

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### I.1 Background of study

Lunenburg (2010) stated that every administrative role and action involves some form of direct or indirect communication, therefore, the study of communication is important. In order to make those communications going smoothly, both sides of the participants need to understand the context first to make a clear communication. Yule (1996:3) claimed, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by listener. Communication recognizes the meaning of words and speakers mean in utterance or sentence. Sometimes 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, one of them is the study of Deixis.

Deixis is the most evident technique to represent the relationship between the structure of language and context. By understanding the concept of deixis, language users can accurately process the meaning of utterances contained in each utterance or sentence. In spoken language, people usually use the deictic expression to refer to something. In understanding the deixis, the additional contextual information is a crucial thing (Filmore, 1997). The concept of deixis can be used to indicate elements of the specific situational context, such as the speech participants, the current speech events time and location (Levinson,2004). Basically, deixis is used to examine the sentence or utterance since every utterance is related to pointing

about persons, location, and period time like 1. here, now. In Greek, deixis is a specialized term that means pointing via language (Yule, 1996).

According to Yule (1996), deixis is derived from Greek word which means pointing via language. Deixis is used to analyze the conversation, utterance or sentence because every utterance is related to the reference about people, place or time. The meaning of the sentences or utterances will be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where, and when the utterance is uttered. Deixis can be defined as an expression which is bound by its context. Every language has deictic words which point to any things in physical social context of the speaker. For instance, the addressee of the utterances can be determined by knowing the context of the utterance itself. Deictic word can be found in any kind of texts; however, the researcher determines to analyze the deictic expression in a song lyric because there must be a meaning in what the writer of the song lyrics shares.

Moreover, by looking at the background, this study concerned in analyzing deixis found in *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album. This study uses *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album as the data source because *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* used varied themes in his songs such as love, family, adventure, and religious. There are many kinds of the deixis used in his song lyrics.

### 1.1 Problems of the Study

Based on the background explained above, two problem statements can formulate as follows:

1. What is the types of deixis used in the *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album?
2. What is the context of situation of deixis use in the *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album?

### 1.2 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background and the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of deixis found in *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album
2. To analyze the context of situation of deixis found in the *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album

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### 1.3 Limitation of the Study

This study focused to find out the types of deixis and analyzing their reference based on the context of situation of deixis used *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album which consist of 11 English songs. There are the theory of types of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) in book entitled *Pragmatic* to answer the first problem, the second is the theory of context of situation by Halliday and

Hasan (1985) in book entitled *Language, Context and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective* to answer the second problem.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Based on the research there must an aim that are going to be achieved. The significance of this study can be divided into two categories: theoretical and practical. However, those significances mentioned obviously, as follows:

##### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, the findings of this study are expected to improving the reader knowledge. in deixis analysis *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album and understand the context situation of deixis found in the *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album. The outcome of this study is to provide further information about the deixis analysis.

##### **1.4.1 Practical Significance**

Practically, the writer expects that the findings of this study expected to be helpful for the reader and also next writer to understand about analyzing the types of deixis and understanding the context situation of deixis.

**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE,**  
**CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES**

**2.1 Review of Related Literature**

This study presents reviews of related literature. that deals with the deixis analysis. There are some studies that have been investigated about deixis. Each of them has different data source and use different perspective and theory in presenting the topic. This study has three theses as the related linguistic relevant.

The first study used as related study is study conducted by Miftakhul Rizqi (2022). His study entitled " A DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN JOKO WIDODO'S STATEMENT ON INDONESIA'S G20 PRESIDENCY" The purpose of this research was to determine the type of deixis contained in Joko Widodo's statement in the Indonesia's G20 presidency and to determine the dominant type of deixis in Joko Widodo's statement. Yule's (1996) theory of deixis is used to justify the data or findings in this study. Data was taken from the English version of the script from President Joko Widodo's statement. Following data collection, researchers found and selected data that showed that most phrases or words contain deixis types. The researchers reached conclusions after thoroughly identifying and evaluating many types of deixis detected in statements. From the data analysis, three types of deixis were found in Joko Widodo's statement in the Indonesia's G20 presidency, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The total deixis contained are 35 data. Persona Deixis is the deixis that most often appears in Joko Widodo's

statement in the Indonesia's G20 presidency with a total of 26 data. In addition, spatial deixis found 2 data and temporal deixis found 7 data. Based on previous research, the researchers concluded that person deixis always dominates every moment when Joko Widodo delivers his statement, there was found the similarity of the research written Miftakhul Rizqi and this study is discussing the same topic to analyze that is about types of deixis. The differences between these studies are about the data source that used by the writers. *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* used as a data source by the writer. For the theory, the study used the theory of types of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) and the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985) but this study by Miftakhul Rizqi (2022) on theory of deixis by Yule (1996)

