AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS ON THE SONG LYRICS OF ED SHEERAN "DIVIDE" ALBUM

Cori Simbolon[1], Partohap Saut Raja Sihombing[2], Herman[3], Tiarma Intan Marpaung[4]

[1]An undergraduate student, English Education Department, Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan, Indonesia

[2,3,4]English Education Department, Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan, Indonesia

simbolon_cory@yahoo.com[1], partohap.sihombing@uhn.ac.id[2], herman@uhn.ac.id[3], tiarma.uhn.23@gmail.com[4]

ABSTRACT: This research is about an analysis of deixis used in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran "Divide" album. This research analyzed the types of deixis found on the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran "Divide" album and found the most dominant deixis used on the song lyrics. In conducting this research, the researchers used qualitative design with content analysis because the data were collected from document, in form of words and analysis of the written text or song lyrics. In using content analysis by qualitative research, the researchers analyzed the presence, meaning and relationship of such certain words, themes or concepts.

The researchers used four songs from Ed Sheeran "Divide" album to be analyzed based on the some types of deixis stated according to Buhler's theory (2011). In this research, there are some steps in collecting the data such as searching, reading the song lyrics, selecting or collecting the data, and then printing them all. After collecting the data, the research done some steps in analyzing the research such as underlying deixis that found on those song lyrics, classifying the deixis into each types of deixis, counting the types of deixis that found on the song lyrics, tabulating the frequency of each types of deixis, and then explaining the finding of the research.

This research finding showed that there were types of deixis found on the song lyrics. There are three types of deixis, namely person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis. The researchers calculated types of deixis found on each of lyrics. There are 148 person deixis (75.52%), 24 spatial deixis (12.24%), and 24 temporal deixis (12.24%). Thus, the most dominant of deixis found on the song lyrics is person deixis (75.52%).

Keywords: Analysis, Deixis, Lyric, song

I. Introduction

Language is a symbol of sound system which takes a role as an important aspect in human life as a means of communication to convey ideas, messages, intentions, and opinions to other peopleboth in spoken or written forms.

According to Marpaung (2019:51), language is a tool of communication that allows the people to share their ideas, to keep interacting in showing new ideas. On the other hand, language also functioned to express feelings, to communicate. Language also can be defined as a tool for social control. It can be concluded that language plays the most important thing to transfer and deliver the meaning to the hearer. To transfer it, well we know the name of verbal communication and written communication. Both of the kind of communication has their basic function of language tend to the need of the people to use the language in communication.

There are many languages that used by human, one of them is English. According to Mappiase and Johari (2014:113), English is one of the most widely language in the world. English becomes the most important language in the world, because almost people in every country in the world are use it to communicate and interact with others as well. The importance of English are found in every continent, and English has become the lingua franca in many fields, including business, politics, science, technology and entertainment. One example of entertainment media is music which is familiar in the society.

Music is a basic of human instinct, and also a daily basis human activity which is universally inspired with love and experience (Piragasm, 2013:124). Music has many components, one of them is lyrics. People are easy and like to show their feeling to someone else through song lyrics. Song lyrics describe the feelings, such as feeling happy, falling in love, broken heart, and others. In addition, each of song lyric can also give an inspiration and spirit for life. Therefore, when the people listen to the song lyric, sometimes they do not only try to apprehend the meaning of lyric itself, but also the meaning of the reader or speaker means. The study of speakers mean or speaker meaning is called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning as a communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistics forms and user of those forms (Yule, 2010:113). Thus, pragmatic is a study of the ability of the language user in combining and adapting sentence correctly (Yuliana, 2011:1). As the part of language which also means a study of language that involves the aspects in the outside of language, pragmatic has its own scope. According to Gazdar (1979) cited in Kholis (2015:114), pragmatic is the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspect of discourse structure.

Based on the explanation of the brief explanation of those studies in pragmatics, when the language focuses on how the hearer could response and answers explicitly the question of the questioner with some non literal word of answer, the study of pragmatic is divined as implicature. However, if the hearer can give a response with some additional meaning such as some assumptions, the study named as presupposition. Further, Levinson (2002:224) in Kholis (2015:115) stated a linguistic define other part of pragmatics namely speech acts that according to him, communication is not only a symbol, word or sentence but it is more appropriate to be called as the result of those which forms a behavior of speech act, which this is also studied in pragmatic. Another part of pragmatic is deixis could be meant as a condition in semantic which exist in a sentence or utterance in which only could be interpreted the reference with considering the context of speaking or sentence.

Deixis is one of the most basic things in technical term of utterances (Buchler, 2010:118). Deixis is a part of language which always present both in daily communication and in the text or discourse. As what Yule (2010:1) stated, "the technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances which means pointing is called deictic expression". Deixis is pointing location,

identification of people, objects, events, process, and activities which is being talked about or referred to, in relation to the time, when the speakers says the utterance and when the hearer hear it. In conclusion, deixis is to pointing people, time, event or process from the utterance or song lyrics. Deixis are words that are pointed at certain things, such as people, objects, place, or time.

In conducting this research, there are some problems that make the researchers would like to analyze this particular topic. They are: 1) the researchers found that the deictic is difficult enough to be understood by listener and sometimes the words could be ambiguous; 2) the researchers assumed that the use of deictic in song lyric is very important to avoid misunderstanding of getting message from the song lyrics;3) the researchers assumed that deixis show an important meaning which expressed by sentences cannot be understand, it can help the writers, the readers, listeners to understand more about the real meaning of the song lyrics; 4) the listeners still gets difficult in interpreting the deictic. The use of the same deixis word can refer to the different objects in a sentence or utterances. Hearers or addresses did not understand about what speaker means. Those problems are supported by an expert. According to Yule (2010:130-133), sometimes misunderstanding could be happen in the language users. That understanding related to deictic expression of the utterance or sentence. In order to understand about a deictic of utterance, reader or listeners should be able to identify the context of utterance". From those problems, the researchers would like to analyze an interpretation of deictic expression found in the song lyrics. The researchers saw that many people that do not know how to interpret a song lyrics, to understand what the singer means. Those problems are became a fundamental for conducting this research. Besides that, the researchers also found another problem that found in the previous research.

