

Deixis Analysis in Disney's Song

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are to find out the use of five types of deixis on Disney's song. The researcher chooses three songs, there are A Whole New World as a soundtrack of Alladin, Let it Go as a soundtrack of Frozen film and I See the Light as a soundtrack of Tangled. This paper used the qualitative method. The researcher used data collected by listening to the songs and reading the lyrics, then she looked for the script of the lyrics of Disney songs on the internet then analyzed them. After collecting the data, she analyzed the result of this research that not all songs of Disney used five types of deixis. There are personal social, place, time, and discourse deixis. From three songs she just found two songs that used all of the types of deixis. There are in the song A Whole New World and Let it Go. In A Whole New World, there were found 39 words of deixis. In the song Let it Go it is found 42 words of deixis. And in the song, I See The Light there are 55 words of deixis. So, it can be concluded that the most dominant deixis in Disney's song is in the lyrics of the song I See The Light as a soundtrack of Tangled. The result of this research shows that the most dominant of types deixis in Disney's song is person deixis.

Keywords: Deixis; Song; Lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who needed other people in daily social life. To socialize they need language as a medium of communication. It was related to Nursolihat and Kareviati (2020) which stated that language has a highly crucial role in daily life. It can make people interact with each other everywhere and anywhere. Language can be used to deliver our idea and thoughts to other people. In general, there are two types of language, they are spoken and written language. Spoken language included speaking and listening skills while written language included reading and writing skills.

There are five particular components of micro linguistic in the English language, there are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and pragmatic. As cited by Ardeatika and Setiawan (2019) pragmatic is the study that explained how is context contributes to meaning in a sentence. Pragmatic showed that besides based on linguistic's context, the meaning of utterances also depends on the context of utterance, such as who are the speakers and the listeners, where the speaker and listener speak, what the status of them are involved, and when the time that they are speaks (Stapleton n.d.). Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is one of the sections of linguistic that focuses on the meaning and the context from the utterances, decided of who is the speaker, where are a place of speaker and listener's speak and the time of when the utterance be spoken.

Hufford & Heasley in Kusumaningrum (2016) stated that all languages have many words and have a variety of meanings depending on whom uses them, where, and when they were used. The words are called deixis if their semantic meanings are fixed and their definition meanings are varied. It means that deictic words have learned to make new different meanings for the disparate communities.

Rizka, Setiadi, and Ilza (2018) in their article stated that deixis is a word that comes from a Greek verb. The meaning of deixis is pointing or indicating. As cited by Kusumaningrum (2016) stated that deixis is the study organized that allows the speaker as a center mark that describes the point to his point of view. There is the deixis center, (i) the main person is speaker, (ii) the focus of time when the speakers procedures the utterances, (iii) the navel place is where the location when the speakers produce the utterances, (iv) the discourse center is the mark that which the speaker directly when produce his utterance, and (v) the social center is the social position of the speaker and the rank, to know the condition or rank of listeners or referents was relative. Based on Stapleton n.d. stated that deixis expressions included the following categories: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

The person or personal deixis is an important aspect of the conversation. It is because person deixis is always used in every sentence. Personal deixis is usually as know as the subject. Person deixis shows the role of participants in the speech event, such as speaker, listener, and other entities (Kusumaningrum 2016). Person deixis is a pronoun to point people. Person deixis was decided based on the role of a participant in the language event (Kusumadewi and Anggraeni 2020). The role of the participant consists of three categories. There are first-person such as ‘I’ and ‘we’, a second person such as ‘you’, and third-person such as ‘he/she’.

Rizka et al. (2018) stated that spatial deixis is deixis which showed the location both of the speaker and the listener. Spatial deixis as we know as deixis. The most deixis words are adverbs, *here, this, that, and there*.

Temporal deixis as we know time deixis. It is used to point a time. It is used to know the location marks or interlude on the time axis to use the moment of utterances point (Rizka et al. 2018). The signs of time in temporal deixis are *now, tomorrow, today, yesterday, then, etc.* The function of temporal deixis is to indicate time (Ardeatika and Setiawan 2019).

