

## A Deixis and Definiteness Analysis of the Taylor Swift Song Lyrics for "All to Well"

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### Abstract

The purpose of the mini research is to analyze of deixis and definiteness analysis. the theory of George Yule (1996) and interpret the deixis reference meaning found in the song lyrics All To Well by Taylor Swift's. I chose this song as the subject of analysis because of the popularity of the song and also consisted of such deixis words and reference meanings. Therefore, the lyrics of As To Well can be analyzed using a pragmatic approach, mainly using the theory of George Yule (1996) about deixis analysis. definiteness is a semantic feature of noun phrases distinguishing between referents or entities that are identifiable in a given context definite noun phrases and entities which are not indefinite noun phrases. The study in this mini research concerns with the way in which the researcher explains the kinds of deixis, the meaning, why deixis and definiteness used in these song lyrics. In addition, this song is classified into three types of analysis based on their respective criteria. The results of this study indicate that the three types of deixis use the theory of George Yule (1996) such as person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis used in the lyrics of the song As To Well by Taylor Swift. The use of personal deixis shows participants in this song. Meanwhile, the spatial deixis shows the location and place of events of the participants. In addition, the temporal deixis shows the time of the speech event used in this song. In addition, the most dominant deixis is person deixis. Because, it tells about the moral value, experience and feelings of the speaker in his religious life.

**Key words:** All to Well, analysis, deixis and definitenes, Taylor Swift song,

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### INTRODUCTION

Language is a part of human's life because it functions as an instrument for communication with each other (Samanik, 2021), (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019). Language is more than a symbol (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). By using language, people can communicate with each other for many purposes (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2019b). The existence of language in a human community is a natural phenomenon (Kuswoyo & Indonesia, 2021). It can be used either written or spoken (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). The most obvious way to reflect the relationship between the structure of languages and contexts is through deixis (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020), (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021). Deixis cannot be fully understood without the additional contextual information (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). However language has two types such as written and spoken language (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). Spoken language from speak,

which is we can interact with another people and written language from our writing that can we can write own language by our style (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). Language is a part of literature and literature has semantic field (Journal et al., 2021), (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018). As we know that if learn about semantic we can know about pragmatics, deixis ,presupositionreferens, speech act and others.

Lyrics in music consist of words or sentences that have different grammatical functions and can be interpreted as discourse (Aguss et al., 2021), (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020). Usually discourse is more than just a message from the sender to the recipient and from the speaker to the listener (Aminatun, 2021), it first contains a long element of discourse and serious speech (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). By writing song lyrics, people easily show their feelings and emotions (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). Song lyrics vary in terms of textual meaning. In general song listeners have different interpretations to understand the meaning of songs (Suprayogi, Samanik, Novanti, et al., 2021). To understand meaning in the text, people must have semantic skills (Gulö, 2018). In most of this time linguistic theories, semantic analysis is important part of the linguist"s job.

According to (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) a deixis comes from classical Greek *deiknym*, "to show, point out". Hurford underline that deixis is word from a Greek word that means pointing (Kardiansyah, 2019a), (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). The elements of language that are so contextually bound are called deictic (Puspita, n.d.). In linguistics, deictic word is use to describe the function of person pronoun, time, demonstrative, and other grammatical, and lexical feature (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020) which is connecting the utterance with relation of space and time (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020). It means that a word can be deixis if the referent is nomadic depends on the speaker or time and place pronounced that words (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Gulö et al., 2021).

Definiteness is a feature of a noun phrase selected by a speaker to convey his assumption that the hearer will be able to identify the referent of the noun phrase (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), usually because it is the only thing of its kind in the context of the utterance, or because it is unique in the universe of discourse (Suprayogi, Samanik, & Chaniago, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). Definiteness means a notion that is strongly related to the pragmatic and semantic feature and closely associated with the usage of determiner (definite one) in a sentence (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019). It is used when the speaker

assumes that the hearer has understood which thing or someone is referred to (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Deixis consists of three categories; those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

- **Person Deixis**

Person deixis is the term of deixis to point to people. Person deixis is deixis with the role of participants in the conversation, such as speaker, spoken, and addressee.

- **Spatial Deixis**

Spatial deixis is deixis which indicates the location of some spaces between the speaker and the listener (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). Spatial deixis is also known as place deixis (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Spatial deixis is deixis which indicates the location of some spaces between the speaker and the listener, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated, manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs like here and there, and demonstrative adjective or determiners like this and that.

- **Temporal Deixis**

Temporal deixis is the term of deixis that used to point to a time (Asia & Samanik, 2018). Time deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech. In other word, time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal point; typically, this point is the moment of utterance (Fithratullah, 2021). It distinguishes between the moment of the utterance (coding/ time) and the moment of the reception (receiving time) (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018). The markers of time in deixis of time are now, tomorrow, today, yesterday.

### **There are 3 different kind of definitness ini English.**

- Proper name [Maria, Albert, Harry]
- Personal pronouns [she,he, it]
- Phrase introduced by a definite determiners [those , that, these, the, his, my , ...]

In this study, there are many expressions that the singer expresses through a song lyrics which sometimes focuses on the use of deixis (personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, dexis discourse) and the use of definiteness in the lyric All To Well song's by Taylor Swift.