The previous research was conducted by Wati (2014) entitled "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's "Red" Album". The researchers used John I. theory and used descriptive qualitative method in which the data taken from listening and reading the song lyrics in the album. In the research, the researchers focused on a problem. The listeners sometimes still get difficult to determine the exact meanings of deictic are used in the song. The researchers said that people cannot be analyzed a text or sentences only based on the textual meaning (semantic), but also based on the contextual meaning (pragmatic). And sometimes, people are often to interpret a deictic expression based on the pragmatics. Then, the researchers analyzed deictic expression used in the song. From all the data analysis, the researchers found the types of deixis like person, spatial and temporal, and the most dominant deixis used is person deixis.

Based on the briefly explanation above, deictic expressions could be found in song lyric, like person, spatial, temporal. Each of the research has different result or findings. In the previous research, the dominant deictic expression used is person deixis. Furthermore, every song lyrics also have the different problem as the fundamental, different objects, different focus in conducting research. The focus of the research is types of dexis and dominant used in the song lyric. Therefore, the researchers are interested to carry out an analysis of deixis entitled **"An Analysis of Deixis on the Song Lyrics of EdSheeran's "Divide" Album".**

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Pragmatics
1. Definition of Pragmatics
Linguistics is the study of language that concerned with human language as universal part of human behavior and abilities. The branches of linguistics are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse

analysis, applied linguistics, stylistics, developmental linguistics, historical linguistics, language geography, evolutionary linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, clinical linguistics, neurolinguistics, biolinguistics, computational linguistics, etc. One of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that addresses the relationship between the context outside the language and the purpose of speech. Pragmatics focus on the science of the meaning of the language based on the context and the meaning will has different meaning when is stated in the different context. There are some experts that define what pragmatics is.

According to Gjergji (2015:139), pragmatics is study about aspects of meaning which are depends on context. Who uttered it, on what time, and where it is uttered. Context can be influenced to the meaning of an utterance, for example like, when a teacher ask to the student who came late "What time is it now?", it does not mean that the lecturer needs an answer about time, but it means the teacher want to know why the student came late. It can be concluded that pragmatics is the study about meaning of an utterance that related to the contextual meaning.

According to Thao & Herman (2020:24), pragmatics as a study of human language uses condition, which has a close relationship with the context of community or society. Pragmatics also may be defined as the science of language use (parole), or the discursive functions of language, including its contextual uniqueness and variability (irregularities). It means, people have to see the relationship between language and context and should know what the speaker's thoughts in uttered something. It can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in relation to the contexts involving how a speaker produces words to convey their intentions and how the listeners interpret it.

According to Grundy (2010:13), context can help readers or listeners to determine the meaning of what is said. Through context listeners or readers may interpret what the intended meaning of the language which is conveyed by speakers or writers. The listeners must have to know who addresses and what are the relationship between them, and when or where the communication was take place.

According to Yule (2010:127), there are four definitions for pragmatics according to the four areas that is concerned with. First, it is study of speaker meaning, that is, it is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It means, it has more to do with the analyzing of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Second, pragmatics is study of contextual meaning. It means, all the utterances are interpreted by the particular context and how the context influences what she/he said. It takes into consideration how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking about, to whom, where, when. Third, pragmatics is study of how more gets communicated than is said. It means how listeners (readers) can make inference about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. It explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. Fourth, pragmatics is study of expression of relative distance. It means pragmatics determines the choice between said and unsaid. Speakers determine how much need to be said according to how close or distant the listener is.

From the explanation above, the researchers concluded that pragmatics is the study of meaning of an utterances that looking at the context (who or where is said). By looking at the context, the reader or listener can interpreted what the speaker means.

2. The Scope of Pragmatics

According to Harlig (2013:69), pragmatics covers several scope, they are deixis, cooperative principles, implicature, presupposition, and speech act.

a) Cooperative Principle

According to Harlig (2013:69), cooperative principle is principles shared by participants in a conversation, which enables the conversation to be successful. Then, according to Leech (2011:48), the cooperative principle is the assumption of cooperation that is so pervasive on many occasions that it creates a conversation that can also be broken down into four types of maxims:

1) Maxim of Quality

    The maxim of quality requires the speakers to be truthful. They should not make statement for which they have no evidence

2) Maxim of Quantity

    The maxim of quantity emphasizes the importance of information. The information delivered by the speaker should be informative (neither too little, nor too much) to make sure that the conversation will be able to proceed.

3) Maxim of Relation

    This type of maxim forces the speaker to create a relevant statement which is related to the topic.

4) Maxim of Manner

    The maxim of manner is done by the speaker by creating a clear and brief statement. He or she also has to avoid absurdity and ambiguity of expressions.

b) Implicature

Implicature is a proposition that is based on the interpretation of language use and its context of communication in a bound that the participants can interpret the interpretation of an utterance and from what the speaker literally said. This relates with the speaker's meaning also because the listener will try to interpret based on the speaker's meaning.

c) Presupposition

Presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making speaker's utterance and not sentences having presupposition. Presupposition of a statement will remain the same constantly even when the statement negated. From this definition, the researchers can conclude that the speaker's meaning is the focus in this case. A presupposition must be mutually known or assumed by the speaker and addressee for the utterance to be considered appropriate in context.

d) Speech Act

People do not only produce utterance which contain grammatical structure and words when they speak, but also perform action through those utterances. Utterances that perform an action is generally called as speech act. According to Yule (2010:127), speech act performed the utterances of a sentence in general function of the meaning of the sentence. Speech act also called as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. When people have conversation, they not only produce the utterance but also perform action.

