deixis, person deixis and social deixis are on the second, third and fourth dominant type orderly.

Deixis was useful for capturing pragmatic meanings which included who, where, and when the speech was spoken. Most of the song lyrics recount about the life experiences of the speakers over many times, especially on the love story of speaker. Types of deixis easily showed the meaning of what speaker said according to the lyrics.

After summarized the result of these study, it found by researcher that some another point of view about deixis still can develop by next researcher. Deixis was important to English student who want to raise their knowledge about English. Researcher should give some suggestion for them as follow: For other researcher who want to analyze deixis, especially in song lyrics, the first thing they have to do is choose the song to be studied, choosing the song that the researcher likes will make it easier to examine word for word in song

lyrics. The second is to listen and read the lyrics of the song deeply and carefully. It is important to understand the meaning of the lyrics carefully because some song lyrics would have different interpretations of meaning from each researcher, therefore the researcher advised readers and listeners to be careful of deixis references that used in song lyrics.

For English learners, deixis is important to learn in order to know the meaning of utterance references. This is important in the field of linguistics, including English. Knowing the types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and social deixis, could help the reader or listener understand what the speaker means, it also reduced the risk of misunderstanding in communicating or interpreting a sentence. For further researchers who study deixis can provide research with a deeper understanding and about deixis, especially the types of deixis in song lyrics and other different literary works.

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