

Deixis Used in Maher Zain's Song "Number One for Me"

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Abstract

Deixis is a part of pragmatics, that studies how to examine phrases or words related to people, location, and times. Likewise, the meaning will be understood if they realized who, where, and when the utterance is uttered. The researchers are interested in analysing the dominant types and types of deixis through the lyrics of Maher Zain's song, "Number One for Me." In this study, the researchers employed the descriptive qualitative technique. Based on the results from the data analysis, the type of deixis discovered in Maher Zain's song lyrics is "Number One for Me." Therefore, it can be seen that the percentage use of each type of deixis is 64% for person deixis, 8% for spatial deixis, 19% for temporal deixis, 6% for social deixis, and 3% for discourse deixis. According to the findings and discussions, person deixis is the significant type of Deixis in the lyrics of a song, accounting for 120 words, or 64 percent of the song's lyrics.

Keywords: Analysis; Deixis; Lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Language cannot be separated from human life. Because language is a tool for communication that is used to express information, feelings, thoughts, or opinions. According stated of Ismail et al., (2020), language is a communication instrument that plays an important role in communication. Language might be a primary requirement in human life because it plays such an important role in everyone's ability to form positive interactions with others. Also, language is a symbol of people's personalities and behaviors, the most essential aspects of human life. Furthermore, language has been utilized as a tool to transmit aesthetic taste or human beauty through literary art, as evidenced in advertisements and entertainment in society such as music, movies, and so on (Kurniati & Haryudin, 2021).

Music is one of the entertainment media that is familiar to humans in the social sphere. Based on Kakiay et al., (2021), Music is more than simply a pastime these days. When someone is listening to music and comprehending the lyrics, can help them enhance their mood. In addition to being an entertainment medium, music can also function as a communication tool that becomes a medium for conveying feelings, emotions, and ideas to someone through the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song from the songwriter to the listener. In line with Van Thao & Herman, (2020), people are easy and like to express themselves through songwriting. Lyrics are another way for people to communicate their feelings and emotions to others through song. In line with Sitorus, (2019), lyrics are more than just a description of words or sentences with no meaning; they are a description of the composer's emotions and thoughts in crafting a lyric to communicate his feelings to the listeners through the lyrics, and makes it a beautiful form of communication. Based on the statement above, people that listen to music seek to understand the meaning of the lyrics as well as enjoy the music. So that the songwriter's message can be conveyed to the listener. The study of what a speaker or writer intend know as pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in language. Based on Musdalifa et al., (2022) statement, the essential difficulty in pragmatics is how to understand meaning while taking into account both the language and the speaker's goal, and their condition, which might be cultural or social. In line with Van Thao & Herman (2020), pragmatics refers to the study of the meaning conveyed by a speaker (or writer) and construed by the listener (or reader). In this sense, pragmatics is part of the contextual meaning of the language used by the speaker. Moreover Aulia et al., (2019) state, Pragmatic is the study of language, context and meaning in communication. Pragmatic has some sub-studies and one of them is deixis.

Deixis is a branch of pragmatics that explores how people use words, phrases, and expressions to refer to a certain time, place, or circumstance. Yule, (1996), the term "deixis" in ancient Greek meant "pointing" in the language. Based on Indriani & Santoso, (2021) statement, deixis is a term used to describe a word or phrase that directly alludes to something (objects, processes, attributes, and circumstances). Because every utterance is related to pointing to people, something, place, or time, deixis is utilized to examine the conversation, utterance, or sentence (Purba, 2020). As Purba, (2020) claimed deixis is a technique for analyzing sentences, utterances, and conversations. It can be concluded that deixis is a part of pragmatics, which is the study of how to examine a word or phrase that is related to people, location, and time. On the other hand, the meaning will be understood if they are aware of who, where, and when the utterance is uttered. There are five types of deixis, according to Levinson's book "Pragmatics" as cited in Noerofi'a & Bahri, (2019): person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

According to Levinson (1983) as cited in Hidayati et al., (2022) (1) person deixis refers to three traditional grammatical categories of individuals who are involved in an utterance and are expressed by people: first-person deixis (I, we), second-person deixis (you), and third-person deixis (he, she, it, and they). (2) Place deixis or spatial deixis is a word and phrase used to point to the location of a participant in a speech event. There are three types of adverbs of place, such as 'here' and 'there'; demonstratives that relate to a person or thing, such as 'this, that, these, and those'; and motion verbs, such as 'come' and 'go'. (3) Temporal deixis that points to the moment of speech is referred to as time deixis; adverbs of time such as 'yesterday', 'now', 'then', 'tomorrow', etc., as well as verb tenses. (4) Social deixis is a type of deixis that refers to the function of social status between the speaker and listener or by some other reference, such as Sir, Mrs., Prof., etc. (5) The use of expression within an utterance to refer to a piece of the discourse that contains the utterance is referred to as discourse deixis. The demonstratives 'this' and 'that' are the deictic words used here. "This" can be used to refer to a specific section of the speech, "that" to a previous portion.