Then, according to Yule (2010:129), speech act can be divided into three types. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. First, Locutionary act is literal meaning of a sentence. In other word, locutionary act is the act of saying something. A locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Locutionary act also defined as act of what speaker says. The second is perlocutionary act.

Perlocutionary act refers to the effect this utterance has on the thoughts or action of the other person. The case perlocutionary is what speaker intends to communicate of what the speaker says. Simply, perlocutionary act can defined the expected effect of the speaker to the hearer with an utterance from the speaker. In word or an utterance, the speaker expects that the hearer will achieve an effect or respond from the utterances. The lastone is illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is the act of saying, utterance or the act of doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something as for as speech event was accurate considered.

B. Deixis
1. Definition of Deixis

Deixis is a branch of pragmatics. Deixis is a word that refers to another word. Deixis is important to be understood. According to Sitorus& Herman (2019:25), deixis is an identification of utterances that speaker uttered to the hearer based on the contextual meaning. It can be identify based on some stages, who speak to whom, where the utterance was uttered, and when the utterance was uttered. In the other words, deixis is a study to interpret the relation of situation with words, phrases and features are uttered in a sentence.

According to Yule(2010:129), deixis is one of the most basic elements that we discuss in the perspective of contextual interpretation of the utterances. Deixis is very important because through deixis we can know that an utterance can have the different meaning if the utterance uttered in the different time. It means, we must be interpret the utterance by looking at the situation, if not one of single mistake can make the error message and miscommunication. According to Grundy (2013:87), deixis is words or phrases that require contextual information to covey any meaning. Deixis also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of the context.

According to Buchler (2015:332), deixis means pointing that involves people, time, location between speakers and the situation or context. Context is reference from the utterance made from the speaker and the listener, the reason, the purpose, time, place of the conversation. Simply, context can be define is a situation of the communication. For example when conditions for the offering of condolences exist, but the speech act of condoling is what a speaker does within the situation. It means, context sometimes using gesture depends on the situation. Like, when someone sad, people can hug them, even though without saying words, but it has a meaning that it is going to be okay at the end.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers concluded that deixis refers to some another words or something else to understand the meaning of specific words and phrase in an utterance based on the context. Deixis is identification person, object, event, and activity that that is being spoken or refereed into space and time dimension. On the other hand, it means that every utterance can be connected with the time and place of utterance. An utterance can be different meaning in the different time. It concern about who is the speaker, the time or place of speaking, and the current location. Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being near speaker, or 'proximal terms', like this, here, now. Then, away from the speaker or 'distal terms' like 'there, that, then.

2. Types of Deixis

According to Buhler (2011:332), there are three types of deixis. They are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.
a) Person Deixis

Person deixis is the term of deixis that point to people. According to Buchler (2011:332), person deixis is related directly in the grammatical categories of person. The speaker can be different from the source of an utterance and the recipient is different from the targets and the hearer of the standers is different from the addressees or targets. Person deixis commonly expressed by pronouns, possessive affixes of nouns and agreement affixes verbs.

According to Hutauruk (2018:101), person deixis engages basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, these are known as third person. All of these, they come in singular and plural pronoun.

According to Buchler (2011:334), there are three basic in person deixis such as, personal pronoun (I), second person (You), and third person (She, he, it).

Table 1. Types of Person Deixis

Person	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I/Me/My	We/Us/Our
2nd Person	You/Your	You/Your
3rd Person	He/Him/His/She/Her	They/Them/Their

1) First person (I), is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (We, us, ourselves, our, ours)
2) Second person (You) is a deictic reference to a person or person identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, and yours.
3) Third person (He, she, it) is a deictic reference to a referent not identified as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to. For examples: he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself.

The researchers give some examples below based on the song from Ed Sheeran with the title **Eraser.** This lyric below was quoted from *https://www.google.com/search?q=lirik+lagu+eraser&aqs*
- First person : *I* was born inside a small town
- Second person : They kept me on the grind
- Third person : They kept me on the grind

b) Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is an expression of pointing a place or location which is relevant to the location of participant in a speech event. Spatial deixis also known as place deixis is concerned with the spatial location related to the utterance.

According to Yule (2010:13), place deixis is words or phrases that point a location, concern to the concept of distance, such as *'here, there, near that, this, that, those'*. Spatial deixis is where the relative location of people and thing is being indicated. Spatial deixis manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs, such as *here, there,* and demonstrative adjective, such as *that, this,* etc. Yule differentiated with two basic terms, such as: proximal which is near from speaker (*here, now*) and distal which away from speaker (*that, there, then*).

Same point of view with Buhler (2011:335), place or spatial deixisused to point to a location (here, there, close to). In every language the speaker sets up a frame of reference around himself. So, there is always a division of space around him and there is a division of time relative to his utterance. Spatial deixis also deals with proximal (close to speaker) or distal (close to addresses) dimension.

The term of *'here'* means relatively near from the speaker and the term of *'there'* means relatively away from the speaker. It concerns with the spatial locations relevant to the utterance. Spatial deixis manifests itself the principally in the form of locative adverbs such as '*here and there',* and demonstratives/determiner such as '*this, and that'.*

Then, according to Pangaribuan, Manik, & Pasaribu (2015:173), spatial diexis is deixis that point out to a place. The expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance. Examples of spatial deixis from modern English are: here, there, come, go bring, take this, that, etc. In spatial deixis is not only about the distance or the location but also the movement or away from the speaker. It is very important to realize that relatively closeness is contextually determined. Here represented an area less than square meter from the speaker is standing or it could be something must large. For example:

1) My mom is talking to Doli: "Come here, please!"
2) Doli request to Mr. Aryon : "Go there!"

