

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section introduces the background of the research, questions of the research, research goals, limitation of the research, and key terms definition.

A. Background of the Study

Language is very important to human life in this world. It is used to establish meaningful communication between people (Nurhayati & Fitriana, 2018: 33). People can use the language to convey their thoughts. Language is used to establish meaningful communication between people. In other word, communication is the main function of language (Nurhayati and Yuwartatik, 2016). Nurhayati (2016) also stated that communication among human can be create from language learning. In communication, language is used to convey information and messages. Without the common knowledge and assumptions between the speaker and the audience, communication is impossible (Stubbs in Nurhayati et.al, 2006).

Despite the use of language to communicate, sometimes the speaker's words to the audience are ambiguous. According to Nurhayati (2018) English is an essential role in all aspect of life. In fact, English, sometimes difficult for the listener or speaker to understand who, when, and where the speaker is speaking. Speaking is an activity involves at least two people, those are the speaker and the listener (Lindsay and Knight, 2006 as cited in Nurhayati, 2019: 60). This situation may cause a communication problem. Here, context is important for the audience or the speaker to understand the

meaning of the speaker. Without context, it is difficult for the recipients to understand what the speaker means.

When the speaker and the listener misunderstand the meaning of words related to the context, both the speaker and the listener will have the biggest communication problem. If the listener knows the context, he or she can cleverly understand the meaning of the language. From this situation, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. When studying pragmatics, we study how to recognize the spoken or written form of the speaker.

Deixis can always be found in our daily communication or text. Deixis is a technical term (derived from Greek) and is one of the most basic operations we perform with words. It means “pointing” through language. Any language form used to accomplish this “pointing” is called a deictic expression. Based on Yule (1996) deixis is obviously a form of reference, which is related to the speaker’s context. The most basic distinction between deixis expression is “close to the speaker” and “away to the speaker”. In other word, deixis always need context to determine references. Traditionally, deixis consists of personal deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. According to Yule’s theory, deixis is divided into three categories, namely personal, place, and time deixis. In term of personal deixis, it divided into three divisions. Those are first person, second person, and third person. The place deixis is the location of the voice event. It contains demonstrative pronouns, such as (this and that), and demonstrative or positional phrase adverbs, such as (here and there). For

time deixis, it is related to the time event, including (now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, tonight, yesterday, and so on).

Levinson (1983) stated that the important thing is that no matter where the pragmatics or semantics boundary is drawn, deixis considers the encoding of many different aspects of the surround sound situation within the sound itself. Therefore, the discourse of natural language is directly “fixed” in the context.

Deixis is found not only in daily life, but also in literature (such as song lyric). Sometimes, the reader or the listener will find words that confuse the meaning. Going back to the previous explanation, if the reader or the listener understand the context, they can understand the meaning easily. As example, the researcher stated some lyric from Maroon 5’s song which contains some deixis in its lyric under title *Payphone* in *Overexposed* album below;

(1). *I’m **at the payphone** trying to call **home***

(2). *And in **our** time that **you** wasted*

(3). *I’ve wasted **my night***

(4). *Still stuck in **that time***

(5). *But even the sun sets **in paradise***

The bold words are the example of the deictic word. The researcher assumes there are still many deictic words exist in *Overexposed* album that could be found. However, in fact many listeners still find it difficult to determine the true meaning of those deictic words that used in those album. From the reason above, the researcher decided to conduct a study under title

A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Maroon 5 Overexposed Album which is expected to make the listener easier to know the true meaning of the lyric of the song.

There are several reasons why the researcher decided to analyze maroon 5 Overexposed Album. First, Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that has been the recipients of three Grammy Awards, three American Music awards, eight Billboard Music Awards, and even in 2004 they won World Music Awards for World Best New Group. Second, Maroon 5 Overexposed album reached number two on the Billboard 200 chart in June. The first two singles of this album (Payphone and One More Night) are both international pop songs, reaching two and one on Hot 100 charts respectively. In addition, there are many people who like the songs this album. According to data from International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), Overexposed was the tenth best-selling album in the world in 2012, with 2.2 million copies sold, and by 2012, about 3 million copies were sold. The researcher noticed that there are a lot of expressions of the deictic exist within the songs of Overexposed album. The researcher will investigate the kinds of deixis used in the song lyric and also analyze about what is the function of each deixis in the song lyrics.