In this research, the researchers are interested in analysing types and the dominant types of deixis in song lyrics with the title Number One for Me, one of the popular songs by Maher Zain. The song "Number One for Me" is a song by a religious singer from Sweden named Maher Zain. This song was released in 2012 on the album Forgive Me, which consists of 14 songs. This song is not only enjoyable to listen to, but it also has a profound message. For this reason, the researcher wants to know the types and the dominant types of deixis in the song. Because of the deixis analysis on the song Number One, it can better understand the discourse and meaning in the utterances contained in the song's lyrics. As a result, the title of this study is An Analysis of Deixis in Maher Zain's Number One for Me Song Lyrics.

METHOD

This study used the descriptive qualitative method to find the type of deixis used in Maher Zain's song entitled "Number One for Me". According to Arikunto (2007:223), as cited in Kurniati & Haryudun, (2021), the objective of descriptive qualitative is not to prove the

hypothesis, but rather to clarify some factors and conditions that occur naturally. Throughout this study, the song lyrics are used as the data source. The researcher took numerous measures in this research. First, the researcher listened to the song to fully comprehend the lyrics. In the next step, researchers look for song lyrics scripts on a website. to know the lyrics of the song in detail to avoid misunderstanding the meaning and context of the lyrics of the song. The lyrics to this song are taken from musicmatch.com. The last, the researcher marked each word from the song lyrics to be identified and classified into each type of deixis used note-taking tool, including person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. After analyzing, the researchers arranged words into a table based on the findings obtained from grouping words into each type of deixis. In the table, the researcher also includes the number of words and the percentage of each type of discourse that has been calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The researcher discovered numerous types of deixis in the lyrics of Maher Zain’s song Number One for Me. Types of deixis found in the lyrics include person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The results of the study of deixis usage in song lyrics are presented in the table below.

Table 1. Types of Deixis in Lyrics Songs

The Lyrics of The Song	Types of Deixis				
	Person	Spatial	Temporal	Social	Discourse
“I was a foolish little child”	I	-	Was	Child	-
“Crazy things I used to do”	I	-	-	-	-
“And all the pain I put you through”	I, you	-	-	-	-
“Mama, now I'm here for you”	I, you	here	Now	Mama	-
“For all the times I made you cry”	I, you	-	All the time	-	-
“The days I told you lies”	I, you	-	The days	-	-
“Now it's time for you to rise”	It, you	-	Now, Time	-	-
“For all the things you sacrificed”	You	-	-	-	-
“Oh, if I could turn back time rewind”	I	-	-	-	-
“If I could make it undone”	I, it	-	-	-	-
“I swear that I would”	I	-	-	-	That
“I would make it up to you”	I, it, you	-	-	-	-
“Mum, I'm all grown up now”	I	-	Now	mum	-
“It’s a brand-new day”	It	-	New day	-	-

“I’d like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-
“Mum, I’m all grown up now”	I	-	Now	Mum	-
“And it’s not too late”	It	-	Late	-	-
“I’d like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-
“And now I finally understand”	I	-	Now	-	-
“Your famous line”	Your	-	-	-	-
“About the day I’d face in time”	I	-	The day, in time	-	-
“Cause now I’ve got a child of mine”	I	-	Now	Child	-
“And even though I was so bad”	I	-	-	-	-
“I’ve learned so much from you”	I, you	-	-	-	-
“Now I’m trying to do it too”	I	-	Now	-	-
“Love my kid the way you do”	My, you	-	-	Kid	-
“Oh, if I could turn back time rewind”	I	-	-	-	-
“If I could make it undone”	I	-	-	-	-
“I swear that I would”	I, I	-	-	-	That
“I would make it up to you”	I, you	-	-	-	-
“Oh, if I could turn back time rewind”	I	-	-	-	-
“If I could make it undone”	I	-	-	-	-
“I swear that I would”	I, I	-	-	-	That
“I would make it up to you”	I, it, you	-	-	-	-
“Mum, I’m all grown up now”	I	-	Now	Mum	-
“It’s a brand-new day”	It	-	New day	-	-
“I’d like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-
“Mum, I’m all grown up now”	I	-	Now	Mum	-
“And it’s not too late”	It	-	Late	-	-
“I’d like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-
“You know, you are the number one for me”	You, you, me	-	-	-	-