Then, the determination of location in spatial deixis not only limited in *'here and there'* but also in specific location, such as in classroom, in Pematangsiantar, In Medan. According to Buchler (2011:336), the kind of deixis, known as spatial or space deixis is also associated with the adverbs 'here and there' and some uses of prepositions and the name of a place such as *in* or *on* (e.g in the bedroom, in the class). The researchers will give example from lyrics song of Ed Sheeran Album with title **"Happier".** This lyrics below was quoted from https://www.google.com/search?q=lirik+lagu+happier&oq

1) I will be waiting *here* for you
2) My Friends told me *one day* I would feel it too

From the explanation above, spatial deixis is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically. It may be that the truly pragmatic basis of spatial deixis is distance and location.

c) Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is the term of deixis that pointing a time. Temporal deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech event. It is refer to the expressions that deal with the time of speaking. Basically, there are three basic divisions of time they are, before the moment of utterance, at the moment of utterance, and after moment of utterance.

According to Hutauruk (2018:102), temporal or time deixis concerns with the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance is spoken. Temporal deixis is commonly grammatical zed in deictic adverb of time (like English *now and then, yesterday and this year*). In English, there are two basic forms of tenses. They are present and past tense. Present and past in time deixis (temporal diexis as Yule called) differentiate proximal and distal form (Yule, 2010:202).

1) I eat here *now*
2) I eat there *then*

When somebody uttered (a), it means that the deictic center is close to him or is considered proximal because he is still involved in a current situation at which he uttered the utterance or the situation is still in a progress. While, (b) is considered distal as the situation does not exist anymore.

According to Buhler (2011:336), temporal deixis used to point a time (now, then, next week, last month). In order to interpret all these deictic expression, we have to know which person, time, and place the speaker has in mind. Temporal deixis is the ultimation of reference to a participant role. As the first approximation the word, now can be defined as the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance containing now. It is important to distinguish the moment of utterance or coding time from moment of the reception or receiving time. The following examples of deictic expression of time namely, now, recently, tomorrow, last week, this time, two weeks, from now, on October, etc.

According to Buchler (2011:297), deictic forms of temporal deixis are usually expressed by adverbs of time, such as today, yesterday, now, then, which are single words that reflect the time of the utterances, and complex time adverbial which consist of a deictic modifier plus non-deictic measure word, such as last month, next year, this afternoon, last Monday, etc. Another expert who stated that temporal deixis concern the ways in which the time of the events referred to in an utterance (reference time-mine) interacts with the same of the utterance itself (encoding time-mine (Ivanova, 2016:333). Temporal deixis is pointing out at time. In temporal deixis, linguistic expressions depend for their interpretation on knowing the relevant utterance time.

C. Context
1. Definition of Context

Talking about pragmatics, deixis and references are related to the context. Pragmatics is the study about aspect of meaning which are depends on the context. In order to know and understand about an utterance and deictic words, the reader has to know the context.

Context is the basic factor to be able to interpret utterances and expressions. The most of important aspects of context are preceding and following utterances or expression, namely co-text. Then, immediate physical situation and the next is the wider situation which is include social and power relations and the last aspect is knowledge presumed shared between speaker and reader or hearer. Knowing the context of the utterances or sentences will help the hearer to understand the meaning of it because same utterances or sentences spoken or written in different context will yield different meaning. Therefore, learning the context will help the hearer to understand the meaning.

According to Yule(2010:148), context is an essential factor in the interpretation of utterances and expression. The meaning of an utterance requires a context. The role of context rages from disambiguating ambiguous expressions as in *we just got to the bank in time.* Through identification of referents (who is *he*, where is *there*, *in time* for what, in *he did not get there in time*)

Meaning and context are interrelated in a variety of situations. Successful communication cannot be achieved without the integration of meaning and context. To provide an accurate translation, translator and interpreter must carefully consider contexts. Inference, ambiguity and conventional signs are important factor to understand meaning and context. It is clear that meaning cannot be understood without knowing the context.

2. The Classification of Context

According to Lichao (2010:876), context is divided into the kinds of it as follows:

a) Linguistic Context

According to Lichao (2010:876) Linguistic context refers to the context within the discourse, relationship between the words, phrases, sentences, and even paragraphs. The researchers will take a word "Bachelor"

as an example. Surely, we cannot understand what the meaning of 'Doli is a bachelor' without the linguistic context to make clear the exact meaning of this word. Linguistic context can be explored from three aspects, co-text, deictic, and collocation.

b) Situational Context

According to Lichao (2010:877), situational context refers to the environment, time and place, etc, in which the discourse occurs, and also the relationship between the participants. This theory is traditionally approached through the concept of register, which helps to clarify the interrelationship of language with context by handling it under three basic headings, field, tenor and mode. Field refers to the ongoing activity. We may say field is the linguistics reflection of the purposive role of language user in the situation in which a text has occurred. Tenor refers to the kind of social relationship enacted in or by the discourse.

c) Cultural or Social Context

According to Lichao (2010:877), cultural context refers to the culture, customs and background of epoch in language communities in which the speakers participate. Language is a social phenomenon, and it is closely tied up with the social structure and value system of society. Language cannot avoid being influenced by all these factors like social role, social status, and age, etc. It can be concluded that cultural context is that part of context which relates utterances to the cultural awareness.

D. Song and Lyric
1. Definition of Song

According to Oxford pocket Dictionary (2011:412), song is short piece of music with words that sung. A song, as an art, is actually a form of spiritual exposition of the artist (the song writers). Song writers work hard to expose the aesthetic sense which will produce songs with good quality. Songs of good quality, needless to say, have some criteria, including having exquisite melody and harmony, and a will-balanced song theme, melody and texts.