The second study is written by Novita Reni (2020) entitled "Person Deixis Used by Donald Trump in The Announce of Candidacy for President of The United States on June 16<sup>th</sup> 2015". This research is discussed about the deictic expressions used by Donald Trump in his speech when announcing his candidacy for the President of the United States. The aim of this research is to classify the types of person deixis and to analyze the referential meaning of person deixis in his speech on June 16th 2015. The data were taken from the Donald Trump's video of presidential election announcement. The data were collected with classifying the deictic expression based on the types of person deixis. In doing the research, the writer uses some theories to support the research, includes the theory of types of person deixis from Yule (1996), the theory of reference from Yule (1996), and the

theory of context from Cutting (2002). In doing the analysis, the writer adds the speech, which is classified in paragraphs and the table of deictic expressions. In the result of the analysis, the writer uses the table of the percentage to show the tendency of the use of person deixis in the speech and the table of references from deictic expression. The result of the analysis shows that Donald Trump uses three types of person deixis. The deictic expressions include the first-person deixis of I, me, my, mine, our, we, us, and ourselves with the percentage of 60.76%. Then, the second person deixis consists of you, your, and yourself with the percentage of 11.15%. Last, the third person deixis consist of the pronoun of he, him, she, his, them, they, their, themselves, and those with the percentage of 28.09%. From the data analysis, first, the writer found that first person deixis as the dominant of person deixis that is used by Donald Trump in his presidential candidacy announcement. Second, the reference that is used by Donald Trump in this speech has different references based on the types of person deixis and the context of the utterance, there was found the similarity of the research written Novita Reni and this study is discussing the same topic to analyze that is about types of deixis. The differences between these studies are about the data source that used by the writers. *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* used as a data source by the writer. For the theory, the study used the theory of types of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) and the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985) but this study by Novita Reni (2020) on theory of types of person deixis from Yule (1996), and the theory of context from Cutting (2002)

The third study is written by Lusiana (2021) this study using objectives in his research are. To discover and identify different types of deixis and to examine the context of deixis in the song lyrics of “Maroon 5's Red Pill Blues Album”. Used theory of Cruse (2000) and Cruse (2006). This study discovered 321 data of person deixis with a percentage of 69%, 95 data of temporal deixis with a percentage of 20.3%, 28 data of discourse deixis with a percentage of 5.9%, 16 data of spatial deixis with a percentage of 3.4%, and 7 data of social deixis with a percentage of 1.4. The similarity is that both analyzed the same topic to analyze that is about types of deixis. The differences between these studies are about the data source that will be used by the writers. *Rex Orange Country's* song lyrics “Who Cares?” used as a data source by the writer. For the theory, the study used the theory of types of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) and the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985) but this study by Lusiana (2021) on Cruse (2000) and Cruse (2006)

The fourth study is from by Yanti (2021) entitled “Deixis Found in Song Lyrics “Divinely Uninspired to A Hellish Extent” Album. The information came from the Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent album's song lyrics. The aims of this study to analyze the types of deixis and the function of deixis used in the song lyrics. This study discovered 507 deixis based on Cruse's (2000) and Cruse's (2006) theories. This study discovered 369 instances of person deixis (73%), 82 instances of temporal deixis (17%), 38 instances of spatial deixis (7%), 7 instances of social deixis (1%), and 11 instances of discourse deixis (2%). Related to the fourth review of the study above, there was found the similarities of the research written Yanti and this study is discussing the same topic to analyze that is about types of deixis



and song lyrics. The differences are in the data source and theory of the study. The data sources of the study are song lyrics in *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album but the study that was written by Yanti used *Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent* Album as the data source. The study used the theory of types of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) and the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985) but the study by Yanti on Cruse (2000) and Cruse (2006)

The fifth related study is an article written by Putri and Budiasa (2018) entitled "The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel the Fault in Our Stars by John Green". The aims of the study by Putri and Budiasa (2018) The objectives of this study are (1) to find out and identify types of deixis in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* (2) to analyze the function of each deixis type found in the novel, used Yule (1996) as the theory. *The Fault in Our Stars*. The similarity between the study written by Putri and Budiasa and this study is discussing the same topic to analyze that is about types of deixis. The differences are in the data source and the theory. The data source of this study is *Rex Orange Country's song lyrics "Who Cares?"* album but the study that was written by Putri and Budiasa used novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. For the theory, this study used the theory of types of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) and the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985) but the study by Putri and Budiasa used Yule (1996) as the theory.