“You know, you are the number one for me”	You, you, me	-	-	-	-
“You know, you are the number one for me”	You, you, me	-	-	-	-
“Oh, oh, number one for me”	Me	-	-	-	-
“You know, you are the number one for me”	You, you, me	-	-	-	-
“You know, you are the number one for me”	You, you, me	-	-	-	-
“You know, you are the number one for me”	You, me	-	-	-	-
“Oh, oh, number one”	-	-	-	-	-
“There's no one in this world that can take your place”	Your	There, in, this, place	-	-	That
“Oh, I’m sorry for ever taking you for granted, uh”	I, you	-	-	-	-
“I will use every chance I get”	I, I	-	-	-	-
“To make you smile, whenever I’m around you”	You, I, you	Around	-	-	-
“Now I will try to love you, like you, love me”	I, you, me	-	Now	-	-
“Only God knows how much you mean to me”	You, me	-	-	-	-
“Oh, if I could turn back time rewind”	I	-	-	-	-
“If I could make it undone”	I, it	-	-	-	-
“I swear that I would”	I	-	-	-	That
“I would make it up to you”	I, it, you	-	-	-	-
“Mum, I’m all grown up now”	I	-	Now	Mum	-
“It's a brand-new day”	It	-	New day	-	-
“I'd like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-
“Mum, I’m all grown up now”	I	-	Now	Mum	-
“And it's not too late”	It	-	Late	-	-
“I'd like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-
“Mum, I’m all grown up now”	I	-	Now	Mum	-
“It's a brand-new day”	It	-	New day	-	-
“I'd like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-

“Mum, I’m all grown up now”	I	-	Now	Mum	-
“And it’s not too late”	It	-	Late	-	-
“I’d like to put a smile on your face every day”	I, your	On	Everyday	-	-
“The number one for me”	Me	-	-	-	-
“The number one for me”	Me	-	-	-	-
“The number one for me”	Me	-	-	-	-
“Oh, oh, number one for me”	Me	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Frequency of Using Five Types of Deixis in Lyrics Song

Types of Deixis	Number of Words	Percentages
Person deixis	120	64%
Spatial deixis	14	8%
Temporal deixis	36	19%
Social deixis	12	6%
Discourse deixis	5	3%
Total	187	100%

Based on the table above, the results of data analysis of the type of deixis found in Maher Zain’s song lyrics entitled "Number One for Me" are obtained. Therefore, it can be seen that the percentage use of each type of deixis is: person deixis 64%, spatial deixis 8%, temporal deixis 19%, social deixis 6%, and discourse deixis 3%. From this data, it can be seen that the highest percentage and frequency of use of the type of deixis is found in personal deixis. There are 6 kinds of words in personal deixis (I, my, me, you, it, and your), 7 kinds of words in spatial deixis (here, there, this, on, in, around, and place), 10 kinds of words in temporal deixis (now, was, all the time, the days, the day, time, new day, every day, late, and in time), 4 kinds of words in social deixis (Mum, Mama, child, and kid), and 1 word in discourse deixis (that).

Discussion

From the data in the table above, the researcher found 187 words of deixis in Maher Zain’s song with entitle “Number One for Me”. That each word in the song’s lyrics has its meaning as delivered by the author. In line with Van Thao & Herman, (2020), people are easy and like to express themselves through songwriting. According to Ismail et al., (2020), language is a communication instrument that plays an important role in communication. Kurniati & Haryudin, (2021), mentioned, that language has been utilized as a tool to transmit aesthetic taste or human beauty through literary art, as evidenced in advertisements and entertainment in society such as music, and movies, and so on. This seems to be related to one of the functions of a song, which is communication between the song composer and the listener (or reader of the song’s lyrics) in general. As a result of this theory, it may be deduced that music is also a way for people to communicate.

In addition, Kakiay et al., (2021), music is more than simply a pastime these days. In line with Van Thao & Herman, (2020), people are easy and like to express themselves through songwriting. Based on this theory, it can be concluded that music and song lyrics currently not only have a function for entertainment but also as a means of expressing feelings through composition. In line with Sitorus, (2019), lyrics are more than just a description of words or sentences with no meaning; they are a description of the composer's emotions and thoughts in crafting a lyric to communicate his feelings to the listeners through a song lyric, making song lyrics a beautiful form of communication. This theory is related to what the researcher found in the deixis analysis of the song's lyrics, in which the composer (or singer) is conveying meaning or message, either implicitly or explicitly. Such as in part of "For all the things you sacrificed" only the songwriter (singer) can understand the meaning between the lines of the lyrics section. Based on Musdalifa et al., (2022) statement, the essential difficulty in pragmatics is how to understand meaning while taking into account both the language and the speaker's goal, and their circumstances, which might be cultural or social. Sometimes can be found in some songs, and the meaning of a word in the lyrics conveyed by the songwriter (singer) is difficult to understand by the reader (listener) due to differences in the sense of language, culture, and society.

