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A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS OF SHANIA YAN "NOTHING'S GONNA CHANGE MY LOVE FOR YOU"

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the types of deixis used in Shania Yan song lyrics, to determine the type and dominant types used, and to describe the semantic meaning of the deixis. Song lyrics are associated with deixis because they express the singer's or song writer's feelings or emotions, which are represented by some human thoughts, ideas, and opinions. The descriptive qualitative research design was used for this study. The information was obtained from the song lyric 'Nothing's gonna change my love for you' by Shania Yan. The findings show that there are four types of deixis which appears with 133 data. Personal deixis appears 80 data with a percentage of 60%. Next is discourse deixis appears 31 data with a percentage of 23%, temporal deixis appears 17 data with a percentage of 13% and spatial deixis appears 5 data with a percentage of 4%. Thus, the most dominant type of deixis that appears in this song is person deixis, it is because the singer tells on their life, feelings and emotions.

Keywords: pragmatics, deixis analysis, song lyric

INTRODUCTION

Humans in this world cannot be separated by language because by language humans can communicate with each other (Rabiah, 2018). Sinaga et al., (2020) added that language is a communication tool that allows people to communicate with each other and describe their goals to be more interactive when presenting new ideas. Therefore, people use language as a means of sharing information, exchanging thoughts, emotions, thinking and others.

Talking about language, it is directly related to linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. Therefore, linguistics deals with the meanings expressed by the speech of speakers and listeners, combining new information with existing information. There are main branches of linguistics, phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. This paper focuses on one of the sub-fields of linguistics, namely pragmatics. Herman & Pratiwi (2019) in Sinaga et al., (2020), pragmatics is a science that studies the ability of language users to combine sentences in

the appropriate context. In addition, as quoted by Herman (2015) pragmatists is also the only ones who allow people to be analyzed because when they speak, pragmatists know how to talk about meanings, assumptions, goals, and types of intended actions such as requests and apologies. From all the definitions above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, here the discovery of relative distances and contextual meanings. Pragmatics has several parts: deixis, references, assumptions, speech acts, politeness, discourse analysis, conversation analysis, cooperative principles, and implications. In this paper, the researcher discusses the Deixis.

Deixis are words related to specific things like people, things, or places (Saputra & Apsari, 2021). Therefore, it can be said that a word is deixis if the reference changes depending on the source who is speaking and when the word is said. According to Nisa, Asi & Sari (2020), Deixis is an important pragmatic study when listeners (especially music lovers) do not understand the context of the text. There are some expert said that type of deixis has five component that is person deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, temporal deixis, and sosial deixis (Natalia & Santoso, 2020). According to Levinson (1983) in (L.P.K.F. Aryawan et al., 2022) Person Deixis can used to point people has three categories such as speaker (I). Spatial Deixis can be used to indicate location (here, there, come, go). Temporal Deixis could to indicate time (now, then). Based on Saputra & Apsari (2021), discourse deixis is an expression that is presented to refer to a special discourse that includes utterances or as indications and is associated with the surrounding text. The deixis expressions used in this deixis are this and that referring to the next part and that to the previous part, social deixis refers to the social ranking and positions between the speaker and the addressee in the society using language.

According to Sitorus (2019), there are many ways to communicate with each other in this world, for example by using spoken language, written language, and sign language. It can be a song, poem, drama, etc. There are many reasons why people want to use these lyric songs in their lives and activities. Some people really need it to develop their business or other projects, develop their talents, others just want to express their feelings, ideas, wishes, messages and talk about everything in their communication in any situation. Song lyrics can be understood if the listener knows what the reference is or when and where the statement is said (Dwipayana, 2021). This also refers to actual conditions where listeners sometimes do not understand the speaker's intent, so that communication does not go well due to misinterpretation. Therefore, the expected condition is that the listener should understand what is actually meant so that there are no mistakes in interpreting the meaning.

