

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the research, formulation of research problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, the scope and limitation of the research, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of The Research

Music has an important role in human's identity and it is a basic instinct of human life. According to Nisa, Asi, & Sari (2020), music is not only to entertain people but it is also to show nationalities of people and it is as media for worshiping in some religions and culture activities. Natalia & Santoso (2020) explained that nowadays, music expresses language by using rhythm which is being liked by most of people in the world and it is also known as a system of communication with other people which using sounds to describe feeling, sense, idea, emotion, or thought beautifully. Saarikalio (2010) stated that music could influence mood and behavior because song lyrics can support someone to take a pleasant feeling and can be inspiration for life.

Each listener may have a different perception when interpreting song. Sometimes people who listen to song not only can understand the meaning of song lyrics itself, but also can understand the meaning of listener or singer means, (Purba in 2020). To listen and decode the message conveyed by the speaker, the listener must be active contribute knowledge from both linguistic and non-linguistic sources, (Nurhayati in 2010). Nisa, Asi, & Sari (2020) stated lyric expresses the song's contents that has a context to whom, it is conveyed, where it happens, why it is sung, and other things of context. Music has a certain meaning for listeners which depend on the experience, heard, and views. The listeners also need to understand the speaker's context. Therefore not all the words of song lyrics can be interpreted. In order to interpreted words, the listeners need a semantic insight of how word

is interpreted. Semantic tells about the internal meaning and focus of meaning in words and sentences (Palmer in 1976).

Nowadays, deixis is employed to resolve problem in misconceptions on the interpretation of song's contents. According to Saeed (2009), deixis refers to word expression by the speaker and it has reference categories that suit its needs in sentences or utterances. Deixis also indicates a word and phrase which related to objects, processes, attributes, and circumstances. Farahmand & Hatami (2012) aforesaid that traditionally, deixis divided into 3 types, the ones are spatial, temporal, and person deixis. Alan Cruse in (Nasution, Setiadi, & Ilza: 2018) stated that deixis has five types. Those are spatial, person, discourse, time, and social deixis.

There are several previous studies with same topic were done by some researchers. First research was carried out by Sitorus & Herman (2019). The result was that the deixis' types which found in song lyric "*You are the Reason*" by Calum Scott were person, spatial, and temporal deixis and the dominant was person deixis. Second research was carried out by Purba (2020). The result was that the deixis' types which found in the lyric song "*Salam Alaikum*" by Harris J were person, spatial, and temporal deixis. Third research was carried out by Natalia & Santoso (2020). The result was that the deixis' types which found in the song lyrics of "*King Dangdut*" by Rhoma Irama were person and spatial deixis and found of analyze about them are 101 words.

Another research about deixis was carried out by Thao & Herman (2020). The result was that the deixis' types which found in the song lyric from Celine Dion "*My Heart Will Go On*" were person, spatial or place, and time or temporal deixis. The next research was carried out by Saputra & Apsari (2021). The result was the deixis' types which found in song lyric "*I Want to Break Free*" by Queen was person, spatial, and temporal deixis and the dominant was person deixis. Last research was carried out by Karlina & Haryudin (2021). The result was that the deixis' types which found in the

song lyric “*Someone Like You*” by Adele were person, spatial, and temporal deixis and the dominant was person deixis.

There are shortcomings or limitations in previous research on deixis analysis in song lyric. First study was Sitorus & Herman (2019), focused on deixis’ types and the dominant that found in the lyrics song by using Cohen et al. theory. The technique of data analysis to find out the deixis’ types was listening to song and taking notes. The second study was Purba (2020), focused on dixis’ types and references meaning are revealed in song lyrics by using George Yule (1996) theory. The third was Natalia & Santoso (2020), focused on deixis’ types and the frequency that found in song lyrics in Indonesia language.

