

DEIXIS IN X (2014) ALBUM OF ED SHEERAN'S SONG

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the types of deixis in x (2014) album of Ed Sheeran's song. The objectives of the study were to describe the kinds of deixis in x (2014) album of Ed Sheeran's song which were used in song lyrics, finding out the most dominant kind and why it is dominantly used. This research applied descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is a method which has purpose to make a description of situation, condition, phenomenon, and intend to accumulative data (Cresswell : 2001), this research uses descriptive qualitative research to describe deixis in X (2014) album of Ed Sheeran's Songs. The source of data was song lyrics by Ed Sheeran. Searching the song lyrics as the instrument to collect the data and there were twelve song. Based on the analysis, there were five kinds of deixis were found in that album, they are person, spatial, temporal, discourse and social deixis. It consists of 746 person deixis (62.1%), 111 spatial deixis (9.2%), 157 temporal deixis (13.1%), 108 discourse deixis (9%) and 80 social deixis (6.6%).The most dominant kind of deixis which is used in the album is person deixis with total 746 or 62.1%. the deictic word "I" is the most dominant word of person deixis in the album. Person deixis is dominantly used because he mostly wrote his own experiences into the song lyrics.

Keywords: *Deixis, Song, Ed Sheeran*

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INTRODUCTION

To communicate with others, people may use verbal and non-verbal language. The two verbal and non-verbal languages included listening, speaking, reading, and writing skill. Every day, people communicate to share information, such as recent news, interesting activities, gossip, song and others.

Writing is the representation of a language in a text, like sign and symbol. It is done in writing activity, such as in a short story, article, poem, lyric, etc. Language has function to the purpose in which the language is used to communicate. The language is used for a variety in formal and informal purposes, and specific grammatical structures and vocabulary are often used with each language function like comparing and contrasting, having persuasion, asking questions, expressing likes and dislikes, cause and effect, summarizing, sequencing, predicting, agreeing/disagreeing, greeting people/introductions. Language is the most fundamental aspect of human's life. without language, the people cannot communicate properly.

In all language contain of a small set of words whose meaning vary systematically according to whom, when and where they are being used. The study of pragmatics also has relationship with deixis. The discussion of deixis has the meaning of pragmatics because deixis is a part of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:9) states that deixis is a technical term (from greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language. By knowing and understanding deixis, the reader can easily determine the aspect of deixis such as person, spatial or place, temporal or time, social and discourse deixis.

One of the topics that related to deixis is song. Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. Song is a musical composition for the human voice that can be accompanied by musical instrument. A song also is contained within song environments (Hamlan 2012:7).

The writer is interested in analyzing deixis in the songs because the songs contains of the discourse that consist of phrases, utterances and sentences. It is

important to study what deixis is, to get the meaning from the songs. Deixis also get the meaning from the situation such as the speaker, the addressed pronoun, place and time which is used.

Deixis is not as simple as it seems. Deixis show the important meaning which is expressed by the song writer to help the listener to understand the songs. It means that it will be better if the listener understand deixis to discover the meaning in a song. Moreover, sometimes the listener heard some discourse of the song to get the real sense of words and phrases because some words in a language can't be interpret directly

From the experience of the researcher after hearing all the songs from X album of Ed Sheeran, it's surely that there are some songs that contains full of discourse such as phrases and utterances. The researcher believes that the most phrase or utterance in a song means that that song full of deixis such as person deixis, time deixis and discourse deixis. The researcher also thinks that the better of using of deixis in a song so then the song be more interesting to be heard. One of the song that makes the researcher want to analyze all the song is the song with the title "Dont" because that song beside full of the deixis. In that song contains of person deixis and discourse deixis. It shows that in only one sentence contains two or more deixis.

Concerning to the phenomenon above the writer choosed the songs in X (2014) album by Edward Christopher Sheeran as his research. The writer is interested in analyzing the deixis that used in songs of X (2014) album from Edward Christopher Sheeran or mostly known as Ed Sheeran is because beside as a singer Ed Sheeran also is the song's writer, which means there is the feeling /idea or something that the writer want to share in his or her song, and Ed Sheeran also is one of the young, great and famous singer.