There are several previous research findings related to this study, such as: Billauri et al., (2022) which the title "Deixis on The Song Lyrics of Folklore Album by Taylor Swift". A Pragmatics Study which the title "A person deixis analysis of song lyric in Maher Zain album". The researcher analyses the types of deixis applied in the song lyrics of folklore album and analyzing pragmatically the reference meanings of deictic words in these selected songs of Folklore. The study conducted by Hidayah (2019) which the title "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Back to You by Selena Gomes". The purpose of this study is to identify the kinds of deixis that are used in the song lyrics Back to You, to find out the dominant types of deixis that are used in the song lyrics Back to You. Another study is the Deixis analysis by Saputra & Apsari (2021) entitled "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics In "I want to Break Free" By Queen". The researcher analyses the three types of deixis analysis using Yule (1996) theory and to identify the dominant deixis found in the

lyric. What makes this paper different are the results and the research design that the authors of this study produce an understanding of what types of deixis are used in Shania Yan 'Nothing's gonna change my love for you' lyric and what types of dominantly used. Shania Yan is a YouTuber who creates content based on songs. With a soft and smooth voice, this 20-year-old girl from Surabaya is loved by many people. Shania Yan's name became well-known after she attempted to cover George Benson's song Nothing's Gonna Change My Love For You. Her cover video, which she posted 10 months ago, has received over 35.5 million views and over 572 thousand likes. Its lyrics about love make it a catchy tune that fits any occasion. As well as the nuances of the music in this song gives a nostalgic impression with the sound of piano synth and drum beats that sound right with the accompaniment of bass tones. In fact, this song is very appropriate if it is addressed to people we care about, not only to the partner, but to parents, family or friend.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out what types of deixis are used in Shania Yan 'Nothing's gonna change my love for you' lyric and what types of dominantly used Shania Yan 'Nothing's gonna change my love for you' lyric. The results of this study are expected to show how listeners (music connoisseurs) are not mistaken in interpreting the meaning in the song lyrics so that the message conveyed in the song lyrics can be understood properly.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics as the study of the only thing that allows humans to enter into analysis because through pragmatics one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their goals, and types of actions such as requests and apologies when they speak (Van Thao & Herman, 2020). According to Cruse (2006) in (Rizka et al., 2018) pragmatics is the study of aspects of meaning which are dependent on context. Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of language (Purba et al., 2018). The term pragmatics encompasses both aspects of the contextual structure of language and the principles of its use and understanding that have little or nothing to do with linguistic structure. Herman (2015) Pragmatists are also the only ones who allow people to be analysed because when they speak, pragmatists know how to talk about meanings, assumptions, goals, and types of intended actions such as requests and apologies. While according Suprayogi & Eko (2020) in Rusyadi & Erlangga (2022) pragmatics is study about aspects of meaning which are dependent on context.

Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of word in utterance or in a sentence (F. M. Sari & Putri, 2019), but also recognizing whatspeaker means by utterance (Puspita, n.d.), (Journal et al., 2021). Besides, misunderstanding of meaning could happen in the language users (Yudha & Mandasari, 2021). That is the understanding related to references of the utterance or sentences which able to understand about a reference of utterance, listener, reader, should be able to identify the contexts of utterance (Gul et al., 2020).

Based on the above theories, it can be concluded that Pragmatics is an integrated study of meaning based on the use of language, Pragmatists are also the only ones who let people be analyzed because when they speak, pragmatists know how to talk about meanings, assumptions, goals, and the types of actions intended and pragmatics is the study bout aspect of meaning.

Deixis is a part of pragmatics related to the context in a sentence (Utari, 2020 in Astuti & Suprijadi, 2022). While Saputra & Apsari (2021) defines deixis as a borrowed word from the Greek *deixis*, which means "to point out" or to point out. Pragmatics, Deixis is a term used to denote words or phrases that refer directly to entities (objects, processes, attributes, and states).

Based on the above theories, it can be concluded that deixis is can be called as one of the fundamental problems of the statement. deixis relates between language and context, which is reflected in the structure of language and deixis shows something through language.

According to Anugrah (2018) in Saputra & Apsari (2021), there are five types of deixis, which are personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. personal deixis is words include pronouns (I, you, she, he, we, it, I, you, myself, himself, herself), possessive adjectives (I, your, our, their, his, it, her and verb inflections (I like, you like, he likes, she likes) Person deixis consists of three categories: 1st person, 2nd person and 3rd person. Spatial deixis is deixis that shows the position between the speaker and the listener. Spatial deixis is also known as locative deixis or locative expression. Spatial deictic words indicate a location in space relative to the speaker. Basic deictic words are adverbs here and there. Temporal deixis is a deixis that expresses time. According to Al Falaq & Puspita (2021), the word temporal deixis shows the time of an event relative to the time of utterance. It is used to find points or intervals on the timeline using moment capture points. The markers of time in deixis of time are now, tomorrow, today, yesterday, then, etc. Social deixis means that the word social deixis is an expression that shows the reference position on a scale of social status and proximity to the speaker. The pronunciation systems of some languages also refer to grammatical information about the social identity or relationships of participants in a conversation or speech. Discourse deixis is also known as textual deixis. Discursive deixis refers to things like using *this* to indicate an element of future discourse, like listening to this, it will kill you! Sometimes certain phrasal verbs like it and then incorporate elements of discourse into their meaning (Nurjamilah & Efransyah, 2021).