Song is one of the familiar literatures in the listener's ear. Songs also can be described as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment. Song as a short rhyme or set of verses in music and aimed to be sung. Everyone enjoys song whether we realize or not, songs have become part of human's life. Songs appear almost every day in human's life whether it is accidentally or in purpose. Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. Song is a musical composition for the human voice that can be accompanied by musical instrument. Song is a short piece of music with word that is sung. According to Hamlan (2012:7) a song also is contained within song environment. A song can be signed by one or more person. The meaning of a song depends on each person. People give meaning depends on what the song reminds them.

The element of song is form. Form is a structure and design of composition. Musicians are committed to explore sound of varying pitch, duration, loudness, and timbre that will relate to the listener. Then another element of song is texture. Texture in music describes two areas of musical phenomena, such as melodic and harmonic relationship, the density of the simultaneous layering or different musical components.

2. Definition of Lyric

A lyric is poetry of expressing the writer's feeling. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. Human is being living in society always needs to communicate with other

people. People cannot live without language because it is really for communicate and convey information in life. Dealing with language and communication, by writing a song lyric, people are easy to show their feeling and emotion. Lyric is simply a word of song. The lyric roles not only as complement of song, but also as an important part of the musical element which determines the theme, character, and mission of the song. To know the sense of the song, we can feel the rhytm and melody, harmony and voices of the singer by singing the song.

According to Thao & Herman (2020:23), lyric is the words of songs which expressed feeling, thoughts of person who wrote it.Lyrics can be categorized as part of discourse. The song lyrics have variety of textual meanings. Generally, the listeners of the songs have different interpretation to understand the meaning of the song. Song is usual short piece of music with words which are sung. Lyrics song is to convey people's emotion and feeling to someone else through song's lyric. Indirectly, the lyric try to take the listener to the world created by his/her imagination and make listener thinks and reacts. In fact, song lyrics also give an inspiration for human's being life. Therefore, sometimes when the people listen to the song, they do not only try to apprehend the meaning of the lyric, but also the message from the author to the listener through lyrics.

People are interpreting the song lyrics in a variety of ways to find the message of the song. When interpreting the song lyrics, it is important to try to understand the conditions of the world as it set up and depicted within the song. There are many different ideas about how meaning can be represented in their interpretation. There are literally thousands of things, and they are different for each person. Their responses to the song lyrics might different.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that song lyric is the expression of itself and emotion of the writer's feelings. There are many genres of song such as pop, jazz, rock, etc. Song lyric can give messages to the listeners about what the writer want to share in his song. The song lyric vary in terms of textual meaning. Generally, the hearers of the songs have different interpretation to understand the meaning of the song. To understand the meaning in text, people must have semantics and pragmatic skills. In song lyric, the listener will not understand the song lyric meaning if the physical context is not clear.

3. Basic Elements of Song

According to Suharto (2010:27), there are some basic elements of song, such as:

a) Melody

Melody is one of the most basic elements of music. Melody is the tune of the song that someone sung or play. Melody is important because it is the part of a song that people will remember. This typically means that the melody is memorable, which should be the desired effect.

b) Chords

Chord is a collection of three or more tones that when played as simultaneously sounds like harmonious. Examples of other musical instruments that can play chords are guitar (acoustic and electrice), organ, electone.

c) Genre and Style

Genre is a group of music that has similarity with each other. A genre can be defined by music technique, style, context, and theme of music. For example, pop, jazz, rock, classical, etc.

d) Lyric

Lyric is person's expression about something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing their experiences, the song writer make it into

some words and language in order to create attraction and distinctiveness from the lyrics or poetry.

4. Types of Song

According to Suharto (2010:23), song can be divided into three types, such as:

a) Pop

Pop is the genre of popular music that produces the most hits. Songs that become hits almost always share certain feature that are sometimes called the pop-music formula. They have a good rhytm, a catchy melody, and are easy to remember and sing along to.

b) Jazz

Jazz is a music genre that originated in the African-American communities of New Orleans, United States. Jazz has all the elements that other music has. It has melody, harmony, and rhythm. But sets jazz apart is the cool thing called improvisation. There are many famous jazz Musicians in the world, such as Louis Armstrong, John Coltrance, Miles Davis, and others. In Indonesia, the famous jazz Musician areLesmana, Bubi Chen, MusMudjiono, and others.

c) Rock

Rock being one of the types of music that continues to grow up. Rock music is loved by many people. This music covered by combinations of variousof music and has been known in the world since 1940s. Rock mostly uses the electric guitar as a part of a rock group with bass guitar and drums.

III. Research Methodology

A.   Design of the Research

Based on the explanation in the previous chapter, the researchers used qualitative method because this research focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. Materials can include of textbooks, newspapers, magazines, papers, films, articles, song lyrics, etc. According to Ary (2010:424), the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. According to Creswell (2012:3), there are several different methods for conducting a qualitative research. Creswell recommended the following five: case study, grounded theory, ethnography, content analysis, and phenomenological.

In this research, the researchers used content analysis. According to Eriyanto (2010:114), content analysis a research design used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data: regulation text, literary text, song text/lyric, comic text, newspaper, magazine, etc. Content analysis also described as the scientific study of content of communication. It is the study of the content with reference to the meanings, contexts, and intentions contained in texts. This research was an analysis of deixis and found the types of deixis and dominant used in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran Album.

B. Source of Data

The data source of this research was song lyrics of Ed Sheeran 'Divide' Album (2017). This album consists of sixteen songs and those songs were taken

from internet. In this research, the researchers chose song lyrics of Ed Sheeran Album as an object to be analyzed. The titles of the song in 'Divide' Album were: dive, shape of you, perfect and happier. There were some reasons why the researchers chose those song lyrics, 1) the researchers have made preliminary observation on the five song lyrics. There are many deixis words found in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran Divide Album and it cannot be understand clearly; 2) the song lyrics were never be researched yet; 3) the focus of research was beneficial for restrictions on objects research that was appointed. Another reason is the researchers were not trapped on the numbers of the data obtained and the determination of focus research aims to limit qualitative studies while limiting research to choose which relevant data and which data were not relevant. The data in this research was related with the deictic expression that found in the song lyrics.