Social deixis is used to know the characteristics of social with the conversation partner. It means that social deixis is a social relationship between both speaker and listener to another social characteristic. Social deixis focuses on deixis relation both of participants, for example in their condition in society and their relations in the topic of conversation (Kusumaningrum 2016).

Discourse deixis is the words that are expressed with the term that is primarily used in making encode space or time deixis (Ardeatika and Setiawan 2019). In addition, Ardeatika and Setiawan (2019) stated that discourse deixis is conveyed with the term that is primarily used in making encode space or time deixis.

Song or lyrics can be considered poetry or part of speech. Based on the Cambridge dictionary the third edition stated that lyrics are one part of the song that intended can express the thoughts and feelings of the writer (musician). In the other words, it’s mean that song is a representation of the composer’s feelings and emotions. Lyrics on the song are not only about it but also describe the listener’s feelings (Sitorus 2019).

There are various studies was conducted by previous researchers. The first study was done by (Herdiyanti 2020) in her research entitled ‘Deixis Analysis in The Song Lyrics *Someone Like You* by Adele’. This study was in the journal of English Language and Literature Study Program of IKIP Siliwangi Bandung. She used the descriptive qualitative method and she discovered several deixes including personal deixis and temporal deixis. These results suggest that personal deixis was the most dominant element in Adele’s music. The second research was done by Van Thao and Herman (2020) entitled ‘An Analysis of Deixis to Song Lyrics *My Heart Will Go On* by Celine Dion’ in the Communication and Linguistics Studies Journal. This research used descriptive qualitative research and found time deixis, person deixis, and place deixis. Third, research by Hidayah (2019) entitled ‘A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in *Back to You* by Selena Gomes. This research was published in Surakarta English and Literature Journal. She used

qualitative research. There are 45 data of person deixis, 2 data as time deixis, and 1 datum as place deixis.

For the reason above the researcher was interested to analyze the types of deixis that are used in song lyrics in Disney’s song. This time, the researcher will be discussing Disney’s song. The Walt Disney Company as we know Disney is one of the biggest media entertainment in the world. Disney is a global company. The Disney company was established on 16th October 1923, and Walt Disney and Roy Oliver were the founders of Disney. The song that becomes the soundtrack of Disney’s movies will be the best. Almost all people around the world like and know Disney’s movies, especially children. Because of the reason above, the researcher is interested to analyze the song as the soundtrack of Disney’s Movie. The researcher will discuss Disney’s song, which is *A Whole New World* as a soundtrack of Alladin movie, *Let It Go* as a soundtrack of Frozen movie, and *I See The Light* as a soundtrack of Tangled.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is research with data from interviews, different types of texts, documents, and images (Nursolihat and Kareviati 2020). The source data in this study are song lyrics from Disney’s song, there is *A Whole New World*, *Let It Go*, and *I See the Light*. Data collection by listening to the songs and reading the lyrics, then the researcher write the script of the lyrics of Disney’s song, next to the researcher mark out all of the words are chosen lyrics to be analyzed.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed them as follows:

1. First, classify some words which included in types of deixis.
2. After that, classify the types of deixis expression that have been determined based on the criteria of deixis.
3. Next, determine each type of deixis used in Disney’s song.
4. Last, the researcher describe and explained the finding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The researcher’s study of the deixis was found in Disney’s song lyrics is seen in this section. The table below showed the deixis in the song *A Whole New World*, *Let It Go* and *I See The Light*.

Table 1. Deixis is frequently in *A Whole New World* as a soundtrack of Alladin

No	Type of Deixis	Word of Deixis	Sum	Total	Percentage
1	Personal	I	11	24	61.5 %
		You	8		
		Me	7		
		It	2		
2	Spatial	There	1	4	10.3 %
		Here	1		
		This	1		
		anywhere	1		
3	Temporal	Now	3	4	10.3 %
		Never	1		

4	Social	Your	4	4	10.3 %
5	Discourse	So	1	3	7.6 %
		But	1		
		For	1		
		Total		39	100%

Table 2. Deixis frequently in *Let It Go* as a soundtrack of Frozen

No	Type of Deixis	Word of Deixis	Sum	Total	Percentage
1	Personal	I	12	26	63.4 %
		You	3		
		Us	1		
		Me	3		
		My	4		
		It	2		
2	Spatial	Here	1	6	13 %
		There	1		
		That	3		
		This	1		
3	Temporal	Now	3	5	12 %
		Never	1		
		Time	1		
4	Social	Queen	4	4	9.2 %
5	Discourse	But	1	1	2.4 %
		Total		42	100%

