

ANALYSIS DEIXIS IN SONG LYRICS OF FIRE ON FIRE BY SAM SMITH

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Abstract

Semantics learn linguistic meanings or meanings are internal, while pragmatics gain proficiency with the significance of speakers or implications in speakers and are outer corresponding to setting. The design of this research is Literature Review. Literature review the research that analyzes or surveys fundamentally information, thoughts, or discoveries contained in the assemblage of writing scholastically situated writing, as well as forming his hypothetical and strategic commitments to explicit points, The idea of this examination is expressive investigation, to be specific: customary disintegration of the information that has been gotten, then, at that point, given understanding and clarification with the goal that it tends to be seen well by the peruser. Deixis reflects the relationship between the structure of language and the context. Therefore, it helps users to understand the structure of the language and the context surrounds it. The term deixis refers to a class of linguistic expressions that are used to indicate elements 10 of the situational context, including the speech participants, the time and location of the current speech event. deixis found in "Fire on Fire" song lyrics by Sam Smith is 39. The deixis that mostly used by the writer is the pronoun deixis with the frequency (77%), place deixis (2%), discourse deixis (8%), and Social Deixis (8%). Through the findings of deixis above, it is concluded that deixis reflects the relationship between the structure of language and the context which cannot be separated and it must be communicated contextually and pragmatically.

Key words: Deixis Analysis, Song Lyric

INTRODUCTION

Semantics learn linguistic meanings are internal (Oktaviani, 2021), while pragmatics gain proficiency with the significance of speakers or implications in speakers and are outer corresponding to setting (Mandasari, 2020). As per (Erya & Pustika, 2021) Etymological semantics is an endeavor to elucidate the information on any speaker of a language, which permits that speaker to convey realities, sentiments, expectations and results of the creative mind to different speakers (Sedyastuti et al., 2021), and to comprehend what they impart to that person (Istiani & Puspita, 2020). As (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020) indicated by pragmatics ought to likewise deliberately represent expressions of normal language, while grammar represents conceptual designs of articulation kinds of such expressions (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021), and semantics for the importance and reference appointed to these articulations (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). He likewise adds that discourse acts or illocutionary acts; from a broad view of the term meaning (Fithratullah, 2019), the pragmatics subsequently additionally adds to the hypothesis of importance for expressions (Dharlie, 2021).

There are numerous conversations of semantics-pragmatics (EWK, 2018), for example, alluding articulation, deixis and definiteness, sense connection, character and similitude of

sense, sense connection, oppositeness and divergence of sense and equivocalness, discourse acts and occasions, participation and implicature, recommendation and entailments (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018), Amenability and association and talk and culture (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). From a portion of those conversation in semantics-pragmatics, in this scaled down research the scientist will just zero in on deixis conversation. Deixis itself is the absolute most clear manner (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018) by which the connection among language and setting is reflected in the designs of dialects themselves (Heaverly & EWK, 2020). As per (Qodriani, 2021) is a term utilized in phonetic hypothesis to subsume those elements of language which allude straightforwardly to the individual, locational, and transient qualities of the circumstance inside, which an expression happens and whose significance is comparative with that situation (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), I/you, here/there, this/that, presently/then (Suprayogi et al., 2021), at that point, are deictic (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021). As (Gulö, 2014) expressed that deixis worries on the translation of expressions relies upon the examination.

According to (Candra & Qodriani, 2019) it references by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extralinguistic context of the utterance, such as, who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker (Kardiansyah, 2021), or the current location in the discourse (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). The most obvious way to reflect the relationship between the structure of languages and contexts is through deixis (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). The term deixis refers to a class of linguistic expressions that are used to indicate elements of the situational context (Samanik, 2018), including the speech participants, the time and location of the current speech event (Oktaviani et al., 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Person deixis belongs to the semantic categories and refers to the encoding of the participants' role in the speech event (Journal et al., 2021), such as speaker, addressee, and others, in which the utterance in question is delivered (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). It can be seen as follows:

pronoun	singular	plural
First	I	We
Second	You	You
Third	She/he/it	They

From the table above, we know that "I" is the speaker, "You" is the addressee, and "She, He, It, We, and They" are the others (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). Person deixis can be functioned well if the participants know the role of the speakers, the situation, and the target of the utterance (Mulyasari & Putri, 2020). As (Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021) stated that the use of person deixis can be seen from the illustration like this. Joshua finds a paper on the street that says, "Do not meet her, okay!" After opening the paper, Joshua certainly does not know who to meet. Therefore, in the other words, a person deixis needs to be done if the participants have known the role of the speakers, the situation, and the target of the utterance (Amelia, 2021).