In general, music consists of two elements, namely sound as the main element and lyrics as a secondary element. According to (Firdaus, 2013), lyrics have a significant influence on the music itself, even though it is the second part of the music. The lyrics give the audience a deep understanding of the message contained in the song; In other words, the lyrics explain the message contained in the song. Every song has a message. The appeal and effectiveness of a song for the listener depends on the lyrics. The message contained in the lyrics can be conveyed depending on how the writer places the words in the lyrics.

Then, listeners have different interpretations to understand the meaning of a song, Not all words in the text can be interpreted if we do not know the physical context of the speakers, such as here, today or tomorrow, and pronouns such as you, he, she, they and that (Asia & Samanik, 2018). Some English sentences cannot be understood if you do not know the speaker and references (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018). Sometimes there are misunderstandings between speakers and listeners about meaning and purpose (Qodriani, 2021 in Rusyadi & Erlangga, 2022). To understand the speaker's intention, listeners must be able to distinguish the meaning of statements or sentences (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). Therefore, deixis is used to solve the problem.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. In this case, the researcher collects data, makes an analysis, and finally makes a conclusion. According to Sugiyono in Thohir (2020) a qualitative descriptive method is to analyze data by describing the data collected, without making general conclusions or generalizations. At the end, the author explains using a description in the form of sentences and explanations in the conclusion of the study.

By using document in collecting the data for this research, the researcher followed these steps. The first technique of collecting data was downloading and listening the song by Shania Yan 'Nothings' Gonna Change my Love for You' until the end. Then, the researcher collected the data by mark any types of deixis in the lyrics. The data were purposive data in the forms of word, phrase, sentence, repetition and clause. Based on the forms of the data, the data were classified into five types of deixis. After classified the data, the researcher reduced the data based on the types of deixis in the theory, it involved the process of selecting and focusing the raw data into refined data.

In short, the researcher undertook four steps of analyzing the data. Firstly, the researchers collected data from several journal references. Secondly, the researcher selected, identified, and focused the data with reference to the research problem formulation identifying types of deixis a whole lyric. After selecting the data, the researcher displays those data into good sentences and tabulating frequency in the table with descriptions. Finally, the researcher classified the most dominant types of deixis and conclusion is drawn.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher presents the answer of problem statements that contained in the first chapter. The problem statements are (1) What types of deixis are used in Shania Yan 'Nothing's gonna change my love for you' lyric (2) What types of dominantly used Shania Yan 'Nothing's gonna change my love for you' lyric. The finding and discussion of the research are explained below.

The first research question relates to what types of deixis are used in Shania Yan 'Nothing's Gonna Change My Love for You' lyric. This question has been answered by the researcher by using data collection techniques in the form of document. The researcher found that there were 133 data types of deixis in the entire song lyrics, there are several types of deixis, namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and discourse but social deixis does not appear from that lyric.

The First one is personal deixis, in all of these lyrics there are as many as 80 personal deixis data that have been found. Personal deixis for first person, namely, "I" with 17 data, is represented by deixis word "If *I* had to live my life without you near me" word "I" that indicates first person deixis and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song or refers to speaker as first person. It refers to the speaker, singer or writer herself. "My" with 13 data, is represented by deixis word "Nothing's gonna change *my* love for you" the word "My" it is categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular person and interpreted as belonging to the speaker. "Me" with 7 data, is represented by deixis word "Hold *me* now, touch *me* now" the word "Me" is interpreted as the objective case for first singular person, especially for the speaker. "Our" with 2 data, is represented by deixis word "*Our* dreams are young and we both know" the word "Our" is first person deixis the following of plural pronouns is

