

## DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE HEART ATTACK SONG LYRICS BY DEMI LOVATO

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### Abstract

This research is entitled deixis analysis in the heart attack song lyrics by Demi Lovato. The aims of the mini research is to analyze the kinds of deixis in the heart attack song lyric by demi lovat. Deixis comes from classical Greek *deiknunai*. It means to show or point out which involving to signify those components in the expression which for straightforwardly to the circumstance. The concentrate in this paper worries with the manner by which the analyst makes sense of he sorts of deixis and the prevailing deixis which utilized in this verse. Subjective examination was utilized as the technique for the exploration. The information used to finish this study is melody verses. From the information examination taken from this verse melody, the analyst found in this tune. From the information examination the specialist found there are three sorts of deixis, they are Individual deixis is utilized to highlight objects (it, these, those books), all pronouns (I, you, we), possessives (your, our, their), Spatial deixis used to highlight an area (here, there, near). Fleeting in dexicals are communicated in time adverbials like "presently, soon, of late, as of late, prior, today, tomorrow, yesterday" and the latter is Worldly deixis used to highlight a period (presently, then, one week from now, last month). At long last, the specialist trusts this examination will be valuable to hone the peruser in figuring out about deixis.

**Key words:** Deixis, pragmatics, song lyric

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### INTRODUCTION

Deixis is a word or expression (like this, that, these, those, presently, then, here) that focuses to the time, spot, or circumstance in which a speaker is talking (Sari & Putri, 2019). According to (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a) Deixis is communicated in English via individual pronouns, demonstratives, qualifiers, and tense (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b). As (Afrianto, 2017) stated that diexis is an expression which directly refer to substances like item, properties, situation and interaction. Close to that deixis is involved by speaker to alludes distinguish substances in etymology (Erya & Pustika, 2021). Deixis have five sorts (Kuswoyo et al., 2021), there are individual deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and talk diexis (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.). In the first place, Individual Deixis will be deixis which shows individual incorporate pronoun ( I, You, They, We, She, He, It, me them, us, him, her, mine, yours, hers, myself, yourself, herself, himself, ourselves, themselves, itself) (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021), possessive modifier ( my, your, our, their, his, her, its) (Puspita & Amelia, 2020), Action word expression (I like, You like, he like or she like ) (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019). Individual Diexis comprise of three classifications (Dharlie, 2021), there are first individual, second individual and third individual (Megawaty et al., 2021).

Spatial deixis will be deixis which demonstrates the area of certain spaces between the speaker and the audience (Heaverly & EWK, 2020). Spatial deixis is otherwise called

place deixis or locative articulations (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Spatial deictic word shows area in space comparative with the speaker (Arpiansah et al., 2021). The most fundamental spatial deictic words are verb modifiers (Qodriani, n.d.), to a great extent. Fleeting deixis is a deixis to highlight a period (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019a). According to (Kardiansyah, 2016) Fleeting deictic word demonstrates the planning of an occasion comparative with the hour of talking. It's utilized to find focuses or stretches on the time hub (Fithratullah, 2019), utilizing the snapshot of expression point (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018). The markers of time in deixis of time are presently, future, tomorrow, today, yesterday, then, at that point, and so on (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021).

According to (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021) social deixis is are articulations whose capability is to demonstrate the place of the referent on the sizes of economic wellbeing and closeness comparative with the speaker. The articulate arrangement of certain dialects likewise alluding syntactic data about the social personalities or connections of the members in the discussion (Mertania & Amelia, 2020).

