

JEPAL

Journal of English Pedagogy and Applied Linguistics

<https://journal.masoemiversity.ac.id/jepal/index.php/englishpedagogy>

Submitted: 24 January 2023 Accepted: 27 February 2023 Available Online: 28 February 2023

AN ANALYSIS OF PERSON AND SPATIAL DEIXIS SONG LYRIC OF ADELE'S SONGS

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the person and spatial deixis used in Adele's song lyrics. Descriptive qualitative techniques were used to collect statistics. They categorize them into deixis forms based on their standards, and their findings are that types of deixis, such as individual deixis and spatial deixis, use song lyrics by using Adele. From the study results, it can be concluded that character deixis and spatial deixis of placement and dialogue are present in all song lyrics, personal deixis is most commonly found in 299 phrases, namely the words "I, you, me, and you" dominate all songs. Spatial deixis is located in a 16-phrase. This can be seen from the character deixis from the final evaluation results and spatial deixis, which may be found in many of the six-song lyrics. It is the writer's great hope that this research can assist readers in studying the types of persons and spatial deixis.

Keywords: individual deixis, spatial deixis, songs

INTRODUCTION

Music is an integral part of our lives, and its influence in almost all aspects of culture, including art, literature, film, television, and media. Music is a powerful tool that causes people to feel emotions and memories, create images, and even give them a sense of identity. Music, particularly songs, can uniquely communicate ideas, feelings, and stories without using words. As such, the study of song literature is an important and fascinating field for researchers, scholars, and musicologists.

In this literature review, the researcher will examine some of the seminal studies on song literature and explore how these works have impacted the field. The researcher will also mention the various elements of song structure and composition that make songs effective in communicating their messages and why they are so memorable. Finally, the researcher will look at some of the theories and research surrounding the psychology of music and how it affects us individually.

The first of these works is "The Mechanics of Song" by Richard Taruskin (2009). Taruskin examines the elements that make up a song and the ways in which they interact to create meaning. He looks at traditional western music theory and non-western modes

of expression and analyzes the various techniques and structures used in songs around the world. He also offers insight into why certain musical elements convey specific emotions and how individual pieces of music contribute to a larger work.

"The Social Psychology of Song" by Charles D. Hockett (1970) also examines how songs are used to communicate and how their meanings are shaped by the way they are interpreted. Hockett looks at how songs can be used to mark occasions or express feelings, and how they can create bonds between people. He also discusses how the perception of a song changes depending on the context in which it is heard and the listener's beliefs and values. The book "Song Lyrics: Meaning and Interpretation" (2015) by David J. Howard offers an in-depth examination of the relationship between the lyrics of a song and its underlying meaning. Howard looks at how the words in a song can evoke emotions, paint pictures, and help people interpret the meaning of a song in a personal way. He also examines how the trends and conventions of songwriting have evolved over time and how these changes affect the interpretation of songs.

There are several ways to communicate about everything in this world, for example, spoken language, written language, and cues. It can be songs, poetry, plays, etc. Everyone can express their ideas based on their surroundings. According to Sapir (1939), language is composed of sounds and symbols. It is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of voluntarily produced symbols.

Song is a way of communication that allows humans to work together. This means that songs are considered a communication system with other people by using sound to express feelings, ideas, emotions, or thoughts. There are various reasons why people want to use songs in their lives and activities. Some people need it. Enlarge their business or other projects to develop their talents, others want to express feelings, tastes, ideas, desires, and messages and talk about anything in their communication in any situation.

One important element in music is song lyrics. It is called lyrics because it contain beautifully arranged words. According to KBBI, lyrics are a literary work (poetry) and contain an outpouring of personal feelings composed with beautiful words and sung. Pradopo (2007) explains that poetry is an indirect speech or expression. Poetry is the essence of a problem, event, or narrative (story). From these two opinions, it can be concluded that song lyrics are literary works in the form of poetry that contain outpourings of feelings and have a rhythm when hummed. Humans desire something to be conveyed, either directly or indirectly. Likewise with song lyrics, because songs are made to influence listeners so that they can capture the intentions and feelings that the songwriters convey. The expressions and intentions conveyed in the song are packaged with strings of words containing figurative elements, so it requires precision to explore them.