## 2.2 Concepts

The concept is represented by using some terminologies in order to acknowledge the reader and making easier to understand in reading process, there are some following terminologies that used in this study as follows:

### 2.2.1 Deixis

Deixis is the study that learns about the deictic expression in a language like *I, yesterday, you* based on Levinson (2004). It can be included such as person, time, and location. The terms of deixis primarily focus on the ways during languages encode the context of speech events or utterances, and followed by the ways of interpreting the utterances based on the contexts (Levinson, 1983: 54)

### 2.2.2 Song

song is a musical form. performed by sing or accompanied by music instruments. According to Hornby (1995:1133) song are work of music with the words that sung. Song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing which is accordance feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter”. It means song is a composition of lyrics that is contained in music which one the purpose to produce a proportionate feeling or emotion (Guerra, 2015).

### 2.2.3 Song Lyric

According to Hornby (2000: 1281) A song is work of music with lyrics that you sing and the song lyrics are a song's collection of words, which usually consists of a chorus and verse and can be sung. According to him, the lyrics express a person's personal feelings and thoughts. The song lyrics actually contain a meaning, it can be explicit or implicit. Hornby (1995) states that lyric is expressing the writer's feelings. Lyric is made to express deep emotion of the writer. The lyric or song texts do not only as a complement of the song, but also as an important part of the music elements which determine the theme, character and mission of the song.

### 2.3 Theories

There are two theories that were applied in this study, there are the theory of types of deixis proposed by Levinson (1983) in book entitled *Pragmatic* to answer the first problem, the second is the theory of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985) in book entitled *Language, Context and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective* to answer the second problem

#### 2.3.1 Deixis

Every linguist has different definitions and explanations about deixis. Deixis is primarily concerned with language encoding in the speech event based on utterances in the context of situations and the process of interpretation of the utterances (Levinson, 1983; 54). The word "deixis," which means "pointing" and "indicating," is derived from Greek. It is a concept in pragmatics that simply refers

to using language to "point" or assert something. By looking at the definition above, deixis is known as an expression of interpretation the utterances, includes who, when, where, the utterance is uttered,

for example:

**I** am the mother of Napoleon

Based on sentence above, the word "I" refers to, the mother of Napoleon (Levinson, 1983:56).

### **2.3.1.1 Types Of Deixis**

According to the theory of deictic types by Levinson (1983), there are five types of deixis focused in this study. The explanation five types of deixis would be explained below.

#### **2.3.1.1.1 Person Deixis**

The coding to the participants including the speaker and hearer's during the speech when it is conveyed is the concerns in person deixis (Levinson, 1983: 62). Person deixis consists of the first, second, and third person. Therefore, Levinson (1983: 62) says that the first person, deixis refers to the speaker, second person deixis referring to the addressee or recipient, and third person deixis refers to the participants who is not involved in the speech situation or utterance or any individual who participate significantly in the context of the speech besides the speaker or addressee. The person deixis is used to indicate a person who says the utterance or who receives the utterance.

a. First Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) stated that the classification of the first-person deixis is the term linguistic used to encode the speaker's him/herself. In some languages, sometimes the first person not only refers to the speaker, but also both of the speaker and also addressee or sometimes refers to the speaker and group of people such as in speech event. For example, the pronouns 'we', which refers to both of speakers also then addressee or audiences. For example:

*We find a bottle in the sea!*

The word "we" in utterance above is a plural pronoun which is referring to the both of speaker and addressee. (Levinson, 1983: 55)

b. Second Person Deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) stated that the encoding of the addressee is concerned in second person deixis. The pronoun 'you' is the pronoun that used to operate second person deixis. For example:

*Hey you, you just scratched my car with your frisbee*

The word 'you' in the sentence above pointing the singular second person deixis as addressee or someone who has direct contact with the speaker. “(Levinson, 1983: 73)”.  
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Third Person Deixis

The third person deixis concern with encoding the participants-role who does not related to the speech situation, unlike the first-person deixis and second person deixis, (Levinson, 1983:62). It means that the third person deixis is the

category of person deixis that does not indicate or refer to the both of speaker or addressee. Basically, there are some pronouns that are included in third person deixis, they are in the form of singular, '*he/his*', '*she/her*', and '*it*' and also in form of plural they them;

#### **2.3.1.1.2 Place Deixis**

Based on Levinson (1983: 79) the definition of place deixis refers to the positions in the speech event relative to specific points. Place deixis can be said as an expression or word used to purpose to a location. There are two types of place deixis, namely proximal and distal place deixis. Meyer (2009: 186) says, anything that is placed near to the speaker is determined as proximal place deixis, while distal place deixis uses of demonstrative locate references further away from the speaker. Place, is the term used to describe the speaker's location or any location they show. The most examples of place deixis are "this" and "here" for indicating near objects and *that* and *there* for indicating distant objects. Spatial deixis concerning the location and certain verbs of movement or motion to the speaker or listener. For example, **This** city stinks (Levinson, 1983: 64).

#### **2.3.1.1.3 Time Deixis**

Time deixis is a type of deixis in which language is used to point out or indicate the time. The concerns of time deixis are the various time involved the speech is uttered. The term "time deixis" is also used to describe temporal deixis. Levinson's (1983: 62) stated that the concerns in time deixis is encoding of temporal points when the utterance is conveyed. Some prepositions such as in (in

the morning), on (on Sunday), at (at night) can be an attribute of time deixis. Moreover, the temporals adverbials such as today, yesterday, two weeks ago, last year may also be identified into time deixis.

Example of the use of time deixis.

I'll see you on **Thursday**

Dennis hit Murphy with a baseball bat **yesterday**

The name day of week, yesterday, and today are absolutely ways of referring to the relevant day (Levinson, 1983: 75).

#### 2.3.1.1.4 Discourse Deixis

The concern of discourse deixis is pointing to the things inside the speech. According to Levinson (1983: 85) in discourse deixis certain a form where the utterance signals its connection to the text around it, Levinson also stated the word "*this*" can refer to the next section of discourse, and the word "*that*" refers to the previous section or vice versa.

For example:

A: I've never seen him

B: **That's** a lie the deictic word that in the conversation above pointing to the things inside the speech (Levinson, 1983: 87).

#### 2.3.1.1.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis consists of any aspects in the such as age, sex, kin relationship, social class, or ethnicity of the group originality (O'Keeffe, 2011: 55). Therefore,

Levinson (1983: 89) said social deixis reflects on an element of languages that encodes the social identity of the participants or the relations between any individuals referred to. Thus, social information which encoded relation between speaker and addressee is called social deixis. Simply, the social deixis is social aspect information which encoded relation between speakers and receivers, such as between speakers or receivers with higher social status versus speakers or receivers with lower social status. Then, social deixis is used to reserve certain addresses in several languages and the types of reserved for approved recipients, including restrictions on most title's addresses. For example: *Mr. President, Your Majesty,*

### **2.3.2 Context of Situation**

According to Halliday (1978: 10), The context of situation is a theoretical framework to describing how a text relates to the social processes in which it is situated. Otherwise, context situation refers to the environment, place, and time where the conversation occurs both speaker and the listener. The situation occurred when the speaker gives an utterance to the listener in conversational and interaction will influence the situation to classify context situation. Context of situation technically in systemic functional linguistics known as three parts.

#### **2.3.2.1 Field**

Based on Halliday & Hasan (1976: 22) field is the total event with the speaker purposive activity. Field here refers to what is something happening each environment of the social action, where, when, and the reason why happening.



### 2.3.2.2 Tenor

According to Halliday & Hasan (1976: 22) tenor is related to the participants who is taking part in the conversation, includes their role status and relationship obtained by the participants.

### 2.3.2.3 Mode

Mode is defined as the function that includes context and genres or rhetorical mode such as narrative, persuasive, didactic, phatic communion, and others (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 22). Mode can be interpreted as part of language which is being played and expectations of the participants which affects them in catch situation of the conversation.

The conversation below is an example of context of situation by Halliday and Hasan (1985)

**Nigel** : [small wooden train in hand, approaching track laid along a plank sloping from chair to floor] Here the railway line... but it not for the train to go on that.

**Father**: Isn't it?

**Nigel** : Yes tís... I wonder the train will carry the lorry. [puts train on lorry (sic)]

**Father**: I wonder.

**Nigel** : Oh yes it will... I don't want to send the train on this floor... you want to send the train on the railway line [runs train up plank to chair]... but it doesn't go very well on the chair [makes train go round in circles]. The train all round and round... it going all round and round... [tries to reach other train] have that tráin... have the blue tráin [= 'give it to me'; F. gives it to him]... send the blue train down the railway line... [plank falls off chair] lèt me put the railway line on the cháir [= 'you put the railway line on the chair!'; F. does so]... [looking at blue train] Daddy put sèllotape on it ['previously']... there a very fierce lion in the train... Daddy go and see if the lion still thére... Have your éngine ['give me my engine!'].

**Father**: Which engine? The little black engine?

**Nigel** : Yes... Daddy go and find it for you... Daddy go and find the black éngine for you.

For example, analyze the context of situation below:

**Field :**

Child at play: manipulating movable objects (wheeled vehicles) with related fixtures, assisted by adult; concurrently associating (1) similar past events; (2) similar absent objects; evaluating objects in terms of each other and of processes in which they are involved; and introducing imaginary objects into the play.

**Tenor :**

Small child and parent interacting: child determining course of action, (1) announcing own intentions; (2) controlling actions of parent; concurrently sharing and seeking corroboration of own experience by verbal interaction with parent.

**Mode :**

Spoken, alternately monologue and dialogue, task-oriented; pragmatic, (1) referring to processes and objects in the situation; (2) relating to and furthering child's own actions; (3) demanding other object; interspersed with narrative and exploratory elements.