## METHOD

The writers utilized library research techniques and subjective depiction. This study utilized a subjective methodology zeroing in on story understanding, portrayal, and examination. Subjective means examination dependent principally upon a constructivist viewpoint with respect to a singular's encounter that has been by and large or socially built. The information hotspot for this study was a speech of Obama's "Dream From My Father". Information assortment strategies were performed by exploring or perusing sources in books, the web, as well as in past exploration reports, and others. Most understudies can find their assets in the library, information on the main libraries, experience with the chapter by chapter guide and other reference works, about complex is surely a fundamental apparatus for pretty much every understudy of writing. The information examination procedure utilized in this study is clear investigation. To help this information, the specialists looked for important information from different sources. Information investigation is the methodical course of considering and orchestrating information from meetings, perceptions, and records by coordinating the information and concluding what is significant and which should be contemplated. also, make determinations that are straightforward.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Deixis in lyric "All To Well"

- "I walked through the door with you"

I, You (Person Deixis)

Door (Spatial Deixis)

„I“ as first person who walked through the door with „you“ as reference

- Left my scarf there at your sister's house

My, Your (Person Deixis)

There (Spatial Deixis)

„My“ as possessive pronoun from I as first person, show to left the scarf „there“ as location expression refer to the place at „your“ as third person sister“'s house.

- And **you** still got it in **your** drawer even **now**  
You, Your (Person Deixis)  
Now (Temporal Deixis)

“You” as third person refers to the hearer who still got that scarf in „your“ as possessive adjective drawer until „now“ refers to present tense.

- **We**’re singing in a car getting lost **Upstate**  
We (Person Deixis)  
Upstate (Spatial Deixis)

“We” as first person plural gives the impression between two people are singing in a car getting lost „upstate“ refers to place where they are go

- And **I** know it's long gone, and **that** magic ’s not **here** no more  
I (Person Deixis)  
That, Here (Spatial Deixis)

„I“ as first person who know it is long gone, and „that“ as demonstrative adjective refers to magic is not „here“ as shows the place more.

- Wind in **my** hair, I was **there**, I remember it all too well  
My, I (Person Deixis)  
There (Spatial Deixis)

„My“ as possessive adjectives from I refers to the speaker who have hair blown by wind, and „there“ show the location expression refer to the place.

- **You** tell me about your past thinking your **future**  
You, Me (Person Deixis)  
Future (Temporal Deixis)

In this lyric we can see how „you“ as second person or hearer tell that „me“ as the

speaker in past thinking is „your“ as possessive adjective from you „future“ is shows the temporal deixis.

- And I know it's long gone, and there was nothing else **I** could do  
I (Person Deixis)

„I“ as first person know that it all has long gone and nothing else can do.

- **Now you** mail back my things and I walk home alone  
Now (Temporal Deixis)  
You, My, I (Person Deixis)

„Now“ refers to time when „you“ as second person mail back my things. „My“ as possessive adjective from „I“ refer to the speaker who walks home alone.

- Back **before** you lost the one real thing **you**“ve ever known  
Before (Temporal Deixis)  
You (Person Deixis)

„Before“ as a temporal deixis expression to show the time where the song writer wants „you“ as a hearer or object to back.

### Definiteness in lyric “All To Well”

- I walked through **the door** with you, **the air** was cold

The word a express unspersific thing (in this Case Walked) and the word the express spesific thing (Door)

- **The autumn** leaves falling down like pieces into place
- And I can picture it after all **these days**
- And I know it's long gone, and **that magic's** not here no more
- Cause there we are again on **that little town street**

The word a express unspersific thing (in this We Are and Street) and the word the express spesific thing (little town)

- We're dancing round **the kitchen** in the refrigerator light

The word a express unspecific thing (in this Case Dancing) and the word the express spesific thing (Kitchen)

## CONCLUSION

The author has made a final conclusion to explain deixis and Definiteness. There are three types of deix found in Taylor's Song 'All to well 'Lyrics Swift are Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis. Person deixis serves to find out the role of participants in the song. Therefore using deixis will make listeners understand messages more easily. Person deixis, the one most used by songwriters, is the first person single 'me', because all the lyrics of this song tell about the life story of the author. Spatial deixis shows the location between the speaker and the listener, including the description of the local population and there and this and that demonstrative adjectives. Temporal deixis is used to refer to the time of occurrence relative to talk time, including adverbs like now, yesterday, tonight, the future. Therefore, the authors conclude that deixis is useful for describing personal functions, pronouns, time, demonstrative, lexical features that connect speech with relationships of space and time. In answering the research question, the author concludes that the deixis meaning can be analyzed semantically to find out how the meaning is substantive and how it influences the use of deixis for all lyrics. Analysis of song lyrics is multi-interpretative depending on the listener, or the singer of the song lyrics, the context of the song does not refer to one particular arrangement, and the participants. Therefore, the deixis found in the lyrics also varies without being specific to people or certain times.

We can summarize that topic has two main points about the sharpness of reference sentences giving clues to the listener in identifying references. We assume that the knowledge of identity (in this case you), the spatial location (in this case here) and the temporary location (in this case yesterday) of the speaker to identify the reference with respect to this origin.

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