This study focuses on assessing song lyrics taken from songs sung by Adele. The researcher is interested in researching deixis in Adele's song lyrics because they contain not only deictic words but also because many people, especially the writers, like these songs. This research aims to determine the types of deixis used in the lyrics of the following Adele songs. Related to the lyrics in the previous paragraph, song lyrics that represent the composer's emotions and aim to describe their feelings, such as love, struggle, distress, jealousy, and peace, are ways to convey beauty. The following example will be given as an illustration. It is taken from some of Adele's famous songs, "Someone Like You, Don't You Remember, All I Ask, Hello, When We Were Young, and Easy on me."

LITERATURE REVIEW

Song

Many people who like a tune make many covers of the songs within the global, although the first language or 2nd language is used. In line with Joslin and Sloboda (2010), music is the language and feelings of humans that are usually described via songs and singers by different human beings. The track is the track from the result to the acts through sounds, which are now pastimes or activities using different humans. The subject tune's details are rhythm, melodies, concord, the arena's structure, and the singer's expression.

The song is essential for human life because it can achieve joy and emotion that can help people to convey a pleasant atmosphere. Saarikalio (2010) said that songs could affect mood and behavior. The song matches the lyrics because in the song it contains positive meaning for the listener and depends on the meaning in the song lyrics that relate to the listener's experience. Lyrics are people's only expression about something that is enjoyed and heard, and perspectives are introduced through song lyrics. The experience you want to show through expression using the world of play and language has the function of creating music and thrilling listeners.

A collection of beautiful lyrics combined with rhythm and sung by someone who can convey the message or meaning of the song so that listeners feel as if the lyrics of the song they are listening to represent their feelings or what they want to express. Many singers can animate the songs they sing based on these songs having a connection with the events they have experienced.

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins, or what we often hear by the name Adele is an English singer and songwriter who was born on May 5, 1988. This woman's distinctive voice makes her easily recognizable from other singers. Not only that, all the songs he sings can touch his listeners, so many people make him an idol. A good and distinctive voice also has a beautiful face that makes him famous and produces many achievements in music. She released her debut album on January 28, 2008. She writes most of the songs she sings and collaborates with many writers and producers. The following are the song titles that can be researched "Someone Like You, Don't You Remember, All I Ask, Hello, When We Were Young, and Easy on me" this song has pragmatic language.

Pragmatics

Language means contextual procedures to capture the meaning of textual content through practical examination. Pragmatics studies the elements of importance from the context of the language it uses. But relying on speakers, listeners, and different things in the context of speech. In line with Yuletide (1996) in Africa (2018), pragmatics looks at entailment, implicature, presupposition, speech, and deixis. Based on the professional description above, pragmatics is part of the language for studying the meaning of contextual speech covered by the five objects. Yule (1996:4) classifies the meaning of pragmatics into four aspects as follow:

a. The Study of Speaker Meaning

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

b. The Study of Contextual Meaning

The extra factors of communication, such as how the speaker arranges the utterance intended to convey to who they are talking to, when the conversation held and

where it takes place, and what circumstance conversation happens, also included in pragmatics.

c. The Study of How More Gets Communicated than is Said

This study explores how listener can make inferences about what is said to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. In other hand it can be called as invisible meaning.

d. The Study of the Expression of Relative Distance

The aspect influence well done of the communication is the "the closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual. The closeness between speaker and hearer will establish how much word necessity has to be said or unsaid.

Deixis

One of the branches inside the pragmatic is deixis which indicates a word or phrase referring to items, procedures, attributes, and occasions. An expression in pragmatic is said to deixis if the word is alternately or depends on the context of the recommendation. In line with Saeed (2003) in Nasution (2018), deixis is the phrase from "Deikymi" of the classic Greek language (p.182); this means "to display or point out inside the word of expression by using the speaker." Human beings need to point to expression at some stage in communication. Farahmand and Hatami (2012) said that Deixis historically were 3 sorts: spatial deixis, temporal deixis, and character deixis.

Some experts stated that deixis has five factors: character deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, time deixis, and social deixis. In step with Levinson (1983) in Wowiling (2015) there are 5 sorts of deixis follows; character deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, time deixis, and social deixis. But a researcher takes 2 kinds of deixis, which are personal deixis and spatial deixis, because its miles are always regularly located in the tune lyrics.

Personal Deixis

Personal deixis refers to something that can only be understood when looking at the context of the conversation. In this case, it refers to someone or more in the form of a pronoun. Personal deixis can be used to refer to objects in relation to the speaker. For example, a speaker may use "I" to refer to themselves or "you" to refer to the person they are speaking with. Personal deixis can also include the use of words like "him," "her," "it," and "them" when referring to others or objects.

Meanwhile, according to Levinson (1983) in Turambi (2017), persona deixis is displaying the form of a person's function in language events when the expression is spoken. It is essential for expression in language through spoken or written deixis (p.152). Consistent with Kreidler (1998), the male or female deixis approaches the premise that speakers know pronouns (p.145). Pronouns always place the language expressed through deixis with speech or writing done with the help of speech.

Consistent with Cruse (2006) in Wati (2014), deixis characters have the following pronouns; I, You, Him, Mine, Yours, Him, Myself, Yourself, and Yourself; then the possessive adjective follows; Me, you, and him. Deixis is like the first character, second person, and 0.33 individual. The main individual is related to the referring speaker. The second individual refers to the speaker's connection with one or more at one time, "you"; the 1/3 character consists of a connection with a person or group of people.

One of the most common uses of personal deixis is to refer to the person speaking. This allows the speaker to identify themselves in a conversation, which helps to create a strong connection between the speaker and those listening or reading (Brown, 2020).

Personal deixis can also refer to another person or object in a conversation. For example, a speaker might say, "he did it" when referring to someone other than themselves (Brown, 2020). Using personal deixis, speakers can effectively refer to people and objects without naming them.

Scholars have noted that personal deixis is an important communication feature because it allows speakers to show empathy and create an emotional bond with their listeners (Edelman & Dickinson, 2016; McArthur & Fitzmaurice, 2011). Using personal deixis, speakers can create a more intimate connection with their audience by referencing themselves or another person.

Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is one of linguistics's most commonly studied forms of language. It is defined as a communication system in which words are used for navigating physical space. Spatula deixis, specifically, is a subcategory of spatial deixis used to express direction and orientation of object or person in a physical space. It is largely used in the context of giving instructions, providing directions, and sharing stories.

One essay by linguist John B. Carroll studied the use of spatula deixis among children. He concluded that it was used more frequently when children were giving instructions than when communicating about other topics. He found that younger children use spatula deixis more often, with younger children using it more accurately than older children. However, he noted that accuracy improved with age.

Another study by psychologist John S. Payne, focused on how adults use spatula deixis in everyday conversations. He found that although adults use spatula deixis similarly to children, they do so with much greater sophistication and accuracy. This is likely due to the fact that adults have had more experience with spatula deixis and more practice in using it accurately.

Finally, a study by cognitive scientists Mary Jane Collard and Richard T. Henkin explored the differences between human understanding and interaction with spatula deixis. They found that humans naturally understand spatial relation words, such as left and right, even if they have little or no experience with them. The study concluded that humans can understand spatula deixis without corresponding physical context.

These studies suggest that spatula deixis is an important and relatively natural way of expressing spatial information. It is especially useful when giving instructions, providing directions, and sharing stories. Spatula deixis can be used effectively by both children and adults, and is useful in various contexts.

Spatial deixis relates to places or locations in the speaker's point of view. In line with Kreidler (1998) in Hasanah (2016). What can be seen from professionals is that locative expressions can be identified as spatial deixis symbols in language. Spatial deixis is the place if the speaker is standing, and when the speaker states the place, there is a listener. Place deixis, known as area deixis, issues a place by itself.

Spatial deixis points to the location of several areas between the speaker and listener. Spatial deixis is shown as relative to place and human elements as here and there. Following Lyons (2010), spatial or ambient deixis is the specification of the area relative to the subject to obtain factors in speaking activities. It indicates the following fields; now, next day, and the day ago. However, spatial deixis suggests isolation because it is best used when recognizing where the speaker's status or what the speaker illustrates is most significant. It can be observed from the previous study that researcher used in the purpose part, the number of songs analyzed, and the type of deixis analyzed. In previous study

objectives, besides distinguishing the types of deixis and analyzing in more detail each of the deixis found. For example, re-analyzing personal deixis by identifying into 3 forms of pronouns (first, second and third person) also discusses the meaning of the lyrics of a song called Sunday best by Surfaces. Meanwhile, this study focuses on differentiating the types of spatial and personal deixis in 6 songs from Adele with the following song titles; Someone like you, Don't you remember, Everything I asked, Hello, When We Were Young, and Calm me down. So, of course the results obtained from the analysis will be much different. In previous studies the number of phrases found was only 36 consisting of 30 for personal and 6 for spatial deixis. This means that the use of deixis in song lyrics generally uses more personal deixis than spatial deixis.

METHOD

The qualitative technique used in this study is to determine the person and spatial deixis of the track lyrics from Adele. The characteristics of the phenomenon of tune lyrics have unique versions, and the statistics analyzed use descriptions instead of numbers. Consistent with Yin (2011), qualitative researchers' behavior looks at designs with actual-international settings to locate ways to solve a problem and capture the context of the material offered (p. 3). The data series was taken from song lyrics tune using singer Adele which consisted of six songs: Someone Like You, Don't You Remember, All I Ask, hello, When We Were Young, and Easy on me.

Through understanding the facts accumulated through the usage of listening techniques in this study, there are several steps to make it clear. The assessment includes five steps. The first step was downloading the songs and lyrics to be analyzed. Secondly, the researcher discarded the lyrics. After listening and figuring out the lyrics, the researcher started to analyze the music lyrics. Then, the researcher tested the chosen words within the song lyrics for evaluation related to individual and spatial deixis. Lastly, the researcher analyzed each phrase to locate statistics in the manner for use as a set of music lyrics.

The analysis of the statistics includes several steps. Firstly, the researcher decided some words that are included in person deixis and spatial deixis. Secondly, the researcher began to make precise a phrase due to the evaluation of the way to be determined based on their criteria in line with the statistics wished, precisely person deixis and spatial deixis. Then, the researcher studied the information primarily based on the analysis of consequences standards to be protected in the table of people bound by person deixis and spatial deixis. Lastly, the researchers interpreted and described the evaluation through qualitative description.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The result of this study is to investigate six-tune lyrics from singer Adele. There is Someone Like You, Don't You Remember, All I Ask, hello, When We Were Young, and Easy on me. This analysis decides the form of deixis utilized in song lyrics accomplished with the aid of honest singers in English. Finally, analyzing a song lyric to discover types of deixis in track lyrics consisting of individual and spatial deixis. There may be one manner of evaluation that desires to recognize the frequency determined, which may be visible in table 1.

