AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN JOHN CLAYTON MAYER'S YOU ARE GONNA LIVE FOREVER IN ME SONG

Dina Nur'Aini Zahra[1], Nai S Atmawidjaja[2]

IKIP Siliwangi, Indonesia
[1] dinanurainiz64@gmail.com, [2] nai.supartini99@gmail.com

Abstract

Language is more than a tool used to communicate between humans, but also becomes an inseparable part that makes language have various meanings and can be enjoyed by humans. One of the fields that humans can learn from language is pragmatics, which has a sub-study of deixis. Deixis is a sub-study of pragmatics that studies how to study a word related to name, place, time, position, etc. Deixis is found in many media around humans, one of which is music as an entertainment medium. In this study, the author is interested in conducting a deixis analysis of the song with the title "You're Gonna Live Forever in Me" which was sung by John Clayton Mayor in 2017 and is popular again in 2022. In this study, the author employed a descriptive qualitative method, which in contrast to an experimental design, was designed solely to describe a variable, set of symptoms, or condition. There are instances in this study where the claims are confirmed, although they are not frequently. This research used song lyrics entirely to obtain the research data. The results of the analysis are presented using tables to make it easier for readers to understand the results of the data and the types of deixis that the author has analyzed. As a result, the authors found 4 out of 5 deixes that the authors analyzed with each frequency. Personal Deixis 58%, as the highest frequency, Temporal Deixis 20%, Spatial Deixis 20%, Discourse deixis 0% and Social Deixis 2%.

Keywords: Analysis; Deixis; Lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human communication tool that cannot be separated in human life and is a bridge for interaction and communication with others. According to Ondo (2015) in Wiguna et al., (2018), people must grasp the language to communicate effectively. Language also plays an important role in various aspects and contains information both verbally and in writing, as well as being a means of knowing the personality and habits of the other person. Now language is not only used as a means of communication and information but also as a means of expressing aesthetic taste and as expressed in production advertisements, as well as entertainment facilities such as films, novels, music, and others.

The purpose of the research provided and how they relate to pass work in the field are presented in the Introduction. It shouldn't involve a thorough analysis of the literature. Use only the references necessary to give the most important background information so that readers may comprehend and assess the goal and findings of the current study without consulting earlier works on the subject.

One of the most popular uses of language is the expression of taste and aesthetics of language through the media of music. Music has a special place in the hearts of listeners, not only as a medium of entertainment but also as a means of expressing identity and the story that is being lived.

Currently, music is in great demand and has become the number one entertainment medium because the use of language adapted to the trend of the music genre and the situation of the listeners makes music more touching to the listener's feelings. According to Piragasam, et al., (2013) in Kurniati and Haryudin (2021) music is a basic human feeling, and also a routine human activity that is universally inspired by love and experience. Music is not only a language that is assembled but also an entertainment medium that is enjoyed with the strains of its melodies, now music has spread to people's daily lives, becoming an entertainment companion that is listened to both when sleeping, eating, drinking, doing activities, especially music with lyrics and strains. which is presented to support the situation of feelings that are being experienced in the lives of the listeners.

Piragasam et.al (2013) in Kurniati and Haryudin (2021) states music is a basic human instinct, and also in every human activity which is universally inspired by affection and experience. Music not only provides peace and freedom of expression for some people, but it also has a positive impact on listeners' brains. Stone (2015) in Assadilah and Barokah (2018) states that research studies have found that children who participate in music instruction tend to score higher on tests of reading comprehension than children who do not participate in musical instruction.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the context of language and external speech through the use of the situation in which it is spoken. In linguistics, pragmatics is one part of semiotics. The principles of pragmatics include the synthesis between study, intent, and speech. While the aspects involved in pragmatics are not sure about language, language speech, and language estimator. Pragmatics examines contextual meaning or situational meaning based on the setting of the place, time setting, participants, topic objectives, and communication media. The reference in the analysis of meaning in oral communication in pragmatics uses speech act theory. One of the pragmatic theories used is as a way to assess certain goals in literary works containing values or teachings aimed at readers. In addition, pragmatics also examines discourse.