Table 3. Deixis frequently in *I See The Light* as a soundtrack of Tangled

No	Type of Deixis	Word of Deixis	Sum	Total	Percentage
1	Personal	I	15	30	54.5 %
		You	3		
		Us	1		
		She	3		
		It	8		
2	Spatial	Here	7	12	21.9 %
		Those	4		
		That	1		
3	Temporal	Now	1	13	23.6 %
		Last	4		
		Years	2		
		Day	3		
		Never	3		
4	Social	-	-	-	
5	Discourse	-	-	-	
		Total		55	100%

Discussion

After the researcher classified the types of deixis in Disney's Song, she gets 5 types of deixis in Disney's song, there are person deixis, place or spatial deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. According to the data above, she found all types of deixis were applied in two songs, there are in the songs *A Whole New World* and *Let it Go*. Based on the result, the researcher did not find social deixis and discourse deixis. It means that not all songs use 5 types of deixis.

From the result above the song that used the most deixis is the *I See the Light* song. It was found 55 words. In table 3 showed that there is 30 personal deixis, it was presented by the word *I, you, us, she, and it*. For example, the lyrics "*I see you*", includes a kind of the first deixis, it is a word *I*. "*I*" as the first person refers to the subject. This is the speaker or singer. The second data is spatial deixis that is represented by *here, those, and that*. It is related to Kusumadewi and Anggraeni (2020) "Spatial deixis is pointed out where is the location that suitable with the utterance." For example in the lyrics "*Now I'm here*", including two kinds of types of deixis there are temporal (now) and spatial (here). The word "here" in the lyrics refers to the location where the singer (*I*).

The third is temporal deixis which is represented by words *now, last, and years*. For example, the researcher found temporal deixis in the lyrics "*And at last, I see the light*". That described the singer or speaker finally can see the light. The function of temporal deixis is to represent the use of timing in the song lyrics (Hidayah 2019).

The fourth is social deixis. In three song of Di songs, the researcher found social deixis in 2 songs, their aresney song *Let it Go* and *A Whole New World*. From tables 1 and 2, it can be seen that the researcher found 8 social deixes. And the words are "your" and "queen". According to (Kusumadewi and Anggraeni 2020) stated that point out of social deixis is interpersonal relation between both the speaker and listener.

The last kind of deixis is discourse deixis. In addition to Wiguna and Anggraeni (2018) stated that discourse deixis focuses on the expressions in the utterance which cite to some portion of the discourse that contains that the utterance (including the utterance itself). In Disney's song, the researcher found discourse deixis in two songs. There are in the songs *A Whole New World* and *Let It Go*. From tables 1 and 2, the researcher found 3 discourse deixis words. There are *so, but and for*.

CONCLUSION

From the result and discussion above, the researcher concluded that not all of Disney's songs used 5 types of deixis. The researcher found that 2 songs used 5 types of deixis and a song just used 3 deixis. She found that the lyrics of these songs that most data was found in Disney's song was personal deixis which consists of 30 words in lyrics song *I See the Light* as the soundtrack of *Tangled*. In song lyrics, *A Whole New World* the researcher found 39 words of deixis. In song lyrics *Let It Go* the researcher found 42 deixis words. And in song lyrics, *I See the Light* the researcher found 55 deixis words. Based on the researcher's found, can be concluded that the most dominant used deixis in Disney's song in song lyrics *I See the Light* as a soundtrack of *Tangled*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillah, all praises to be Allah SWT to the Most Gracious and Most Merciful who always blesses and helped the researcher to finish this paper, with the entitled 'Deixis Analysis in Disney's Song'. The researcher would like to say thank you to the researcher's paper supervisor who's ever given the researcher advice to finish this research. And then, the

researcher would like to the biggest thank you to IKIP Siliwangi Bandung which has been given the chance to publish this paper. The last the writer realizes that this paper is still far from being perfect. But, the writer hopes this paper can be useful for the further writer and the readers.

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