Talk deixis allude to such matters as the utilization of the highlight the future talk components (Kuswoyo & Wahyudin, 2017). This exploration means to realize all deixis are found in the Heart Break tune verses (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). Ideally, this exploration can be a reference for additional examination, particularly the people who are intrigued to learn about deixis study (Setiawan et al., n.d.).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Deixis comes from traditional Greek *deiknunai*, it is implied "to show or bring up" (Ayu & Sari, 2021). (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020) expresses that deixis is really a specialized term (from Greek) and that signifies 'pointing' through language (Sacher-masoch, 2017). (Oktaviani et al., 2021) expressed that deixis implies unique things to various individuals. Consequently, that's what bouk examines deixis implies pointing by means of language (Puspita, 2021), and it is worried about the manners by which language encodes the elements of the setting of expression or discourse occasion (Samanik, 2019). In another word (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, n.d.) stated logical importance in lexical component and other linguistic which alludes to depict the capability of individual pronoun, time or then again spot like he, here, presently. Deixis is obviously a type of alluding that is attached to the speaker's unique circumstance (Prayoga & Utami, 2021). (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020) stated that the term deixis is additionally utilized in semantics capability of individual and illustrative pronouns, and of tense in syntactic and lexical elements . It implies that a word can be deixis in the event that the referent is traveling relies upon the speaker or general setting articulated that words (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021).

According to (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020) deixis is the area and ID of individuals, object, occasions, cycle and exercises which is being discussed or alluded to, according to the time, when the speaker says the expression (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019b), or when the listener hears it. It implies that deixis is a word, or articulation that the reference wolvles relying upon the personality of the speaker, time, place according to the expression.

According to (KUSWOYO et al., 2013) there is a deictic centre that consists of I, Here and Now. As a result, there are three main categories of deixis the first is Person deixis is used to point to objects (it, these, those books), allpronouns (I, you, we), possessives

(your, our, their). Person deixis concerns the person involved in an utterance, such as: the persons directly involved. e.g. the speaker and the addressed, the persons not directly involved e.g. those who hear the utterance but are not being directly addressed and the persons mentioned in the utterance. Thomas expressed that spatial deixis or spot deixis doesn't mean in segregation, it is just when you know where the speaker is standing or what the speaker is showing that it turns out to be really significant. Consequently, Levinson characterizes spatial deixis as "the encoding of spatial areas comparative with the area of members in the discourse occasion (Gulö, 2018). He adds that most language make us of two term framework. The possibility of speaker's pointing in space or time in request to draw the consideration of the recipient to it is essential to both spatial and transient deixis. They showed and closeness from the speaker, actual distance or vicinity, mental and mental distance or closeness, the last is Temporal deixis used highlight a period (presently, then, next week, last month) to decipher all these deictic articulations we should know which individual, general setting the speaker has as a top priority. Fleeting in dexicals are communicated in time adverbials like "presently, soon, of late, as of late, back, today, tomorrow, yesterday". There is an incredible distinction on what is near the speaker (this, here, presently) and what is far off (that, there, then). We can likewise acknowledge whether there is a development away from the speaker (go) or there is a development towards the speaker (come) (Gulö et al., 2021).

## METHOD

Design method that will be used in this researched by qualitative method. The author uses data in the form of lyrics of Heart Attack song by Demi Lovato to get the results of this research. In collecting the data the author chose lyrics to be analysed and mark it all. After that the researcher analyzed the data as follows: First, the researcher determined some words expressions that include in deictic expressions. Second, the researcher classified the deictic expressions that have been determined based on their criteria. 3. Third, the researcher analyzed the data based on the Cruse theory on deciding the types of deixis, namely: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. 4. Fourthly, the researcher interpreted and described the reference meaning of the deictic expression as the data based on the Cruse theory.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study is concerned with the analysis of deixis in Heart Attack song lyrics by Demi Lovato. The author found five kind of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse diexis from Heart Attack song. Those are the table of analysis about deixis