As (Setri & Setiawan, 2020) stated that time deixis deals with the encoding at temporal points of the spoken or written message. It is usually grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (Sari & Gulö, 2019), such as now, then, this week, this afternoon, yesterday, today, and many more (Fithratullah, 2021). In other words, time deixis refers to an expression that point to certain period when the utterances produced by the speaker. The examples of the time deixis can be seen as follows: - This year will be a great year. - Yesterday, they came to my house (Ahmad et al., 2021).

Place deixis deals with the encoding of special locations relative to the interlocutors in speech event. It depends on where the words uttered (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021). It is grammaticalized in adverbs of place such as “this (Plural: these) and here” for something near or close to the speaker, and “that (plural: those) and there” for something distal or close to the addressee. In the other words, place deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. The examples of place deixis can be seen as follows: - Josh is there. - This place is beautiful.

Discourse deixis encodes reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located in other words (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020), discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contains the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text (Woro Kasih et al., 2019). The deictic terms used by this deixis are “this” that refers to a forthcoming portion and “that” to a preceding portion. The examples of Discourse Deixis can be seen as follows: - I know you’ve already known that. - This is important, remember it!

Social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021). They show how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language.

There are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. They are:

- Relational social deixis
- Absolute social deixis

Relational social deixis is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. In English, relational social deixis may be a lexical items (e.g. my husband, teacher, cousin, etc), pronouns (you, her).

Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc.

METHOD

The design of this research is Literature Review. Literature review the research that analyzes or surveys fundamentally information, thoughts, or discoveries contained in the assemblage of writing scholastically situated writing, as well as forming his hypothetical and strategic commitments to explicit points, The idea of this examination is expressive investigation, to be specific: customary disintegration of the information that has been gotten, then, at that point, given understanding and clarification with the goal that it tends to be seen well by the peruser.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The types of Deixis used in *Song lyrics Fire on Fire by Sam Smith*

Table 1

Type of Deixis	Number of words	Percentage (%)
Pronoun	30	77
Time	-	-
Place	1	2
Discourse	3	8
Social	5	13
Total	39	100

Table 1 reveals that the total number of deixis found in song lyrics *Fire on Fire by Sam Smith* is 39. The deixis that mostly used in this story is the pronoun deixis with the frequency of 30 (77%). The following deixis is time deixis that appears (-%). The place deixis appears with the frequency of 1 (2%) while the discourse deixis appears with the frequency of 3 (8%). The final deixis that appears is social deixis with the frequency of 5 (13%).

Pronoun Deixis

Pronoun deixis that found in this song lyrics can be seen in table 1.1 as follows:

Types of pronoun deixis	Number of words
I	8
We	9
You	8
She	1
It	3
They	5
Total	30

Table 1.1 reveals that the total number of pronoun deixis found in the poem is 30. The dominant pronoun deixis type that is used is as first person & second person such as “We” (9), “I” (8) and “You” (8). The other types of pronoun deixis is as third person such as “It” (3), “She” (1), & “They” (1).

The examples of pronoun deixis can be seen as follows:

- My mother said *I'm* too romantic
- She said, "*You're* dancing in the movies"
- *I* almost started to believe her

Place Deixis

Place Deixis that found in this song lyrics can be seen in table 1.2 as follows:

Types of place deixis	Number of words
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There	1
Total	1

Table 1.2 reveals that total number of place deixis found is only 1. The place deixis is “There”

The examples of place deixis can be seen as follows:

- *There* you go, saving me from out of the crowd

Discourse Deixis

Discourse Deixis that found in this song lyrics can be seen in table 1.3 as follows:

Types of Discourse deixis	Number of words
That	2
This	1
Total	3

Table 1.3 reveals that total number of discourse deixis found in this song lyrics is 3. Those discourse deixis are that (2) and this (1).

The examples of discourse deixis can be seen as follows:

- Maybe it's all that I've been through

With this much desire, together, we're winners.

Social Deixis

Social Deixis that found in this poem can be seen in table 1.4 as follows:

Types of social deixis	Number of words
Her	1
You	4
Total	5

Table 1.4 reveals that total number of social deixis found in this song lyrics is 5. That discourse deixis Her You

The examples of social deixis can be seen as follows:

- I almost started to believe her
- Then I saw you and I knew

CONCLUSION

Deixis reflects the relationship between the structure of language and the context. Therefore, it helps users to understand the structure of the language and the context surrounds it. The term deixis refers to a class of linguistic expressions that are used to indicate elements 10 of the situational context, including the speech participants, the time and location of the current speech event. deixis found in “Fire on Fire” song lyrics by Sam Smith is 39. The deixis that mostly used by the writer is the pronoun deixis with the frequency (77%), place deixis (2%), discourse deixis (8%), and Social Deixis (8%). Through the findings of deixis above, it is concluded that deixis reflects the relationship between the structure of language and the context which cannot be separated and it must be communicated contextually and pragmatically.

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