Pragmatics is part of linguistics that functions to communicate meaning in context. Horn, L. R. and Ward (2006) in Anugrah (2018) suggest that pragmatics is the study of aspects that depend on the context of meanings that are systematically kept away from the construction of content or logical form. According to Cruse (2006) in Rizka et al., (2018), The study of context-dependent features of meaning is known as pragmatics. In addition, Yule and Stalnaker, (1996) in Setiakawanti and Susanti (2018) Pragmatics, as it is commonly known, is the study of meaning as it is communicated by a speaker or writer and understood by a listener or reader. Many people conclude that pragmatics is a study that explains the various meanings of a word in a particular context. Pragmatics has substudies, and one of them is deixis.

For a student studying languages, deixis is a familiar thing, because it is related to semantics. When studying deixis, means having studied one aspect that aims to find out who the speaker, listener, place, and time are but with special terms contained in the term deixis itself.

Abdulameer (2019) claimed that deixis is a significant piece of pragmatics that cannot be disregarded regarding language use, since its translation upon the specific situation and the speaker's goal. This explains that deixis is also included in the sub-studies of pragmatics. Deixis also learns a word or phrase that directly offends a certain meaning. In addition, Lugina et al., (2019) add that deixis learns about expressions of indexical or deictic in language.

According to Levinson, (1983:68) as cited in Purba et al., (2018) There are five types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. (1) Personal deixis, involves the encoding of participants in speaking functions. Deixis operates in three major divisions, for example, pronouns for the first person (I), second person (you), and third-person (him or her), (2) Place deixis, which requires contextual information of the place of the utterance such as here, there, this, place, that, place, this city, etc. (3) Temporal Deixis are

expressed in adverb of time such as "now, soon, lately, recently, ago, today, tomorrow, yesterday". (4) Discourse deixis is a forward-looking statement referring to the special discourse that involves the utterance or as the indication and relevance around the text. (5) Social deixis is concerned with the encoding of social differences between the speaker and the recipient of the speaker and some references (e.g. my wife, professor, cousin, etc).

In this research, the writer chose a song titled You're Gonna Live Forever in Me, sung by John Clayton Mayer, a songwriter, guitarist, and singer from the United States. Born into a family that works in an educational institution. His father is a school principal, and his mother is an English teacher. He was educated at the Center for Global Studies at Brien McMahon High School in Norwalk. He had wanted to stop going to college because he wanted to pursue a career in the music world. John continued to study at the Berklee College of Music in 1997 due to the persuasion of his parents. He became interested in guitar after watching Michael J Fox in a film. The song You're Gonna Live Forever in Me is, about a man who is willing to see the woman he loves go forever, leaving in this song is interpreted as getting married. The solemn whistling in the intro of this song is likened to a moment when the woman enters the altar in a wedding dress and is accompanied by the woman's father to go to her future husband. That's when, where the man referred to in this song will lose a woman forever.

The meaning of the lyrics in this song makes some people feel represented. Not only does it have a meaning that represents young people with its love story, but this song also has interesting lyrics to analyze the discourse and the type of deixis contained in the lyrics. So an article was made with the title An Analysis of Deixis in John Clayton Mayer's **"You Are Gonna Live Forever in Me"** Song.

METHOD

In this study, the author uses a qualitative descriptive method, where this method describes the results of the analysis in the form of data and not lift. According to Arikunto (1993) in Suniaderi and Parmawati (2022) The materialist philosophy research technique known as qualitative analysis is used to analyze the circumstances of natural objects.. Descriptive qualitative analysis merely clarifies some naturally occurring factors and conditions rather than attempting to quantify the hypothesis. Song lyrics is the only source of data in this study.