Some previous researcher has conducted study about deixis. The first study was conducted by Fauziah (2015). This research dealt with pragmatic field. It analyzed the use of deixis and also the kinds of deixis in a movie script. The second study was conducted by Utami (2017). This research used qualitative approach. It analyzed about the types of deixis, the

references of deictic expressions, and discover about the most dominant deictic expression in a novel. Third, a study was conducted by Sholihah (2015). This study used qualitative research design which aim to identify deixis types and how the used of the deixis in the headline website. Fourth, Wati (2014) conducted a study which is used qualitative approach. The aims of this study were to explain the kinds of deixis, the meaning, and why deixis used in these songs. The last study was conducted by Amaliyah (2017). This research also used qualitative approach. It analyzed about the kinds of deixis and the kinds of references meaning in a song album.

There are some differences between this study and the previous studies mentioned above. The first three studies above had a different object to the researcher's study. The first study discussed about a deictic expression in a movie script, while this study discussed about deictic expression in a song album. The second study analyzed about deixis in a novel, which is far different to this study which is analyzed a music album. The third study focused on a headline website which is also far different to a music album. The last two studies indeed discussed the same object as this study, but this study concerns about the function of each deixis types used in song lyric, while those two studies did not analyze the purpose of each deixis types used in the song. After knowing the gap of these studies, the researcher hopes that this research can help to easily understand about the function of deixis and the function of the deixis itself.

B. Research Questions

This research has two research questions, those are;

1. What deixis types are used in the song lyrics of Maroon 5 Overexposed Album?
2. What are the functions of each deixis types in the song lyric of Maroon 5 Overexposed Album?

C. Objectives of the Study

According to above research questions, this research has some following objective, those are;

1. To find the deixis types used in the song lyrics of Maroon 5 Overexposed Album.
2. To find the function of each deixis types used in the song lyrics in Maroon 5 Overexposed Album.

D. Significances of the Study

The researcher has found the types of deixis also the function of each deixis. So, this research should be useful in both theory and practice. Theoretically, the positive things about this research are able to inform the reader about what kind of deixis used in the lyric of the songs, and how the function of the deixis used in the song lyrics. Practically, the researcher hopes that the result of this research able to help other researchers who are investigating the same topic. The researcher also hopes if this research able to be used as linguistic references which motivated them to more understand about linguistic, especially deixis. According to Nurhayati (2014)

motivation is the choice of a specific action, and the effort and perseverance put in it.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope and limitation of this study is on analyzing deixis on Maroon 5 Album. This research only focused on three kinds of deixis and their function. Since there are many albums which is belongs to Maroon 5, so, the researcher limits his study on the Album named Overexposed, which was released on June, 2012. It has 12 songs, those are “One More Night”, “Payphone”, “Daylight”, “Lucky Strike”, “The Man Who Never Lied”, “Love somebody”, “Ladykiller”, “Fortune Teller”, “Sad”, “Tickets”, “Doin’ Dirt”, “Beautiful Goodbye”. Therefore, this study focused to analyze deixis in those song lyrics.

F. Definition of Key Terms

There are some key terms used to understand the context of this research. The key terms are defined as follows:

1. Pragmatics

The study about the use of language in expressing what someone really means in particular situations, especially if the used words may have a different meaning.

2. Deixis

A technical term (from Greek) which means pointing via language (Yule, 1996).

3. Lyric

A written text of a song which has kind of meaning

4. Overexposed

Fourth album of Maroon 5 which was published on June 20, 2012 and consists of 2 songs