C. Instrument of Research

Instruments tools facilities were used by the researchers in order to collect the data. Instruments make the researchers do the research as easily, clearly, completely and systematically. The instrument of this research was research herself. According to Krippendorf (2010:114), in qualitative research the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data. Therefore, the researchers were the primary instrument. The researchers as human instrument searched the data from the song lyrics, collected the data, analyzed the data and made the conclusion of the research. The document of song lyrics of Ed Sheeran "Divide" Album is the second instrument. The researchers directly observed the data from the song lyric. According to Wikipedia, the album was released on 3 March 2017 through Asylum Records and Atlantic Records. The singles of the album are castle on the hill, shape of you, perfect. The three songs are about love and relationship. The researchers observed the data from the song lyric. Besides that, the researchers also need another media in collecting the data, such as: note books, pens, dictionary, text books, laptop, mobile phone, etc.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researchers used library research. Library research is a method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list. In this research, there were some techniques used to collect the data such as observed the song texts and identified the deixis that exist in the song texts. The technique of data collections were consists of several steps as follows:
1. Searching Ed Sheeran's song lyrics
2. Reading the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran
3. Selecting the and collecting the data
4. Printing and collecting them all

The type of the data from this research is text. In this research, the researchers divided the lyrics into some text. There are five songs by Ed Sheeran "Divide" Album. The amount of data taken by researchers is 17 texts and it will be analyzed in chapter 4.

1. **Happier-Ed Sheeran**
   Stanza 1
   Walking down 29th and the park I saw you in another's arms. Only a month we've been apart, you look happier. Saw you walk inside a bar. He said something to make you laugh.

   Stanza 2

I saw that both your smiles were twice as wide as ours. Yeah, you look happier you do. Ain't nobody love you like I hurt you. But ain't nobody love you like I do.

Stanza 3

Promise that I will not take it personal, baby if you are moving on with someone new. Cause baby you look happier, you do. My friends told me one day I'll feel it too and until then I'll smile to hide the truth.

Stanza 4

But, I know I was happier with you, sat on the corner of the room. Everything is reminding me of you. Nursing an empty bottle and telling myself you are happier. Aren't you?

2. **Shape of You-Ed Sheeran**
Stanza 1

The club isn't the best place to find a lover so the bar is where I go. Me and my friends at the table doing shots, drinking fast and then we talk slow. Come over and start up a conversation with just me. And trust me I'll give it a chance now.

Stanza 2

Take my hand, stop put van the man on the juke box. And then we start to dance, and now I'm singing. Girl, you know I want your love. Your love was handmade for somebody like me. Come on now, follow my lead. I may be crazy, don't mind me.

Stanza 3

Say boy, let's not talk too much. Grab on my waist and put that body on me. Come on follow my lead. I'm in love with the shape of you. We push and pull like a magnet do, although my heart is falling too. I'm in love with your body.

Stanza 4

Last night you were in my room, and now my bedsheets smell like you. Everyday discovering something brand you. I'm in love with your body. Come on baby, I'm in love with your body, I'm in love with the shape of you.

3. **Perfect-Ed Sheeran**
Stanza 1

I found a love for me. Darling, you just dive right in and follow my lead. Well, I found a girl, beautiful and sweet. I never knew you are the someone waiting for me. Cause we were just kids when we fell in love, not knowing what it was.

Stanza 2

I will not give you up this time. Darling, just kiss me slow, your heart is all I own. And in your eyes you are holding mine. Baby, I'm dancing in the dark with you between my arms, barefoot on the grass.

Stanza 3

We're listening to our favorite song. When you said you looked a mess, I whispered underneath my breath. But, you heard it, darling you look perfect tonight.

Stanza 4

Well I found a woman stronger than anyone I know. She share my dreams, I hope that someday I'll share her home. I found a love to carry more than just my secrets, to carry love, to carry children of our own.

Stanza 5

We are still kids, but we're so in love, fighting against all odds. I know we'll be alright this time. Darling you just hold my hand, be my girls. I'll be your man, I see my future in your eyes.

4. Dive-Ed Sheeran

Stanza 1

Maybe I came on too strong, maybe I waited too long, maybe I played my cards wrong, oh just a little bit wrong. Baby, I apologize for it. I could fall or I could fly. Here in your aeroplane, and I could live, I could die. Hanging on the words you say, and I've been known to give my all and jumping in harder that.

Stanza 2

Ten thousand rocks on the lake. So don't call me baby unless you mean it. Don't tell me you need me if you don't believe it. So let me know the truth before I dive right into you. So don't call me baby unless you mean it, and don't tell me you need me if you don't believe it.

Stanza 3

You're a mystery. I have travelled the world, there's no other girl like you. No one, what's your history? Do you have a tendency to lead some people on? Cause I heard you do. I could fall or I could fly.

