

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the aspects related to literature as the basic support of the analysis. It is divided into review of related theory and previous study.

A. Review of Related Theories

In this sub-chapter covers the overview of semantics, meaning, deixis, and song lyric that used in analyzing the data.

1. Semantics

Some linguists have defined semantics based on their own concepts and principles. Lyons (1979) stated that semantics is basically clarified as analysis of meaning. Saeed (2009) added that semantics is study of words and sentences meaning. Semantics concern to common meaning and it is non situation specific meaning. Yule (2010) said that semantics is regulation of linguistic that concerns with words, phrases, and sentences meaning. Furthermore, Palmer (1976) defined semantics is terms used to analyze meaning. Based on the definitions of semantics explained above, semantics can be understood that it connected to internal meaning in word, phrase, and sentence that directed at meaning of text itself.

Semantic discusses about formal meaning that delivered by using words, phrases, or sentences of language. According to Yule (2010), semantic analysis attempts directing to the words meaning conventionally than what an individual speaker means on specific events. Nurhayati (2017) added semantic translation so far it must pay more attention to the aesthetic value, namely the beautiful and natural sound of the SL text, and sacrifice meaning if appropriate so that there is no assonance, pun or repeating jars in ready-made versions. Semantics is also known as study of meaning that is derived from speaker's intentions based on background in which utterances are made.

2. Meaning

Meaning is a subject of study that confers about semantics that talk about what the speaker interpret or mean in address of word or sentence. In oxford dictionary, meaning is idea of a sound, word, and sign. It connected between using languages with habit that was accepted by users so that the information could be related to users mutually. It is because in every region or every community, there must be a special language that can only be understood by residents of the area or by members of that community, (Nurhayati in 2016). Word or sentence's meaning is a demonstration of the use of word or sentence which depending on the users' situation of the using word or sentence. Lyons (1977) stated that examining meaning or providing meaning of word is to comprehend the relationship of meaning that makes the word different from other words. In other word, analyzing word or sentence meaning needs detail analysis of context speaking situation related to the elements of language situation such as the speaker and listener, speaking place, and discussing object in speaking.

3. Deixis

There are some deixis' definitions that have explained by expert. According to Saeed (2009), deixis points out the word of expression by the speaker. Deixis indicates a word or phrase that refers to objects, processes, attributes, and circumstances. Yule (2010) claimed that deixis are terms such as *here* or *there*, *this* or *that*, *now* or *then*, *yesterday* or *today*, and pronouns such as *I*, *your*, *him*, *she*, *their*, *it*, and *her*. Those are familiar as deictic expressions. Deixis is from the Greek which means "pointing" through language. Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013) stated deixis has a different meaning depends on speaker's situation when saying word or sentence. Wibowo & Naulfar (2018) added that deixis is related to some other word and phrase that have a recent contecxt that called deictic. Base on the explanation above, it can be stated that deixis indicates word that is not

only has function as a grammatical constituent but it also has a meaning depending on situation and deictic function.

Deixis contains reference categories in sentences or utterances that meet its purposes. Levinson (1983) stated that the deictic center consists of I, Here, and Now. It can be understood that there are three main categories of deixis that has been explained namely person deixis, place or spatial deixis, and time or temporal deixis. Yule (2010), Saeed (2009), and Farahmand & Hatami (2012) aforesaid that traditionally, deixis divided into 3 types. The three types include person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Alan Cruse in (Nasution, Setiadi, & Ilza: 2018) and Levinson (1983) added that There are 5 types of deixis. Those are person deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis, time deixis and social deixis. In this research, the researcher uses concept of Saeed's theory to analyzing deixis. These classes are stated in the following explanation.

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis shows the humans in communication. Person deixis refers to participant's role in context. It discusses about grammatical categories of people participated in an utterance that includes speaker, addressee, and referents which are neither speaker nor addressee. Then pronouns, possessive affixes of nouns, and agreement affixes of verbs are commonly used to communicate person deixis. According to Saeed (2009), the figures of person deixis can be known by pronouns such as a first person singular pronoun which is used to speaker, second person pronouns for addressee(s) and minimally, and a third person category for a category "neither-speaker-nor-addressee(s).

Table 1. Example of person deixis

	Pronouns	Possessive adjective	Verb inflection
1st person	I, mine, myself (<i>singular</i>)	My	I sing

	We, us, ourselves (<i>plural</i>)	Our	
2nd person	You, yours (<i>Singular/plural</i>)	Your	You sing
3rd person	They, themselves (<i>plural</i>)	Their	They sing
	She, herself, hers (<i>singular</i>)	Her	She sings
	He, himself, him (<i>singular</i>)	His	He sings
	It, itself (<i>singular</i>)	Its	

b. Place or Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis shows participants' location which is relevant to speech event or it could be location in space between the listener and the speaker, but it is relative to the speaker. Yule (2010) stated spatial deixis is concerned with the concept of distance. Saeed (2003) added that spatial deixis is the space around current speaker. Spatial deictic words are adverb like *here, there, these, those, that, this, go, and come*.

Spatial deixis has three types of adverb, those are (1) adverbs of place such as "here" and "there", (2) demonstrative adverb which refers to a person or thing, such as "this", "that", "these" and "those", (3) motion verbs which are another form of deixis, especially "come" and "go". Motion verbs are deictic when they are used to indicate movement towards or away from the speaker. For example, if person moves towards us, we can say "she comes" and if person moves away from us, we can say "she goes".