Another shortcomings or limitations in previous research on deixis analysis in song lyric was from Thao & Herman (2020), focused on deixis’ types and the dominant deixis found in song lyrics. The technique of data analysis was listening and reading song lyrics. The next was Saputra & Apsari (2021), focused on deixis’ types and the dominant that found in the lyrics song. The technique of data analysis was listening to song and taking notes. The last was Karlina & Haryudin (2021), focused on deixis’ types and the dominant that found in the lyrics song by using Cohen et al. theory (2008).

Reviewing the previous research by Sitorus & Herman (2019), Natalia & Santoso (2020), Thao & Herman (2020), Saputra & Apsari (2021), and Karlina & Haryudin (2021), the researcher found the gap that the previous researcher focused on the types, the dominant, and the frequency of found deixis in song lyrics. In fact, some listeners are still difficult to fix the definite meaning of deixis used in English song. Thus the researcher conducted a research and filled the gap regarding deixis analysis in song lyrics. This research took the aspect of the deixis’ types, the meaning semantically, and how deixis influences meaning of entire song lyrics.

The use of deixis might be determined effortlessly in English song. For example, the researcher states some lyrics from Niki's song which include deixis in its lyrics with title "*Every Summertime*" below:

"Every Summertime"

"And *I* swear the magnolias flashed a smile"

"And that's when *I* caught *me* hoping *you'd* stay a while"

The italic writings *I*, *you*, and *me* are examples of deixis. Those were a little example of deixis and the researcher assumes that still many deixis words left in the other songs in *Shang-Chi And The Legend Of The Ten Rings* album that could be found and the influence of using deixis for entire song lyrics meaning. The songs also contain some figurative languages. In fact, the listeners sometimes are still difficult in determining the exact meaning of deixis used in the English song especially in figurative language. This album was released in 2021 but some songs of the album have 5.1 Million viewers. This album is soundtrack in new movie of Marvel Studios, *Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings*. From the reason was explained above, the researcher conducted a research and filled the gap regarding deixis analysis in song lyrics entitled "***DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN SHANG-CHI AND THE LEGEND OF THE TEN RINGS ALBUM***". It facilitated hearer to understand the use and meaning of deixis in song lyrics easily.

B. Formulation of The Research Problem

Base on the background of the study, the research question can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of deixis are used and the meaning semantically in *Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings* album?

2. How does deixis influence the meaning of the entire song lyrics in *Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings album*?

C. Objective of The Research

Based on the research problems, the main objective of this research is to investigate:

1. The kinds of deixis are used and the meaning semantically in *Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings album*
2. The influence of deixis meaning of the entire song lyrics in *Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings album*

D. Significance of The Research

The researcher expected results of this study might give benefits both theoretically and practically for readers. This research theoretically was useful for future researchers who were interested in deixis analysis as additional information for next research. In particaly, the research could support some readers to more understand about kinds of deixis, meaning deixis semantically, and influence of using deixis for entire song lyrics meaning.

E. Scope and Limitation of The Research

This research focused on the types of deixis and the meaning semantically and how the use of deixis influenced the meaning of the entire song lyrics in *Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings album*. This data was taken from song lyrics in Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings album which consisted of five (5) English songs, released in 2021. The selected songs consisted of some figurative languages. Those songs were “*In The Dark*” by swae lee and jhene aiko, “*Every Summertime*” by NIKI, “*Never Gonna Come Down*” by Mark Tuan and Bibi, “*War With Heaven*” by Keshi, and “*Hot Soup*” by 88rising and Simu Liu.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding, the researcher presents the following definition of key terms.

1. Semantics

Semantic is branch of linguistics which concerns to internal meaning of sentence that focused on the text meaning itself such as word, phrase, and sentence meaning. It also could be called that the study of semantics is to understand the meaning of text itself.

2. Meaning

Meaning is representation of relationship between languages with world and it is an expression of using word or sentence that is depending on condition of using word or sentence.

3. Deixis

Deixis has reference categories that suit its needs in sentences or utterances that indicate a word or phrase and relate to objects, processes, attributes, and circumstances.

4. Song

Song is one of the ways to communicate with other people using sounds and to express a feeling, sense, idea, emotion, and thought.