Analyzing deixis used in songs of X (2014) album helps the reader to know belongs to what genre the song is from the deixis used. So, the song could be determined easily. Is it belonging to love song, joy song, sadness, friendship, etc. we can also see how good the writer used the deixis in their songs to make it

more interesting and easy to listen. Beside that also to find out the kinds of deixis that used and which kind is the most dominant, and to reason why it is dominantly used. The writer will clarify it clearly in this study.

The research questions of the present study are; What kinds of deixis are found in X (2014) album of Ed Sheeran's song ? What is the most dominant kind which is used in X (2014) album of Ed Sheeran's song? And, Why person deixis become the most dominant kind of deixis?

Deixis in X (2014) Album of Ed Sheeran's Song and Its Types

A. Deixis

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language. Any linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deictic expression. When you notice a strange object and ask, 'what's that', you are using a deictic expression ('that') to indicate something called indexical. They are among the first forms to be spoken by very young children and can be used to indicate people via person deixis ('me', 'you'), or location via spatial deixis ('here', 'there'), or time via temporal deixis ('now', 'then'). All the expression depends, for their interpretation, on the speaker and hearer sharing the same context (Yule, 1996:9).

B. Kinds of Deixis

According to Cruse (2000), there are five types of deixis. They are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

1. Person Deixis

According to Yule (1996.9), Person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three-part division they are:

a) First person (I). The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, our, ours).

b) Second person (you). The second **person deixis** is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours.

c) And the third person (He, She, It). Third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to, for example: he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself.

This deictic system grammaticalizes the roles of the participant : the current speaker addressee(s) and others (Saeed, 2000 : 178). This information is grammaticalized by pronouns; typically for the speaker uses the first person singular pronouns, for the addressee uses second person pronouns, and for the third category neither – speaker – nor addressee uses the third person pronouns (Cruse, 2000:119)

Examples of Person Deixis :

	Singular	Plural
1 person	I/Me	We/Us
2 person	You	You
3 person	He/Him, She/Her, It	They/Them

For examples:

1. *They* are going to Paris for holidays.
2. *I* will always miss *you*, darling.
3. *Mom* and *I* are preparing *our* party

2. Spatial Deixis

It is a kind of deixis indicating of involving location in space. The deictic devices in a language commit a speaker to set a frame of reference around herself/himself. Spatial deixis manifests itself the principally in the form of

locative adverbs such as *here* and *there*, and demonstratives/ determiner such as *this*, and *that* (Cruse, 2000 : 320).

For examples:

1). it's too hot *here* in the sun, let's take our drinks into shade over *there*.

From this example, it can be seen that *here* and *there* pick out places according to their proximity, to the location of the speaker. The indication of this is, if the speaker moves our interpretation to the adverb will change. Once the speaker and his/her addressee in the example (1) have moved, they can call the shade *here* and their original place in the sun *there*, as in the example (2) below:

2). I am glad we moved *here*. I was melting over *there*.

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is a kind of deixis indicating of involving a time or times. This deixis function to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using the moment of utterance as a reference point (Cruse, 2000:321). Basically there are three major divisions of the time axis : (1) before the moment of utterance, (2) at the moment of utterance, (3) after the moment of utterance.

Temporal deictic depends heavily on calendric notions, if we understand the term of subsume both clock and calendar (Cruse, 2000:321 – 322). Cruse expounds further that *today*, *yesterday*, and *tomorrow*, designate respectively, “the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 a clock midnight which include the time of utterance”, “the period of 24 hours which precedes the one including the time of reference”, and “the period of 24 hours which follow the one including the time of utterance”, all these terms ‘ meanings, cruse explain further, include both deictic information (past, present, or future) and non deictic information.

For examples:

1). Nita will go to American next month.

Next month in this example is interpreted calendrically.

2). Nita will go to American for a month.

A month is not interpreted calendrically. It refers to the length of stay.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is some expression used in referring to earlier or forthcoming segment of discourse. Cruse (2004:336) points out that discourse deixis concern the use of expression referring to a part of the discourse. In discourse deixis, there are many words and phrases in English that indicate the relationship between utterance and prior discourse such as: but, therefore, inclusion, to the contrary, however, besides, after all and etc.

Lyon in Saeed (2000: 177) expound that discourse deixis refers to such matters as the use of this point to future discourse elements, that is the things which are about to be said.