According to Saeed (2009), when the speaker and the addressee moved to other place, it can call the new place *here* and the original place *there*. Moreover, deciding place in spatial deixis is not always simplest confined in *here* and *there*, however additionally particular place, such as *in bathroom, in kitchen, in Landon, in solo river, in New York* and soon (Yule in 2010). In addition, a psychological proximity between the speaker and the referent can also be indicated by spatial deixis.

c. Time or Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis shows time of an event relative to participant when saying word or sentence. According to Yule (1996), temporal deixis is the time which is appropriate with the speaker's utterance and the time of the speaker. It is used to show the time by using moment or occasion of speaker's utterance such as *now*, *today*, *tomorrow*, *yesterday*, *then*, *tonight*, *an hour*, and etc. Huang (2007) stated a differentiation of time can be made between "non calendrical" and "calendrical" time units. Non calendrical unit refers to periods of measurement in relation to some fixed points of interest such as "now", "evening", "night", "fortnight" and so on, whereas calendrical unit refers to fixed length sequence of a naturally given time unit such as "July", "Sunday", and "this morning".

Temporal deixis concerns temporal points of time at when moment of utterance was spoken. According to Cruse in (Nasution, Setiadi, & Ilza: 2018), temporal deixis indicates time of event related to time of participant's speaking. As example, time "*now*" in utterance can represents time of speaker uttered, whereas the time can be intended to the past or future time. Time also could be distinguished to be three parts, namely time at which event time (ET), utterances time (UT), and reference time (RT). Those parts of time are known as tense, namely past tense, present tense, and future tense.

4. Song Lyric

Song may be one of ways to communicate with other people by utilizing sounds and to express a feeling, sense, idea, emotion, and thought. In the Merriam-Webster dictionary, song is a brief melodic and poetical composition of words and music. While lyric is one of people's expressions about something that they has been experienced, heard, and viewed that delivered through song lyric beautifully. Writing expressions

is a way of sharing someone privately about the meaning of writing to build own views on a topic (Nurhayati in 2016).

According to Cambridge dictionary third edition, lyric is the words of short poem which expresses the personal thoughts, emotion, and feeling of writer. In addition, in Literary Devices explained that a lyric is a group of verses and choruses that make up a full song or a brief non-narrative poetry. Some of the sentences in poetry are completely recognizable however some may be really unusual because some of them have an implication that may not be immediately special, (Nurhayati in 2020).

Base on the explanation above, it can be understood that song lyric represents writer's emotion, thoughts, and intention to describe their feelings when writing lyrics, the feelings can be love, happiness, sadness, struggle, facing problems, jealousy, and peace. Those emotions, thoughts, and feelings are to make communication which contain of verses and choruses to build up a complete song beautifully.

B. Previous Study

The researcher presents the previous researches that have topic about deixis analysis. There are some previous researchers who have researched and explored about deixis. So in this part, the researcher gave some similar researches relating to the deixis analysis.

The first research was carried out by Sitorus & Herman (2019). The research discussed about deixis in the lyric song "*You are the Reason*" by Calum Scott. This research is aimed at kinds of deixis and predominant deixis that found in the lyrics song by using Cohen et al. theory. The technique of data analysis to find out the kinds of deixis was listening to song and taking notes and to know the dominant of deixis, the researcher counted the deixis. The result was that the types of deixis which found in the lyric song "*You are the Reason*" by Calum Scott was person, spatial, and temporal deixis. The dominant deixis was person deixis, which contained of first person and second person deixis.

The second research was carried out by Purba (2020). The researcher discussed about deixis in the lyric song "*Salam Alaikum*" by Harris J. This research focused on the kinds of deixis and references meaning are revealed in song lyrics by using George Yule (1996) theory. The result was that the kinds of deixis which found in the lyric song "*Salam Alaikum*" by Harris J was person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The person deixis contained of first person, second person and third person deixis. Spatial deixis contained of spatial and proximal deixis. Temporal deixis contained of pure or specific time deictic and verb tense.

The third research was carried out by Natalia & Santoso (2020). This research focused on the kinds of deixis and the frequency of found deixis in song lyrics "*King Dangdut*" by Rhoma Irama. The result was that the kinds of deixis which found in the song lyrics of "*King Dangdut*" by Rhoma Irama were person and spatial deixis. The found of analyze about person deixis and spatial deixis is 101 words.

The fourth research was carried out by Thao & Herman (2020). This research is aimed at kinds and the dominant of deixis that found in the lyrics song "*My Heart Will Go On*" by Celine Dion. The technique of data analysis was listening to song and reading the lyrics and to know the dominant of deixis, the researcher counted the deixis. The result of this research was that there were three types of deixis which found in the lyrics song "*My Heart Will Go On*" by Celine Dion. Those are person spatial or place, and time or temporal deixis.

The fifth research was carried out by Saputra & Apsari (2021). This research is aimed at kinds and predominant of deixis that found in the lyrics song "*I Want to Break Free*" by Queen. The technique of data analysis to find out the kinds of deixis was listening to song and taking notes and to know the dominant of deixis, the researcher counted the deixis. The result was the kinds of deixis which found in the lyric song "*I Want to Break Free*" by Queen was person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The dominant

deixis was person deixis which contained of first person and second person deixis.

The last research was carried out by Karlina & Haryudin (2021). This research focused on the kinds of deixis and the dominant deixis that found in the lyrics song “*Someone Like You*” by Adele. This research used Cohen et al. theory (2008). The result was the kinds of deixis which found in the lyric song “*Someone Like You*” by Adele was was person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis and the dominant deixis was person deixis

The similarity to some previous researches by Sitorus & Herman (2019), Natalia & Santoso (2020), Thao & Herman (2020) and Saputra & Apsari (2021) is that those researches also about the types of deixis in song lyrics as object of research. Then, the difference of this research and the previous research is that this research focuses on finding the textual meaning of deixis and how the use of deixis influences the meaning of the entire song lyrics in “*Shang-Chi and the Legend of the Ten Rings*” album by using saeed’s theory.