No	Lyrics	Type of Deixis					Meaning Deixis in Semantics
		Personal	Spatial	Temporal	Social	Discourse	
1	Puttin' my defences up	My					<b>My</b> as possessive pronoun from I as first person putting defence from something
2	'Cause I don't wanna fall	I				Cause	<b>I</b> as first person refers to the song writer don't want

	in love						falling in love. <b>Cause</b> as the reason why song writer defences up
3	If I ever did that, I think I'd have a heart attack	I	That				<b>I</b> as the first person did <b>That (deixis spatial)</b> refer to if the song writer fall in love, The writer have heart attack.
4	Never put my love out on the line	My					<b>My</b> as possessive pronoun from I as first person put love out on the line.
5	Never had trouble getting what I want	I					<b>I</b> as first person never had trouble as song writer want
6	But when it comes to you, I'm never good enough	It, You, I'm	When				<b>When</b> refers to the condition if <b>Iam</b> as the first person never good enough to face <b>you</b> as the second person
7	When I don't care, I can play 'em like a Ken doll	I, Ken doll	When		Em		<b>When</b> refer to condition when <b>I</b> as the first person don't care, The song writer can play em like <b>Ken doll</b> . <b>Em</b> refer to social deixis because em is slang language of them. <b>Ken doll</b> refers to third person that first person talk about.
8	Won't wash my hair, then make 'em bounce like a basketball	My			Em		<b>My</b> as possessive pronoun from I as first person won't wash hair then make em bounce like a basketball. <b>Em</b> refer to social deixis because

							em is slang language of them, and refers to song writer hair's.
9	But you make me wanna act like a girl	You, Me, Girl					in the lyrics we can see <b>You</b> as the second person make the song writer act like a girl
10	Paint my nails and wear high heels, yes you	My, You					From the lyrics the song writer paint her nail and wear high heels cause of second person.
11	Make me so nervous, that I just can't hold your hand	Me, I, Your					From the lyric the song writer or <b>I</b> can't hold the second person hand's cause of nervous.
12	You make me glow,	You, Me					From the lyric we can see the second person make the song writer look glow.
13	But I cover up, won't let it show,	I, It				But	But <b>I</b> as the first person cover up, won't let it show.
14	When you come around, I get paralyzed	You, I		When			<b>I</b> as the first person get paralyze, <b>When</b> as the temporal deixis and <b>You</b> as the second person around her.
15	And every time I try to be myself	I, My		Every time			<b>Every time</b> as the temporal deixis refer all the time the first person try to be herself
16	It's just not fair	It					From the lyrics <b>it</b> refers to the condition of the song writer face not fair
17	I gasp for	I					<b>I</b> as the first

	air						person gaps for air.
18	It feels so good, but you know it hurts	It, You, It					<b>It</b> refers to when the first person gaps for air, she feel good but it hurts.
19	The feelings got lost in my lungs	My	lungs				<b>My</b> as possessive pronoun from I as first person and <b>lungs</b> is the place where her feeling got lost (Spatial Deixis )
20	They're burning, I'd rather be numb	They, I					<b>They</b> as the third person burning <b>I</b> as the first person rather be numb
21	And there's no one else to blame		There				<b>There</b> as the spatial deixis show the place where no one else blame
22	I'm flying too close to the sun	I	Sun				<b>Sun</b> as the Spatial deixis, where <b>I</b> as the first person flying too close to there.
23	And I burst into flames	I	Flames				<b>I</b> as the first person burst into the <b>flames</b> as the spatial deixis.

From the table above, can be seen that type of Deixis that dominate in this song is Personal, Spatial, Temporal followed by Discourse Deixis and Spatial Deixis and the last Social deixis. There are 9 personal Deictic words my, I, it, you, ken doll, me, girl, your, and they. Where there are 3 deixis words for 1st person (I, My, me,), 2 deictic word for 2nd person (you and your), and 4 deictic words for 3rd persons (it, they, ken doll, and girl). While in Spatial deixis the author found 5 deixis, there are that, when, lungs, there sun and flames. For temporal deixis the author found 2 there are everytime and when. Then only 1 deixis words for social and 2 deixis for Discourse Deixis.

## CONCLUSION

From this research we can find about deixis in Heart Attack song lyrics by Demi Lovato. The data show that deixis that dominate in this song is Personal, Spatial, Temporal followed by Discourse Deixis and Spatial Deixis and the last Social deixis. There are 9 personal Deictic words my, I, it, you, ken doll, me, girl, your, and they. Where there are 3 deixis words for 1st person (I, My, me,), 2 deictic word for 2nd person (you and your), and

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