For examples:

1). Listen to *this*, it will kill you !

While that is used to point to past discourse elements, as in

2). that was not a very nice thing to say

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is the use of forms which reflect the social status of a speaker in relation either to the addressee or to someone else referred to familiar form, polite form or honorific. This deixis grammaticalizes information about the social identities or relationships of the participants in the conversations (Saeed, 2000: 179).

For examples:

1. *Mr. Rahma* and *Rio* a little surprise at my suggestion.

2. *Mr. President* has been arrived.

3. *Ladies*, come and see my party.

C. Song Lyric

Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. Song is a musical composition for the human voice that can be accompanied by musical instrument. Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing. A song also is contained within song environments (Hamlan 2012:7).

A song can be signed by one or more persons. The connotative meaning of a song depends on each person. People give meaning depends on what the song reminds them. There are many themes in songs. The most themes in song are a love song. Love song is a feeling toward someone we really love. The reason of love song is dominantly used because everyone sensitively with love, so mostly people to get an interest in it. The song is not only tells about love but it also tells about the other theme, such as history and society.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song>

A lyric is poetry of expressing the writer's feeling. Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyrics>

From the explanation above, it's concluded that song lyric is the expression of itself and emotion of the writer feelings. There are many genres of song lyrics such as pop, rock, jazz, dangdut or melayu. Song lyric is not only tells about love but it also tell about government, society, family, friendship, God and etc. We are as the listener can get the message about what the writer want to share in his or her song.

METHODOLOGY

This method was conducted by applying descriptive quantitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is non-quantitative research to describe what is deixis. It means that qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not form of numbers. Kothari (2004:2) says that descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. Punch (1998:59) states that qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not in the form of number, but also using all method or system naturally then collects the data naturally to get the understanding of the phenomenon in the society. Creswell (2001:20) says that qualitative research is descriptive in that the research is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures.

So, descriptive qualitative research is a method which has purpose to make a description of situation, condition, phenomenon and intend to accumulative data, this research uses descriptive qualitative research to describe deixis in X (2014) album of Ed Sheeran songs.

RESULT

After Listening, transcribing, identifying, classifying the data into five kinds, the writer tabulated and calculated the total number of each kind of deixis in x (2014) album of Ed Sheeran's song. all the kinds of deixis were occurred and they were shown in the total number in the following table:

Table 1.The percentage of deixis from all the song lyrics in X (2014) album by Ed Sheeran's song.

No.	Kinds of Deixis	Frequency	Percentage
1	Person Deixis	746	62.1%
2	Spatial Deixis	111	9.2%
3	Temporal deixis	157	13.1%
4	Discourse Deixis	108	9%
5	Social Deixis	80	6.6%
	Total	1202	100%

Table I. shows that the total number of deixis which is taken from 12 songs are 746 person deixis (62.1%), 111 spatial deixis (9.2%), 157 temporal deixis (13.1%), 108 discourse deixis (9%) and 80 social deixis (6.6%). The most dominant kind of deixis found in X (2014) Album of Ed Sheeran's Song is person deixis (62.1%)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the use of deixis in X (2014) Album of Ed Sheeran's Song, the conclusions that can be taken are:

1. There are five kinds of deixis were found in that album, they are person, spatial, temporal, discourse and social deixis. It consists of 746 person deixis, 111 spatial deixis, 157 temporal deixis, 108 discourse deixis and 80 social deixis.
2. The percentage of each kind of deixis used in that album are 62.1% for person deixis, 9.2 % for spatial deixis, 13.1% for temporal deixis, 9% for discourse deixis and 6.6% for social deixis.
3. The kind of deixis is dominantly used in the album is person deixis with total 746 or 62.1% . the deictic word "I" is the most dominant word of person deixis in the album. Person deixis is dominantly used because he mostly wrote his own experiences into the song lyrics..

B. Suggestion

1. It is suggested to the readers that it is important to study about deixis, because by knowing deixis, they will be able to comprehend the idea of utterances by the speakers and the writers.
2. For English Departement Students, this would be very helpful to make this study as references for problem solving of interpreting of the meaning of the sentence in some reading text such as song lyrics, novel, short story, brochure, etc.
3. This study can be also used for additional reference for those who want to make further studies in this field by choosing another source of data or maybe make a research on spoken language.

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