Stanza 4

Here in your aeroplane and I could live, I could die. Hanging on the words you say. And I've been known to give my all and lie awake, everyday don't know how much I take.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis was an important segment in the research. Data analysis is a process whereby researchers make search and arrange it in order to enhance their knowledge of the data and to present what they learned to others (James, 2010:224). In this research, the researchers analyzed the song lyrics based on the data. The data was analyzed according to Buchler's theory. Buchler (2011:332) stated that there are some types of deixis. They were person, temporal and spatial deixis. In this research, the researchers used an album namely Divide Album from Ed Sheeran. The researchers analyzed and interpreted the data and it could be concluded easily. In analyzing the data, the researchers applied the following steps:

1. Underlying deixis from the song lyrics
2. Classifying the deixis into types of deixis(person deixis, temporal deixis and spatial deixis).
3. Counting the types of deixis used in song lyrics
4. Tabulating the frequency of each kinds of deixis
5. Explaining the finding of the research

F. Triangulation

In achieving credibility was used to ensure the correctness of the data. In achieving credibility, this research used triangulation techniques. Triangulation was an important concept regarding data analysis for a research (Fusch, 2015:21). The importance of triangulation cannot be underestimated to ensure reliability and validity of the data and results. In data collection techniques, triangulation is defined as data collection techniques that combined from various data collection and techniques and data source that has been there. Triangulation could be build the research and strength of each type of data collection.

According to Denzin (1970:224) cited in Fusch (2018:22), identified four basic types of triangulation, they were: data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation and methodology triangulation.

In this research, the researchers chose the data triangulation. This research was collected several song lyrics as a source data. Besides, the researchers collected the data by using documentation which could provide evidence if the data was proper to be used as a subject of research. Data triangulation involves used different sources of information in order to increase the validity of a study. There were two other data collection methods to be used in the data triangulation. The first was researchers' observation and the second is the use of archival data, such as pre-existing documents, photographs, emails, text, audios, video. The researchers took the data from the archival data or exist data, it is form a song lyrics of Ed Sheeran divide album and it was taken from internet.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

After analyzing the use of deixis that found on the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran "Divide" album, the researchers found that:

1. There are three types of deixis found on the song lyrics of "Divide" album, they are personal I, you, she, he, it, we, my, your, our (70.96%), temporal deixis now, then, a thousand, last night, every day, one week, hours, future, time, someday, tonight (11.76%) and spatial deixis at the bar, at the room, in, on, home, underneath (17.28%).
2. The most dominant are used in those four songs lyrics of "Divide" album is personal deixis (70.96%). Based on the the analysis, the detail explanation will be presented into a table and chart below:

Table 1. Amount Frequency of all types of deixis in song lyrics of "Divide" Album

No	Song Lyrics Title	Types of Deixis			Total Frequency of Each Deixis Types Found in Ed Sheeran "Divide" album
		Personal	Spatial	Temporal	
1.	Happier	38	4	4	46
2.	Perfect	69	18	10	97
3.	Dive	33	7	2	42
4.	Shape of	53	18	16	87

	You				
Frequency of Each Deixis Types Found		193	47	32	272
The Percentage		70.96%	17.28%	11.76%	100%

After classified, calculated and percentaged the deixis types that found on the "Divide" album, the researchers drew a chart, so that the other reader or researchers can see and understand which one is the dominant deixis used on the "Divide" album. Here is the chart below:
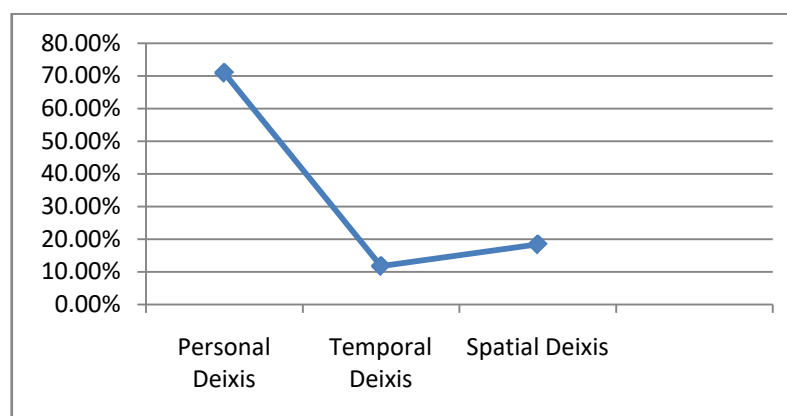

Chart 1. Percentage of all deixis types in "Divide" Album

Based on the chart 1 above, the researchers conclude that the most deixis types used in those four song lyrics (Perfect, shape of you, happier and dive) is personal deixis. It is because in those songs tells about love feeling of the singer. The singer revealed his feeling in song lyrics so that is why the most dominant deixis used on those songs is personal deixis. Based on those songs, there are many people who interested to listens those songs. Therefore, the researchers also make a note that using deixis will make easy to describe the function of personal, pronoun, location or distance, past or present or future time which are connecting the utterance with the relation of space and time also useful to catch the reference meaning that include who, where, and when the speakers' utterance was uttered.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing and classifying the data above, the researchers would like to make discussion clearly about deixis. Deixis is the study to interpret the relation of situation with words, phrases and features are uttered. Deixis are words that are pointing at certain things such as people, objects, place or time like you, here, there, now, then, last night. Deixis is used to know who uttered an utterance, when the utterance was uttered, where the utterance was uttered. Deixis could help the readers or listeners to understand what the speaker means, what the utterance refers to. Deixis could be found in a speech event, in song lyrics, text, discourse, etc. However, in fact the listeners get difficult in understanding or determining the exact meaning of deixis used on those song lyrics. Most of the meaning of deixis only can be understood by looking at linguistics markers, to pointing specific things. To avoid any misunderstanding between readers or listeners, the readers have to know the context and topic in order to be able to follow up in a song. Sometimes, song lyric always used the same deictic word. Further, many of them also have difficulties in understanding to use and to interpret the meaning of deixis.