interpreted to the speaker and listener or it refer to something or things that belong to the speaker/singer. "We" with 2 data, is represented by deixis word "They'll take us where *we* wanna go" the word "We" is first person deixis the following of plural pronouns is interpreted to the speaker and listener. "Us" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "They'll take *us* where we wanna go" the word "Us" is first-person deixis the following of plural pronouns is interpreted to the speaker and listener. Then personal deixis for the second person, namely, "You" with 34 data is represented by deixis word "With *you* I see forever, oh, so clearly" the word "You" is interpreted as the addressee of someone who has directly contacted with the first singular person and it is refers to second person or addressee (Muhassin et al., 2020). This lyric refers to the reader or listener who is told a story by the speaker. "Your" with 3 data, is represented by deixis word "I'll never ask for more than *your* love" the word "Your" refers to the reader or listener who is told a story by the speaker. Finally, personal deixis for the third person pronoun, "They" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "They'll take us where we wanna go" the word "They" is reference not identified as the speaker or addresser.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that personal deixis occurs from that lyric, the researcher found the personal deixis there are 80 data and it is represented deixis words "I" with 17 data, "My" with 13 data, "Me" with 7 data, "Our" with 2 data, "We" with 2 data, "Us" with 1 data, "You" with 34 data, "Your" with 3 data and "They" with 1 data.

The second types of deixis are spatial deixis or also known as place deixis. In all of these lyrics there are as many as 5 spatial deixis data that have been found. The spatial deixis that occurs is the word "Near" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "If I had to live my life without you *near* me" the word "Near" is indicate to the Specific Location which means to be close to the speaker. "The world" with 3 data, is represented by deixis word "*The world* may change my whole life through" the word "The world" is indicate to the Specific Location and it's an adverbial of place to indicate the used of location in the song lyric. "There" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "I'll be *there* for you if you should need me" the word "There" is deixis expression because the distance of the speaker away from addressee.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the spatial deixis occurs from that lyric, the researcher found there are 5 data of spatial deixis is represented deictic words "Near" with 1 data, "The world" with 3 data, "There" with 1 data.

The third one temporal deixis is the term of deixis that used to point to a time, the markers of time in deixis of time are now, tomorrow, today, and yesterday etc. Cruse (2006) Temporal deictic word indicates the moment of utterance in the speech event. In all of these lyrics there are as many as 17 data that have been found the temporal deixis that occur is the word "The days" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "*The days* would all be empty" the word "The days" is indicate that every day would be lonely without him. "The night" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "*The nights* would seem so long" the word "The night" the speaker said that without him the night would seem much longer. "Long" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "The nights would seem so *long*" the word "Long" the speaker indicates quite a long time. "Forever" with 2 data, is represented by deixis word "With you I see *forever*, oh, so clearly" the word "Forever" the speaker speakers indicate for a very long time. "Now" with 10 data, is represented by deixis word "Hold me *now*, touch me *now*" the word "Now" is categorized into time deixis because it refers to duration of speech event. "Whole life"

with 3 data, is represented by deixis word "The world may change my *whole life* through" the word "**Whole life**" as verb tense that indicates timing of an event. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that temporal deixis occurs from that lyric, the researcher found 17 data of personal deixis is represented deictic words "The days" with 1 data, "The night" with 1 data, "Long" with 1 data, "Forever" with 1 data, "Now" with 10 data, "Whole life" with 3 data.

The next one is social deixis, according Cruse (2006) Social deixis is to indicate the position of social status to the speaker. From the lyric, the social deixis is not occurred in songs of nothing's Gonna Change My Love for You, the researcher found there is 0 data founded.

The last one is discourse deixis is about the social identity or relationships of participants in a conversation or speech. Discourse deixis refers to things like using *this* to indicate an element of future discourse, like listening to this, sometimes certain phrasal verbs like it and then incorporate elements of discourse into their meaning. In all of these lyrics there are as many as 37 spatial deixis data that have been found the discourse deixis namely, "**With**" with 2 data, is represented by deixis word "*With* you I see forever, oh, so clearly". "**So**" with 3 data, is represented by deixis word "With you I see forever, oh, *so* clearly". "**But**" with 4 data, is represented by deixis word "*But* it never felt this strong". "**Never**" with 4 data, is represented by deixis word "*But* it **never** felt this strong". "**This**" with 1 data, is represented by deixis word "But it never felt *this* strong". "**And**" with 2 data, is represented by deixis word "Our dreams are young *and* we both know". "**For**" with 12 data, is represented by deixis word "Nothing's gonna change my love *for* you" "**How**" with 6 data, is represented by deixis word "You oughta know by now *how* much I love you". "**than**" with 3 data, is represented by deixis word "I'll never ask for more *than* your love".

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that discourse deixis occurs from that lyric, the researcher found there are 37 data is represented in discourse deixis words "With" with 2 data, "So" with 3 data, "But" with 4 data, "Never" with 4 data, "This" with 1 data, "And" with 2 data, "For" with 12 data, "How" with 6 data, "than" with 3 data.

Continuing on the second research question, it is related to what types of dominant deixis are used in Shania Yan 'Nothing's Gonna Change My Love for You' lyric. This question has been answered also by using data collection in form of document. The table below shows type of dominant deixis that can be found from in song Shania Yan 'Nothing's Gonna Change My Love for You'. The finding and discussion of the research are explained below.

Table 1. Deixis types

No	Deixis Types	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Personal Deixis	80	60%
2.	Spatial Deixis	5	4%
3.	Temporal Deixis	17	13%
4.	Social Deixis	-	0%
5.	Discourse Deixis	31	23%
	Total	133	100%

From the table 1, it shows that the number of frequencies in types of deixis are personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and discourse deixis appear and the totally data is 133 data. Personal deixis appears 80 data with percentage 60%. Next is discourse deixis appears 31 data with percentage 23%, temporal deixis appears 17 data with percentage 13% and spatial deixis appears 5 data with percentage 4% in songs Shania Yan 'Nothing's Gonna Change My Love for You'. Finally, the most dominant types of deixis that appears in this song is person deixis.

Personal deixis becomes dominant because it can easily be found in the lyrics. The purpose is the singers use personal deixis words to express their identity precisely as a subject, object or possessive in the song and also about their relationship with other people as recipients in the song, moreover the singer tells their life, feelings and emotions. According to Lyons (1977), person deixis is used to identify people. Person deixis is with the role of participants in the conversation, such as speaker, and addressee. The singer talked about how her life would feel very lonely if the person that she loved was not by her side, that person not only refers to his partner, but also to his parents and friends. Apart from that, the singer tells on her feelings about how much she loves someone, and also explains her emotions in each of the lyrics. This statement is in accordance with one of the theories from (Sulong, 2016), persona deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis become dominantly because in Harris J's lyrics it conveys more about life, experiences, emotions and feelings that control one's self. He spoke about many things that have good moral values such as his good life for Allah, we must greet everyone, respect and praise Allah as God and Muhammad as his prophet, about his promise to his parents, celebrating holidays people in Islam. In addition, spatial deixis and temporal deixis are also used by singers to indicate the location and time of an event to the speaker in the song.

Therefore, the singer tried to display a message directed from herself to someone through the song by using several types of deixis such as person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis and discourse deixis. Apart from that, Shania Yan in her songs mostly conveys human feelings and emotions in the song lyrics. They talk about someone in this song reassuring his/her partner not to worry, the world might change, but he/she will always love and care for his/her partner. Therefore, the types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis and course deixis, always appear in every lyric of song.

Finally, the study concludes that using deixis will make it easier to describe personal functions, when, where that connects utterances with spatial and temporal relations and is useful for capturing the meaning of the intended reference, including who, where, and when the utterance was uttered in the lyrics of a song.

CONCLUSION

The researcher concluded that in the lyrics of Shania Yan's song "Nothing's Gonna Change My Love for you" several types of deixis are used, namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, time deixis and discourse deixis which always appear in every song lyric. In this study, not all types of deixis exist in every song lyric, one of which is social deixis which is not found in the lyrics. The type of deixis that appears most frequently in this song is personal deixis. Personal deixis appears in 80 data with a percentage of 60%. Furthermore, discourse deixis appears 31 data with a percentage of 23%, temporal deixis appears 17 data with a percentage of 13% and spatial deixis appears 5 data with a percentage of 4% in Shania Yan's song 'Nothing's Gonna Change My Love for You' lyric.

Dominant deixis that often appears, namely personal deixis, discourse deixis and temporal deixis, this is due to the personal deixis of words to express their identity appropriately as a subject, object or possessive in a song and also about their relationship with other people as recipients in the song, moreover the singers tell about their lives, feelings and emotions. then discourse deixis also often appears because the use of discourse deixis shows that the word has a relationship or connection with the previous text (Hutauruk, 2018). Finally, temporal deixis which often appears because the function of temporal deixis is to show the use of time in song lyrics. While spatial deixis doesn't used too much because the lyrics of the song do not tell much about places but tell more about a person, life, feelings and emotions. Therefore, the researcher notes that the use of deixis will make it easier to capture the meaning or message in the song lyrics which includes who, where, and when the utterance was said.

For other researchers who want to analyze deixis in song lyrics, the first thing they have to do is listen and read the song lyrics in depth. It is important to know the meaning of the lyrics carefully because people who are not in sync will have different interpretations of what the lyrics mean. In addition, the researcher advises readers and listeners to be careful of deixis references used in song lyrics.

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