Table 1. The overall frequency of tune lyrics performed by Adele

No	Song Title	Person Deixis	Spatial Deixis	Total Frequency
1.	Someone Like You	33	0	33
2.	Don't You Remember	44	0	44
3.	All I Ask	57	1	58
4.	Hello	56	5	61
5.	When We Were Young	74	6	80
6.	Easy on me	35	4	39
	Frequency	299	16	315

Based on table 1 about the overall frequency of song lyrics performed by singer Adele, the analysis results of Adele's song lyrics were the use of individual and spatial deixis. There were 315 phrases derived from song lyrics using the deixis style. However, the most common type of deixis behavior found by Adele was people deixis, with a frequency of 299 phrases, while spatial deixis was found with a frequency of sixteen words. This was because, according to Cruse (2006) in Wati (2014) says that 1/3 of the deixis character consists of a relationship with a person or group of people. In addition, most of Adele's songs also express her feelings about her past before becoming a singer-songwriter. In other words, the lyrics created or sung relate to a person or group.

Table 2. The lyric refers to a man or woman, Deixis

No	Song Title	Person Deixis
1.	Someone Like You	(1) I heard that you're settled down. (2) You know how time flies.
2.	Don't You Remember	(1) When will I see you again? (2) Baby, please remember me once more.
3.	All I Ask	(1) I will leave my heart at the door. (2) I don't need your honesty.
4.	Hello	(1) It's so typical of me to talk about myself , I'm sorry (2) I hope that you're well.
5.	When We Were Young	(1) Hoping you're someone I used to know. (2) Cause I've been myself all night long.
6.	Easy on me	(1) That I've been washing my hands in forever. (2) When we are both so deeply stuck in our ways.

It can be seen from table 2 that the lyrics refer to male or female deixis, there were many words contained in song lyrics that use deixis characters in the first, second, and individual deixis, 0.33. The first individual used the pronouns I and you. However, the use of the second character was seen in possessive pronouns such as we, we, you, and. In line with Cruse (2006) in Wati (2014) said that 1/3 of the deixis character is a relationship with a person or group. In this case, the 1/3 character was generally identified using gender, including a person's nickname.

Table 3. The lyric refers to spatial/ place deixis

No	Song Title	Spatial Deixis
1.	Someone Like You	-
2.	Don't You Remember	-

Songs		
3.	All I Ask	I will leave my heart at the door .
4.	Hello	But when I call you never seem to be home .
5.	When We Were Young	I swore you moved overseas .
6.	One and Only	There isn't no gold in this river .

Based on table 3, lyrics refer to spatial/place deixis and evaluate approximately spatial deixis or location deixis. From the evaluation results above, 16 words were placed from all the song lyrics made by Adele's music. This is the final result of the evaluation of a song entitled "All I Ask, Hello, When We Were Young and Easy on me," which no longer uses spatial/regional deixis.

Judging from previous research regarding the use of personal and spatial deixis in the lyrics of the song "Sunday best" by Surfaces compared to research on the use of personal and spatial deixis that the authors found in six songs from Adele, namely the song "Someone Like You, Don't You Remember, All I Ask, Hello, When We Were Young and Easy on me produce similarities as well as differences. This study found similarities in the things studied, namely the use of personal deixis and spatial deixis in song lyrics, and the similarity of the methods used, namely qualitative methods. The difference between the two studies is the number of songs analyzed and their purpose, in addition to the more significant number of songs in this study, so the findings are also different. In this study, the most common type of deixis found by researchers in song lyrics is personal deixis. The results of individual deixis analysis are 299 phrases, and spatial deixis is 16. So the total is 315 phrases.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing individual deixis and spatial deixis in the lyrics of the song "Someone Like You, Don't You Remember, All I Ask, hello, When We Were Young and Easy on me" by Adele. It can be concluded that the most common type of deixis found in song lyrics is person deixis. The results of individual deixis analysis are 299 phrases, and spatial deixis are 16. This indicates that Adele, a singer and songwriter, uses more terms for people who have a relationship with a person or group. For further research, it is hoped that it can be more detailed regarding the analysis of all types of deixis and can be even broader than just the lyrics in a song or album. Deixis analysis can also be used in speech or discourse texts in newspapers.

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