In this research, the author carried out several stages, namely looking for song lyrics taken from the LyricFind website, translating and analyzing the meaning of the song to avoid misunderstanding, listening to the song before analyzing the song lyrics, and finally, the author gave a different mark on each lyric based on the type qualification. person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. After analyzing and getting the data, the writer presents the results of the analysis into a table based on the type of deixis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results and analysis which the authors found various dictions in each of the lyrics, both persona, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. The data from the author's analysis is written in the table below

Table 1. Deixis types in music lyrics

Lyrics of The Song	Types of Deixis				
	Person	**Temporal**	**Spatial**	**Discourse**	**Social**
A great big bang and dinosaurs	-	-	-	-	-

Fiery raining meteors	-	-	-	-	-
It all ends unfortunately	It	Ends	-	-	-
But you're gonna live forever in me	You're me	Forever	In	-	-
I guarantee, just wait and see	I	-	-	-	-
Parts of me were made by you	Me You	Were	-	-	-
And planets keep their distance too	Their	-	Planets	-	-
The moon's got a grip on the sea	-	-	On Sea	-	-
And you're gonna live forever in me	You're Me	Forever	In	-	-
I guarantee, it's your destiny	I Your It's	-	-	-	-
Life is full of sweet mistakes	-	-	-	-	-
And love's an honest one to make	-	-	-	-	-
Time leaves no fruit on the tree	-	Time	On	-	-
But you're gonna live forever in me	You're Me	Forever	In	-	-
I guarantee, it's just meant to be	I It's	-	-	-	-
And when the pastor asks the pews	-	When	-	-	Pastor
For reasons, he can't marry you	He You	-	-	-	-
I'll keep my word and my seat	I My My	-	-	-	-
But you're gonna live forever in me	You're Me	Forever	In	-	-
I guarantee, just wait and see	I	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Deixis Frequency

Types of Deixis	Number of Songs Lyrics	Frequency
Person Deixis	23	58%
Temporal Deixis	8	20%
Spatial Deixis	8	20%
Discourse Deixis	-	-
Social Deixis	1	2%
Total	**40**	**100&**

According to the findings of the research above, personal deixis accounts for 58% of the lyrics of the song You're Gonna Be Forever in Me, followed by temporal deixis 21%, spatial deixis 20%, discourse deixis 0%, and social deixis 2%. It is clear from the table above that Personal Deixis is used the most frequently.

Discussion

From the results of the analysis of the song **You're Gonna Live Forever in Me** sung by John Mayer, the author found that the lyrics in the song contain 40 words that contain Deixis, with the highest frequency being in Personal Deixis which is 58% (it, you're, me, my, their, yours, I), then followed by Temporal Deixis by 20% (ends forever, were, time, when), also Spatial Deixis which has the same frequency of 20% (in, planet, on, sea), and finally Social Deixis 2% (Pastor).

The meaning contained in the whole lyrics is about someone who has to let his partner be happy with someone else, while still keeping their memories in his heart. There is the lyric "Life is full of sweet mistakes," which means a mistake that can't be fixed anymore. "And love's an honor one to make," but the man in the song is finally able to accept it because love for him is an honest mistake. The lyrics of "Time leaves no fruit on the tree," means the wounds felt can never be erased by time. John presents a song with a sad choice of words, this is an attraction for listeners, especially every word used in the song seems to remind those who have the same memories and situations as the meaning of the song. This is in line with Piragasam et.al (2013) Kurniati and Haryudin (2021) state music is a basic human feeling, and also in every human activity which is universally inspired by affection and experience.

In this song, John proves the function of language that has been suggested by Ondondo (2015) in Wiguna et al., (2018) that Language is essential for people to understand how communication works, where John created this song because he understands various problems such as love problem of his fans, so this song was made as a medium of entertainment and a bridge of communication with fans even though not directly by presenting songs that are in line with their lives by giving a message to continue living even though not with someone we want, and the meaning of the language used in this song. all of these lyrics can be understood by his fans including the author himself.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis in the table above, the authors found 40 words that contain all kinds of deixis. The author found that there are 4 deixes in the entire lyrics of the song, namely: Personal Deixis, Spatial Deixis, Temporal Deixis, and Social Deixis, with the highest frequency being in Personal Deixis which is 58%

In this song, the most used word is "you" which indicates that this song was made to be shown to someone, and is used as a medium to express his feelings to the person he loves.

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