CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Music is a medium used to convey ideas in the form of a song in which there is an implied meaning or message. It is also a progression of tones and sounds, normally used to communicate human feelings. Music has already developed from the past until this time, some genres of music there are; rock, blues, rap, jazz, R&B, etc. Music is such a sophisticated and global social behavior that includes the ideas, expression of human thoughts, opinions, etc.

Song lyrics are elements of music because there are words and phrases with diverse grammatical structures, they may be classified as part of the conversation. Song lyrics make people find it easier to express emotions or feelings. Understanding the song lyrics is related to knowledge of semantics, because of semantics, there is a theory about linguistics and it is an important part of the task of a linguist. Semantics is a part of linguistics study that focuses on any speaker's ability to communicate facts, sentiments, intentions, and imagination to other speakers, as well as what they say to the listener or receiver. Semantic deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words, phrases, and sentences of a language. According to Griffith (2006: 15) study of semantics describes the meaning of words and also the sentences, abstracted from the contexts of use, it is a descriptive subject.

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Sometimes people misunderstand the meaning of a song lyric. Some words in English are also incomprehensible if we do not know who they are speaking and referring to. Not all sentences can be interpreted if we do not understand the context of utterance by the speaker. For example, the use of pronouns such as *he, she, it, you, they, me* and the use of words such as *this, that, here, there, today,* or *yesterday*. To understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker to the listener, the study of pragmatics will help us to understand more.

Pragmatics focuses on the use of language in social contexts. Pragmatics is a study of meaning systematically or depending on the usage of language (Huang, 2007: 2). In communication, we should know about the meaning of the utterance expressed by the speaker to the listener or receiver. Yule (1996: 3) states the study of pragmatics concerns the study of utterance meaning by the speaker. Pragmatics is the study of 'invisible' meaning, or how we identify what is intended even when it isn't expressed verbally or in writing. When speakers (or writers) try to communicate, they must be able to rely on a large number of common assumptions and expectations. The analysis of such assumptions and expectations reveals some thoughts into how much more is always communicated than is expressed.

In pragmatics, there is the study about deixis. Deixis itself is a study of the context of utterance in speech. Yule (1996: 9) states that the word *"deixis"* is technically a term from Greek. According to Levinson (1983: 62), the encoding of the condition of the persons in the speech acts in which the utterance in question is given is referred to as person deixis. The meaning of deixis is *"to show"* or *"to point"*. The study of this deixis is used to understand the meaning of an utterance

based on the context or references of the listener or receiver. This study describes the relationship based on the function of expressions, words, phrases, or contexts in utterances. The study of deixis is divided into several types; first is person deixis; spatial or places deixis; temporal or time deixis. In addition, there are also social deixis and discourse deixis. The writer is interested to investigate the study of deixis because of certain issues, such as several words that we think are deixis do not have deixis meaning. There is one example of deixis in one of Miley Cyrus' songs entitled "Angels Like You" in the "Plastic Heart" album below:

*"Flowers in hand, waiting for **me**"*

From the lyrics above, the writer found out that person deixis as shown by the word *Me.* According to Yule's theory, the word *Me* refers to a three-part division of person deixis that is first-person deixis such as *Me, Mine, My, I.* This type of deixis is categorized as first-person singular. This is one example of deixis in one of Miley Cyrus' songs, the writer assumed that in the "Plastic Heart" album that could be found many deixis words. Because sometimes there are still many listeners who have difficulty interpreting the true meaning of the deixis used not only in Miley Cyrus's songs but also in other English songs.

Based on these facts, it is the reason why the writer decided to create research related to the explanation below. Those facts can support the listeners to figure out the use of deixis with the meaning contained in the song lyrics. The writer became increasingly interested in analyzing song lyrics in selected songs in the "Plastic Heart" album to discover the types of deixis used in the song lyrics. Besides

that, the writer wants to understand more about the meaning of deixis that exists in the song lyrics.

Miley Ray Hemsworth or Miley Ray Cyrus and also known by her stage name Miley Cyrus is a singer, actress, and songwriter from Franklin, United States. The singer who was born November 22, 1992, ago, made her debut as a child actress in the television series *"Doc"* and the film *"Big Fish"*. In 2006, Cyrus became a famous idol by playing the character Miley Stewart or Hannah Montana in the series Hannah Montana on Disney Channel w, which became the series with the most viewers at that time. In 2007, Cyrus started her music career and signed with Hollywood Records for four albums. Then Cyrus released two CD albums and one of them became her debut album *"Meet Miley Cyrus"*. This album achieved many achievements and topped the Billboard 200 chart in America.

In the fall of 2007, Cyrus held her first concert entitled *"Best of Both World Tour"* to promote her album. Cyrus released her second album entitled *"Breakout"* in 2008 and this album is not related to the Hannah Montana series. The songs on this album are inspired by her life story. Towards the end of 2009, Cyrus held another concert to promote the album "Breakout on the Wonder World Tour". After the success of the concert, she continued to compose many songs and collaborate with other artists. Many of her songs were at the top of the music charts at that time. Her success in the world of music and acting has made Miley Cyrus' name more known to many people.

"Plastic Hearts" is the seventh album by Miley Cyrus. The album was released on November 27, 2020, through the label RCA Records. This album is slightly different from Cyrus' previous albums, in that the songs feature a rich sound of rock, pop, synthpop, and glam rock. Other singers included in this album are Billy Idol, Dua Lipa, Joan Jett, and Stevie Nicks. The album focuses on Cyrus' urges to be free and become independent, but she is not afraid to reveal her weaknesses and dissatisfaction when she is unable to live up to her expectations for herself.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the description of the background of the study below, this research formulated by following questions:

1. What types of deixis can be found in the song lyrics of the "Plastic Heart" album by Miley Cyrus?

2. What are the references of the deixis used in the song lyrics of "Plastic Heart" album by Miley Cyrus and how is it related to the message of the song?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the explanation of problems in the study, this is the objective of the research as follow:

1.   To find out the types of deixis and their meaning in the song lyrics of Miley Cyrus' songs in the "Plastic Heart" album.

2.   To find out the references of the deixis used in the song lyrics of Miley Cyrus' songs in the "Plastic Heart" album.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study focuses to analyze the types of deixis used in the song lyrics in Miley Cyrus' songs in the album "Plastic Heart". The writer explores several songs in the album "Plastic Heart" by Miley Cyrus. The limitation of this study is that the writer did not investigate other fields that are not related to this study but only focused on investigating the deixis types and the reference of meaning in song lyrics of Miley Cyrus' song in the "Plastic Heart" album.
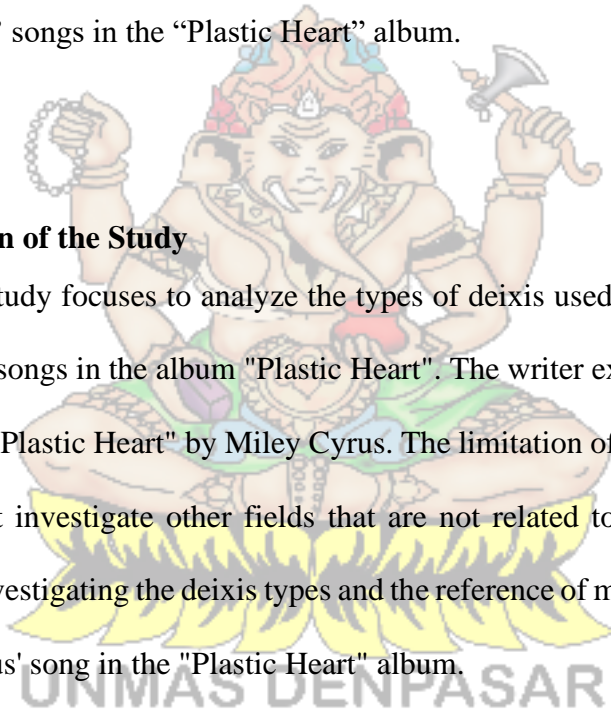
1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer expects that this study will give some contribution and useful information for students or other researchers. Theoretical and practical significance are also given in this study, as follow:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study is expected to make a good contribution to developing knowledge in linguistics, especially in identifying the use of deixis words in the song lyrics of Miley Cyrus' songs on the album "Plastic Heart".

1.5.2. Practical Significance

Practically, this study is expected to give an important and empirical source for the students, especially students in the English Department who had concerns about conducting similar research in the same field in the future. Moreover, for those studying English, this can give some insights on how to use deixis in communication.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The writer will show several previous studies which are related to the relevant deixis analysis. There have been several investigative studies on this topic, and some of their studies have used different theories and perspectives. The following are some previous studies related to the topic.

Kusumaningrum (2016), with her study research *Deixis Analysis on Indonesian Shakespeare's Comics Strip of Julius Caesar* this study aims to determine the deixis expression used in Julius Caesar comics and to find out the frequency of using deixis expressions. The object of this research is the main characters in comics such as *Caesar, Brutus, and Cassius*. This study involved a descriptive qualitative method by applying the stages of Miles and Huberman (1994) such as; data reduction, data presentation, and drawing or verification of conclusions. As the result, it was found that personal deixis is used dominantly in each chapter with an average use of above 90% than deixis of place, time, discourse, and social, where comics are a form of spoken language that is written down.

Another relevant research is the study of Wati (2014) *A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's "Red" Album* in this study discusses the use of deixis in song lyrics contained in Taylor Swift's album *"Red"*. A descriptive qualitative method was used in this study, where the researcher will describe the type of deixis in song lyrics. Taken by listening and reading the lyrics of the song then the

researcher will identify the data obtained. Based on the data analyzed from Taylor Swift's songs on the album *"Red"*, the researcher found several deixis contained in the data.

Lastly, there is the research by Febriza (2020) entitled *A Deixis Analysis of Online Newspaper in Jakarta* that investigates the types of deixis found in The Jakarta Post's online newspaper. The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method and theory from Curse (2006) for his research. For the result, the researcher found 928 words which are described in detail as follows: 70% person deixis, 12% temporal or time deixis, 10% discourse analysis, 5% social deixis, and finally 3% spatial or place deixis.

The similarity of this research from the previous study is also about analyzing types of deixis and the object or data of this research is song lyrics such as Wati did in her research. The difference of this research from the previous studies of Wati is the research focuses on investigating the many forms of deixis utilized in Taylor Swift's *"Red"* album tracks and how they impact the meaning of the entire lyrics; The similarity of Kusumaningrum's study, her study focused on identifying the kinds of deixis that are used in the Indonesian Shakespeare's comics strip by Julian Caesar. For the difference, Kusumaningrum's study uses data sources from a comic strip and applies the theory of Miles and Huberman (1994). The similarity of Febriza's study, his study focused on analyzing the kinds of deixis of online newspapers in Jakarta Post. The difference of the writer's study is Febriza used Alan Curse's theory and descriptive qualitative method. The researcher focused on

identifying the types and the dominant types of deixis that exist in Miley Cyrus's songs in the "Plastic Heart" Album by using George Yule's theory in 1996.

2.2 Concept

This part of the study will describe the concept related to the study, to make a definition for each term clear and precise, as follow:

2.2.1 Song

A song is a piece of music written for the human voice to deliver. This is frequently done at unique and set melodies employing sound and quiet patterns. Songs come in a variety of shapes and sizes, including those with portions that are repeated and varied. Songs are composed directly and are informally learned "by ear". Every song can also be created for a solo performer, an entertainer with support vocalists, a duet, a trio, or a larger ensemble with multiple voices singing in harmony. This term is rarely used in large classical music vocal forms such as opera and oratorio (Grove, 1980).
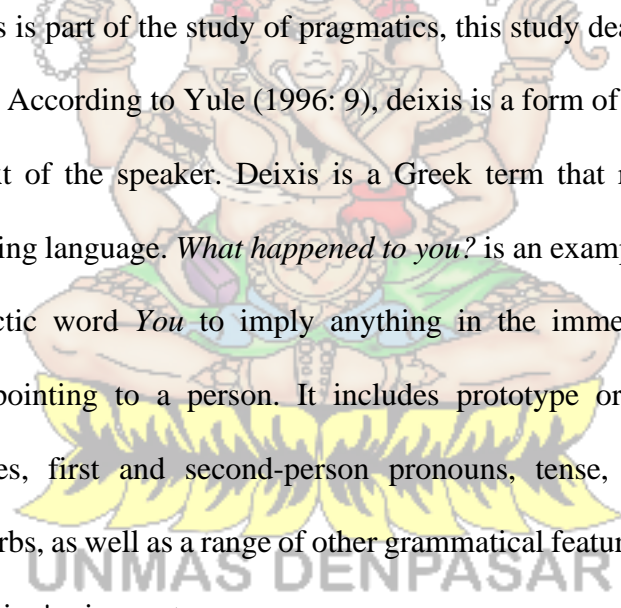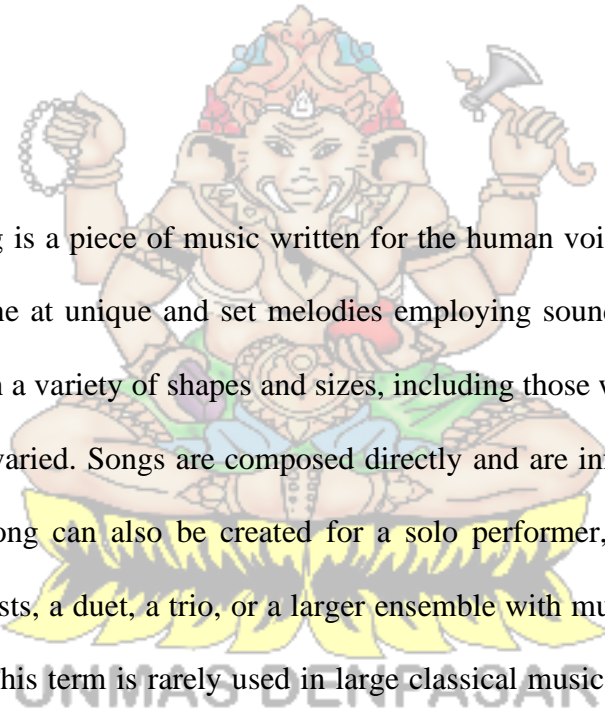
2.2.2 Deixis

Deixis is part of the study of pragmatics, this study deals with the meaning of utterances. According to Yule (1996: 9), deixis is a form of reference that is tied to the context of the speaker. The term comes from the Greek language, the meaning is to point or indicate (Levinson, 1983: 54). It includes prototype or focus instances of demonstratives, first and second-person pronouns, tense, specific tense, and location adverbs, as well as a range of other grammatical features closely connected to the expression's circumstances.

Deixis refers to expressions that are contextual sentences and that also has the function of deixis to show something and make it easier for the reader to know who, where and when the sentence was uttered. Deixis is concerned with how languages encode or grammaticalize characteristics of the utterance or speech event's context, and hence with how the interpretation of utterances is dependent on the study of that context (Levinson, 1983: 54). In general, music listeners will hear the song to the beat and sing according to the lyrics. The use of deixis could help to understand the literal meaning or purpose of the song lyrics. Deixis consists of several types; person deixis which refers to who is addressed; spatial or places deixis which refers to where the location is addressed; and temporal or time deixis which refers to when the time is intended.

2.3 Theories

In this research, the writer use theory books from George Yule there are *Pragmatics* (1996) and *The Study of Language* (2006). Theory by Yule is used to address the issues in the analysis of the types of deixis found or used in every sentence in song lyrics of "Plastic Heart" song album by Miley Cyrus.

2.3.1 Deixis

Deixis is part of the study of pragmatics, this study deals with the meaning of utterances. According to Yule (1996: 9), deixis is a form of reference that is tied to the context of the speaker. Deixis is a Greek term that refers to pointing at something using language. *What happened to you?* is an example of a sentence that uses the deictic word *You* to imply anything in the immediate context, more specifically pointing to a person. It includes prototype or focus instances of demonstratives, first and second-person pronouns, tense, specific tense, and location adverbs, as well as a range of other grammatical features closely connected to the expression's circumstances.

2.3.2 Type of Deixis

Deixis consists of several types in general; the person of deixis; spatial or place of deixis; and temporal or time of deixis. The following is the explanation of deixis' types:

2.3.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is a phrase used by a person. Person deixis is a deictic reference to the participatory position of a speaker, such as a speaker, the recipient, and speakers who are neither the speaker nor the recipient. Person deixis refers to the personal pronoun.

Personal pronouns are divided into three parts, those are; first-person pronouns which refer to themselves as a subject of utterance: *I, me, my, myself*, second-person pronouns refer to someone or more addresses: *you, your, yourself, we, our, us*. Last, the third person pronouns refer to persons that we are talking about: *she, he, it, her, him.* Yule (1996: 10) states that these are regarding the social position, deictic classifications of the speaker, recipient, and others are developed.

Table 2.1 Person Deixis

Person	Singular	Plural
First-person	*I, me, my, myself*	*We, our, us*
Second person	*You*	*You*
Third-person	*She/her, he/him, it*	*They, them*

2.3.2.2 Places Deixis

Places or spatial deixis or place deixis is a term related to the relative location of the speaker and speech partner involved in the interaction. According to Yule, spatial deixis is related to the concept of distance (Yule, 2006: 12). Places deixis is related to the definition of a speaker's spatial position about that of the other speakers in a speech situation. For speakers, the location in question is relative. All language speakers, broadly speaking, distinguish place deixis into proximal deixis referring to objects that are considered close by the speaker, and distal deixis is referring to objects that are considered far from the speaker.

There is some pure place deictic words in English, the adverb such as; *here* and *there*, and the demonstrative pronouns such as; *this* and *that*. Adverbs *here* and *there* are often seen as simple contrasts in a proximal or distal dimension extending from the speaker's position. The words *here* refer to something like an area relatively close to the speaker and *there* refer to a distant area from the speaker's perspective. It is concerned with the physical places of the speech.

2.3.2.3 Time Deixis

Time deixis or known as temporal deixis is a term used to express the relative time by speakers or writers and speech partners or readers. The resources are the adjectives of time such as; *yesterday, now, tomorrow,* and the kinds of verb tenses. There are most commonly encoded in the world's languages based on the natural and recurring cycles of *days, nights, weeks, months, seasons, and years*.

Yule (1996: 14) states, the form of temporal references also used deictic temporal reference as calendar time (date and clock time) and deictic expression such as; *yesterday; tomorrow; today; tonight; next week;* and *this week* depending on when the utterance time start.

According to the definition of deixis given above, there will be three main types of deixis: person deixis, place or spatial deixis, then time or temporal deixis. The writer will use the theory to investigate the types or kinds of deixis used in Miley Cyrus's songs in the album "Plastic Heart".

2.3.3 Reference

In the explanation of the study of deixis, we assume that the use of the word refers to a person, place, and time. We can define reference as the act by which the reader or writer, listener, or reader uses language to identify something. To reference something, we can use proper nouns or someone's name such as *John, Jennifer, Whiskas,* other nouns in phrases such; a *writer, friend, or dog*. Also, can use pronouns such as; *she, he,* and *it* can also be used (Yule, 2006:115)

We assume that these words identify or describe someone or something uniquely and lead to specific expressions. However, indirect references identify anything by themselves, because references depend on things that we're not sure how to call them. Another word in the linguistics form is the reference mode of phrases, which refers to a certain method of expression. As a result, the referred

object of each expression may be recognized as follows: there is a hypothesis if the listener already knows the referred information.

Otherwise, it will not be successful if neither the speaker nor the listener has the same background as referred and the function of logic is also important for producing a suitable reference. The additional information that the listener needs to make a connection between what it says and what it intends to communicate is known as inference. In brief, the word used to refer to anything in the utterance is called referent, and the speaker refers to the conduct in the utterance is called a reference.