According to Aulia et al., (2019), the study of language, meaning, and the context in communication is known as pragmatics. Pragmatic has some sub-studies and one of them is deixis. From the theory above, it can be found in every word that belongs to several types of deixis, which have meanings that are used to convey messages from writers (singers) to readers (listeners).

Yule, (1996), the term "deixis" in ancient Greek meant "pointing" in the language. Based on Indriani & Santoso, (2021) statement, deixis is a term used to describe a word or phrase that directly alludes to something (objects, processes, attributes, and circumstances). In the song is one of the words "You", which refers to the meaning of "Mother of the songwriter (singer)". There are five types of deixis, according to Levinson's book "Pragmatics" as cited in Noerofi'a & Bahri, (2019): person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. There are five types of deixis mentioned in the theory above, as the researcher discovered in the song's lyrics of this analysis. According to Levinson (1983) as cited in Hidayati et al., (2022) (1) person deixis refers to three traditional grammatical categories of individuals who are involved in an utterance and are expressed by people. (2) Place deixis or spatial deixis is a word and phrase used to point to the location of a participant in a speech event. (3) Temporal deixis that points to the moment of speech is referred to as time deixis; (4) Social deixis is a type of deixis that refers to the function of social status between the speaker and listener (5) The use of expression within an utterance to refer to a piece of the discourse that contains the utterance is referred to as discourse deixis. The statement in Levinson's theory is reliable with what the researcher discovered in the deixis analysis of this song's lyrics. First is person deixis, with a total of 120 words (64%) of which the most found word is "I". As many as 54 words refer to the first person, which refers to the songwriter. It can be seen in one of the stanzas, "I was a foolish little child". In the verse "Mama, now I'm here for **you**," the songwriter uses "You" word as many as 28 words that refer to "Mother." In this case, it can be seen that the songwriter created this song to express his feelings for his mother. Then the second is spatial deixis, which is found in as many as 14 words, or 8%, and the most common spatial deixis word is "on" in the sentence "I'd like to put a smile **on** your face every day," which relates to the demonstrative it is a person or place that is mentioned in the analyzed song's lyrics. This means that the songwriter (singer) wants to put a smile on his mother's face every day. Third, temporal deixis found 36 words (19%), including was, now, all the time, days, time, new day, every day, late, and in time. The word "Now" is frequently used in the temporal word. There are as many as 14 words, one of which is contained in the stanza "And **now** I finally understand" which

refers to time or adverb of time. With the meaning that the songwriter (singer) just realized or understood his mother's words after now, he has grown and also has a child. This can be seen in the sentences "Mum, I'm all grown up **now**", "Your famous line, about the day I'd face in time", "cause now I've got a child of mine".

Then the fourth is social deixis, which is found in as many as 12 words, or 6%, such as "child", "mama", "mum", and "kid". "Mum" is a word that belongs to the social category most often used in the lyrics of this song, which refers to the social status or relationship between the songwriter (singer) and the listener (reader). It can be seen in one of the stanzas, "**Mum**, I'm all grown up now".

Fifth, there is discourse deixis with a total of 5 words or 3%. The word "that" is part of discourse deixis which includes parts of the ongoing discourse where the utterance is in the analysis of the lyrics of the song. It can be seen in one of the stanzas, "There's no one in this world **that** can take your place" that is means no one can replace his mother's position in his life.

From the discussion above, it can be seen that Maher Zain's song "Number One for Me" was written for the songwriter's mother. Which tells the story of a child's gratitude, because he has been blessed with a mother who loves her child very much and is also patient in dealing with all the good or bad attitudes of her child when she was a toddler until she was finally able to grow up and be independent. The figure of a mother who cannot be replaced by anyone, and a child who continues to want to make his mother happy for all the sacrifices his mother has made for him.

CONCLUSION

This research sought to analyze types of deixis in the "Number One for Me" lyrics by Maher Zain. As a result of the research, the researcher found 187 words of type deixis in Maher Zain's song lyrics. There are five types of deixis, including: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Based on the findings and discussions, the dominant type of deixis in the lyric's song used is person deixis, which accounts for 120 words (64%) of the lyrics song and the most person deixis words used is "I" that is refers to the songwriter (singer). So, it can be concluded that this song is an expression of the songwriter's feelings.

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