After classifying and analyzing the song lyrics, the researchers concluded that the most dominant deixis found in the song lyric is person deixis because it tells about love feeling to his girlfriend or a women who he love so much. So, that the use of personal deixis type are more often used than others. Moreover, Yulan (2012) also investigated deixis in song lyric. In the research, there are some types of deixis found such as spatial deixis, temporal deixis and discourse deixis. The result of the research showed that the most dominant deixis found in the Maher Zain album is person deixis. The researchers found there are some differences of this research with Yulan's research. It is the object of researches. The object of this research is "Divide" album that sung by Ed Sheeran, meanwhile Yulan was analyzed the types of deixis on the song lyrics of Maher Zain. Besides that, the researchers also found another difference, like both of the researchers used the different theory. Yulan used theory of Yule (1996), meanwhile this research used theory of Buhler (2011). In both the researches, the researchers also found similarities. It can be seen from the object of the research. Both the researchers used the same object to be analyzed, it is analyzed the song lyrics.

V. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and classifying the types of deixis, the researchers would like to draw some conclusion such as:

1. Based on the discussion above, the researchers conclude that the lyrics of Ed Sheeran "Divide" album use all types of deixis from Buhler (2011) theory which are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. In the "Divide" album song lyrics, person deixis divided into three parts, namely first person, second person, and third person. Furthermore, the other types of deixis are spatial and temporal deixis also found in the "Divide" album. From the result that has been analyzed, the researchers identified the types of deixis used in the song lyric of Ed Sheeran "Divide" album, there were three types of deixis according to Buhler's theory. In this research, the researchers found that there are some types deixis used on the song lyric of Ed Sheeran "Divide" album.

2. From the data analysis done by the researchers, there were 272 deictic from 4 songs, which also contained three types of deixis, those are 193 in person deixis as the most types used in the song lyrics. Meanwhile, the frequency of spatial deixis is 47 words and temporal deixisis 32. Here, the researcher percentage the result of each deixis types found on the song lyrics. The percentage of person deixis is 75.52%, temporal deixis is 12.24% and spatial deixis is 12.24%. Thus, from the data percentage, it can be concluded that the most dominant used in those song lyrics is person deixis (75.52%).

REFERENCES

Ali. Y. 2012. "A Person Deixis Analysis of Song Lyric in Maher Zain's Album".*Thesis.* Gorontalo: Universitas Negeri Garantalo .

Amberg, J. S., & Vause, D. J. 2012. *American English: History, structure, and usage* .Cambridge: Cambridge University Press .

Buhler, K. 2011. *Theory of Language: The Representational Function of Language,* . Cambridge University Press .

Creswell, J. W. 2012. *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Qualitative and Quantitative Research.* Boston: Pearson Education Inc.

Fusch. 2018. Revisting Triangulation in Qualitative Research. *Journal of Social Change.* Vol. 10. p. 126-177

Gjergji, S. 2015. A Pragmatic Analyses of the Use of Types of Deixis in Poetry and Songs of the Author of Ismail Kadare and Complexity to the pragmatic process.*Academicus : International Scientific Journal* .Vol. 2 p. 134-146

Grundy. 2010. *Doing Pragmatics* .UK: Hodder Education .

Hamlan, K. 2012. *The Song Package.* Boston: Free Software Foundation.

Harlig, K. B. 2013. *Developing L2 Pragmatics* . Wiley Library . Department of Second Language Studies, Indiana University.

Hasanah, U. 2016.Pragmatic Study on Deixis in the Song Lyrics of Harris J'S "Salam"Album.*Thesis.* Malang: State Islamic University Maulana Malang.

Herman. 2015. Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention.ANED.*Vol. 2 p. 29-36

Hutahuruk, B. S. 2018. Stylistic Analysis of Deictic Expressions Used on EFL Written Essay Grade III At Enlgish Department at FKIP UHN Pematangsiantar .*Journal of English Language and Culture* .

Kholis, N. 2015. *Deixis Analysis of the Good Dinosour Movie.* Kuala Lumpur: Indonesian School.

Krippendrof, K. 2010. *Content Analysis: An Introduction to the Methodology. University of Pensylvania.* London: Sage Publication.

Lestari, W. 2015. The Study of Deixis in Song Lyrics of Bruno Mars' Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album.*Thesis.* Surabaya: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Lichao. 2010. The Role of Context . *Journal of Language Teaching and Research* , 876-879.Vol. 1. p. 876-890

Mappiasse, S., Johari. A. 2014.*"*Evaluation of English as a Foreign Language and Its Curriculum in Indonesia". *Journal Articles.* Vol.7 p.113-122

Marpaung, T. I. 2019. Politeness Strategy AmongTeachers and Students in EFL Classroom .*Journal of Humanities and Social Science.* Vol. 24 p. 51-55

Pangaribuan, R., Manik, S., and Pasaribu, T. 2013. Deixis Used on Business Brochures Text: Pragmatic Study. *International Journal of English Linguistics.* Vol 5. P. 171-177

Piragasm, G. A. 2013. Music Appreciation and Self-Actualization. *Journal Social and Behavioral Science.* Vol 9. p. 124-132

Pasaribu, B., Herman, & Hutahaean, D. T. 2020. Student's Difficulties in Translating Narrative Text from English into Indonesia at Grade VIII of

SMP Negeri 9 Pematangsiantar. Acitya: *Journal of Teaching & Education.* Vol. 3. p.12-18

Santosa. 2012. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Kebahasaan.* Draf Buku Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sebelas Maret

Sitorus, E., and Herman. 2019. A Deixis analysis of song lyrics in Column Scott "You are the Reason". *International Journal of Science and Qualitative Analysis,* Vol 5. p. 24-28

Suharto. 2010. A Stress Analysis of English Song Lyrics. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research* , 876-879.

Thao, N. V., and Herman. 2020. An Analysis of Deixis to Song Lyrics "My Heart Will Go On" by Celine Dion .*Journal Communication and Linguistics Studies.* Vol 2. p. 23-26.

Yule, Geroge. 2010. *The Study of Language: 4th Ed.* New York*:* Cambridge: University Press.

Wati, D. R. 2014. *A Deixis analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's Red Album* . Thesis. Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah .