

DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF THE TALE OF JENNY AND SCREECH TRILOGY BY REN

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji tiga bentuk deiksis yang berbeda dan menginterpretasikan penggunaan deiksis yang paling banyak digunakan dalam lirik lagu *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy*. Peneliti memilih album trilogi Ren sebagai fokus penelitian karena lagu-lagu ini memiliki beberapa istilah-istilah deiktis yang ditemukan. Oleh karena itu, lirik lagu ini dapat dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik dengan menggunakan teori dari George Yule (1996) mengenai deiksis. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang digunakan adalah 3 lagu dari *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy* yang kemudian dikategorikan ke dalam deixis yang berbeda sesuai dengan kriteria masing-masing. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis deiksis yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy*, yaitu 148 deiksis orang, 14 deiksis tempat, 17 deiksis waktu. Ekspresi deiktis yang paling dominan digunakan dalam *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy* adalah deiksis orang. Selanjutnya, dari 148 deiksis orang tersebut, dapat dijelaskan bahwa terdapat perbedaan jumlah dari setiap jenis deiksis orang. Penulis lagu lebih banyak menggunakan deiksis orang ketiga dengan total 79 kata ungkapan deiksis yang digunakan dalam lagu tersebut, sedangkan deiksis orang pertama berjumlah 40 kata dan deiksis orang kedua berjumlah 29 kata. Mengacu pada hasil tersebut, penggunaan deixis orang mengungkap peran partisipan dan setiap karakter di dalam lagu tersebut. Jumlah yang lebih tinggi, dalam hal ini yaitu deiksis orang ketiga, dianggap memiliki arti distal. Dalam lagu-lagu tersebut, kata “mereka” dan “dia” tidak diganti dengan “kamu”, yang berarti pencipta lagu tidak mau terlibat dalam cerita. Sebagian besar kemunculan deiksis orang ketiga ini merepresentasikan cara pandang penulis lagu terhadap tragedi dalam cerita.

Kata Kunci: pragmatik, deiksis, konteks, lagu, lirik.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine three different forms of deixis and interpret the most dominant used of deixis contained in the song lyrics of *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy*. The researcher chooses Ren's trilogy album as the focus of the study due to the presence of deictic terms with reference meanings. Therefore, the song lyrics may be analyzed pragmatically using George Yule's (1996) theory of deixis. This research was performed using the descriptive qualitative approach. The data used is three songs from Ren's Trilogy, which are then categorized into different kinds of deixis according to their own criteria. The findings revealed that three types of deixis found in the song lyrics of *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy*, there are 148 person deixis, 14 spatial deixis, 17 temporal deixis. The most dominant deictic expression used in *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy* is person deixis. Furthermore, from 148 person deixis, it can be explained that there are different numbers of each type of person deixis. The songwriter uses more third person deixis with a total of 79 words of deixis expressions used in these songs, while there are 40 numbers of first person deixis and 29 numbers of second person deixis. Referring to these results, the usage of personal deixis reveals the role of the participant and each character of the song. The higher number of this third-person deixis is considered as having distal meaning. In these songs, the word “they”, “he”, and “she” is not replaced by “you”, which means the songwriter did not want to be involved in the story. Most of the appearance of this thirdperson deixis represents the songwriter's perspective toward the tragedy in the story

Keywords: pragmatics, deixis, context, song, lyrics.

INTRODUCTION

Language is defined as a tool or system of symbols developed for human communication and interaction (Lyons, 1981). Furthermore, people utilize language to transmit and express their ideas, emotions, and desires, either vocally or in writing. Therefore, the language we used should be meaningful in order to avoid any confusion between the speaker and the addressee. Furthermore, language is not only utilized as a medium of communication but is also commonly used in other fields such as language as an art form. It may be found in popular forms of entertainment like as music, novels, films or movies. Music is an example of entertainment medium that is well-known in society. Music is frequently referred to be a "language of emotions" (Sloboda, 2010). A song is a typical short piece of music with words that are sung, according to (Hornby & Crowther, 1999). A lyric is a musical component that expresses feelings and emotions toward another person. The purpose of the song is to transport the listener to a world created by his or her imagination, forcing them to reflect and react (Muniapan, 2012). In addition, a large number of lyrics in a song provide life inspiration. In terms of textual meaning, the song lyrics differ. In general, listeners of songs have different interpretations of the songs' meaning. People should grasp the context of a song in order to understand its meaning. As the outcome, when individuals listen to song lyrics, they may attempt to comprehend not just the meaning of the lyric itself, but also the meaning conveyed by the songwriter.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader) (Yule, 1996). The lyrics in a song are a form of communication between the song's writer and the listener. There is a message in the song's lyric that is communicated to the listener by the song's writer as a speaker. Misunderstandings of meaning can occur among language users at times. The comprehension of the reference of the utterance or sentence. Therefore, Saeed (2003) claims that pragmatics is the study of how people use language knowledge in context. Furthermore, interpreting the meaning of a song involves consideration of its context. Context is an important factor in interpreting utterances and expressions (Cruse, 2006). Deixis, presupposition, entailment, and speech acts are all parts of pragmatics. While in this research, the writer uses pragmatic approach which focuses on the deixis that is used in the song lyrics.

According to Yule (1996), deixis is derived from the Greek term for pointing through language. Deixis is utilized to examine a conversation, speech, or sentence since each utterance is associated with a reference to

people, place, or time. If the listener or reader knows who, where, and when the speech is uttered, the meaning of the phrases or utterances will be clear. Furthermore, deixis might be defined as an utterance that is constrained by its context. Every language has deictic terms that point to anything in the speaker's physical social context. For example, understanding the context of the utterance can help establish who is being addressed. Deictic words may be found in any kind of writing, nevertheless, the researcher choose to analyze the deictic expression in song lyrics since there must be a message in what the writer of the song lyrics conveys. Deixis is a study about pointing in an utterance. The context of an utterance can be determined by categorizing the deictic word in the utterance and identifying what the word is referring to. People will be able to grasp the meaning of an utterance after understanding its context. Therefore, the pragmatics method was chosen since this research is concerned with the meaning of the utterance.

Language in literary works or entertainment media such as music tends to have a storyline that contains meaning, the same thing is found in the songs written by Ren. The songs in *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy* certainly have a deep and implicit meaning conveyed by the songwriter. Analyzing the meaning of the song conveyed can be examined through the function of the language used and whether there are deictic terms that are also applied. Understanding the meaning and function of the language used can make it easier for listeners to understand the messages conveyed by the songwriter. The first way to express the meaning of the song lyrics is that the listener should know the meaning of every single word. Then, they should know about the context of the song lyrics, so that the meaning can be connected with the context. It will help the listener to interpret the meaning in the right way and the meaning of the song will not be broad. For the reasons stated, the researcher thinks that there must be deictic terms in song lyrics that include references that allow the lyric to be easily comprehended. As a result, studying deixis in song lyrics becomes critical and intriguing. When there is a reference in an utterance and individuals do not know what it refers to, it is difficult to discover the meaning. Furthermore, in order to appreciate the meaning of the song, listeners must understand the function and impact of deixis, which is employed in the song lyric. As a result, the researcher analyzes the role and effect of deixis, which is employed in the song's lyrics.

Previous researchers have undertaken studies on deixis. For instance, (Dewi, 2021) under the title *Deixis in Hailee Steinfeld's "Half Written Story" Album Song Lyrics*. This 4 study is on the topic of pragmatics. Based on (Yule, 1996), it examines the deixis utilized in Hailee

Steinfeld's album. The study's goals are to detect different types of deixis in Hailee Steinfeld's album song lyrics. Furthermore, (Rizka et al., 2018) analyzed deixis in song lyrics from Ed Sheeran's "Divide" album. This study used a qualitative method. She categorized the deixis according to five kinds of deixis by Alan Cruse theory. Also mentioned is the reference meaning of deixis found in Ed Sheeran's album song lyrics. Lastly, under the title The Context Meaning of Deixis in Soundtracks Lyrics of The Greatest Showman Movie Using Buhler, Lyons, and Levinson in Dylgjeri & Kazazi (2013) theory, the researcher that examined deixis in Nisa et al., (2020). This study covers the several types of deixis, as well as the meaning and purpose of deixis in these song lyrics.

Similarly, the current study will apply George Yule (1996) theory to examine the varieties of deixis in song lyrics and their reference to various subject matter in the song lyrics of the Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy. The researcher will next fill the gap by studying the influence of deixis on total meaning. The researcher anticipates that it will make it simpler for listeners to understand the function of deixis in song lyrics as well as the effect of deixis itself.

METHOD

In this study, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative approach. It denotes that the study is based on the features of phenomena, and the data is examined using the description. This study focused on the deixis utilized in song lyrics from The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy by Ren. Accordingly, in order to discover the answer, this study proposed three research questions and used a qualitative method. This method is used in a study to convey the other messages from a text that cannot be explained numerically.

The object of this study is song lyrics in the Tale of Jenny and Screech trilogy which were published on September 18, 2019 and July 29, 2022. The titles of the songs that the researcher uses are Jenny's Tale, Screech's Tale, and Violet's Tale. Furthermore, such deictic expressions associated with their functions can be found in song lyrics. In accordance with the theory, in each utterance or sentence, the listener or hearer interprets what the speaker intends. As a result, the writer wants to examine the deixis utilized in song lyrics as well as the effect of the overall meaning.

The data of this study is deixis words in the three songs of Jenny and Screech Tale trilogy songs. All of the songs were taken from Ren's official YouTube channel and another platform, specifically Spotify, as the source of the data. The lyrics of the song, on the other hand, are derived from the internet.

To collect the data, the writer required the method of documentation. Since this study only analyzed the song lyrics through written documents without conducting interviews, it was appropriate to use the documentation method.

In this study, there were two issues raised, that was finding out the deixis used in the song lyrics and how each deixis represent the songwriter main idea of the story in The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy. Furthermore, after the data collection process was carried out, the writer analyzed the data which is consist of the type of deixis used in the song lyrics based on George Yule (1996) theory. Then, the data was identified the dominant type of deixis used in the song lyrics and the reason why it is frequently used.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

FINDING

1. Deixis Used in the Song Lyrics of The Tale of Jenny and Screech by Ren

Person Deixis

Person deixis denotes the basic roles in a speech event: the speaker (first person), the addressee or the person talked to (second person), and the person or persons who are neither speaker nor addressee (third person) (Yule, 1996). Personal deixis is found and followed by three different types of personal deixis in Ren's songs.

a. First Person Deixis

First person deixis refers to the speaker itself. The first person deixis might sometimes be I, Me, Myself, Mine, as singular and We, Us, Our, Ours, and Ourselves as plural. The words that include as first person deixis in The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy are "I", "Me", "My", "We", and "Our". The examples of this deixis and its reference can be seen in the following utterances:

*"Give **me** all your money bitch, give it to **me***

If you co-operate, then you'll soon be free

I want your purse, your phone

*Don't fucking look at **me***

*I mean it bitch, are you listening to **me**?"*

The pronoun "I" belongs to the group first singular person deixis. The word "I" and "Me" are as the role participant of that lyric. It usually refers to the person who talks in the sentence. In this case, the person who talks in this part of song is Screech, one of the main characters in this song. The songwriter uses first person deixis in this part to describe the point of view of Screech in a form of dialogue. The word "Me" have a function as the subject of singular pronoun. While the meaning according the context, after Screech smoking ganja, he became wild and aggressive. At the same time he saw a woman named Jenny who was walking on the small

alley. Then without thinking, he immediately asked Jenny to hand over her purse and phone and threatened her with a knife in his hand. The effect of using the word "I" in the lyrics is able to make it easier for hearers to understand Screech's character from his short dialogues.

"Our poor girl Jenny and a boy named Screech"

Furthermore, in this lyric, there is a first person deixis "Our". The function of the word is the object as plural pronoun. "Our" referred to the songwriter and the hearers. While the meaning is Jenny and Screech, the people the song tells about, meet by chance. Jenny is described as poor girl because she is about to experience something tragic. while Screech is the culprit. The effect of using "our" here makes listeners feel directly involved in the story and become closer to the characters of Jenny and Screech.

b. Second Person Deixis

Second person deixis refers to the addressee of the speaker. It is referred to as the You person. According to Yule, the forms of deixis in second person deixis are you, your, yourself, and yourselves. The words that include as second person deixis in The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy are "You", "Your", and "Yours". The example of this deixis and its reference can be seen in the following utterance:

*"She wanted to escape, can **you** blame?"*

The word "You" is a pronoun of second person deixis. It refers to the addressee which is the hearers of the song. Jenny has crossed the same road many times, practically at the same time, and she knows every corner of the city, and they make her want to escape from the city, escape from her life and reality that she may wish to alter. The use of "You" in this song has the effect of making the hearers feel as though the songwriter is speaking directly to them.

c. Third Person Deixis

Third person deixis refers to someone who is neither the speaker nor the addressee and who may be far or close to the speaker. According to Yule, the terms that are included as third person deixis are he, she, they, his, him, himself, her, herself, them, their, themselves, and it. Of the three types of person deixis, third person deixis appears the most in this song. The words that include as third person deixis in The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy are "he", "his", "him", "she", "her", "they", and "their". The example of this deixis and its reference can be seen in the following utterance:

*"Jenny walked alone, **she** was dragging **her** feet*

***She** was heading back home to sleep"*

The first third person deixis found in this song is "She". "She" is a pronoun of third person which refers to the

other person besides the songwriter and the hearer. "She" is frequently used in this song because the songwriter tells about another person which is the story of Jenny. It certainly means that "She" is referred to Jenny. Another form of "She" is the possessive adjective, "Her". In this case, "Her" refers to Jenny's feet, which brought her home, she just want to rest immediately. While the context is Jenny, a young girl, was wandering alone along a lonely London street late at night. She was nervous and wary of with an unexplainable sense of unease. The use of "She" conveys to the hearers that the story of the song is not about the songwriter. The use of this pronoun leads the hearers to believe that the story of the song is about someone else.

Spatial Deixis

A spatial deictic term signifies a place in space relative to the speaker (Yule, 1996). The researcher discovered five deictic expression in The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy by Ren, they are "there", "this", "here", "these", and "somewhere". The examples of the use of spatial deixis and its reference can be seen in the following utterances:

*"Well, she knew **this** town, she knew **this** floor"*

The deictic word in the lyric above is the word "this". The type of the word "this" is proximal deixis. The word "this town" explains the city where Jenny is living which is London City and the word "this floor" refers to the street she was walking on. The context is Jenny walking home to her house. But at that night, she felt uneasy for no reason. This was not an ordinary thing, because she already knew the city very well. The streets that she passed every day must have been familiar. She had memorized every corner of that alley. But that night everything felt different. Then, as a effect of using the spatial deixis "this", the hearers will have the assumption that Jenny's death occurred right in that city and street.

"Well on the very same night, in a different place

***There** walked this hooded young youth by the name of James"*

The next spatial deixis is "there". The word "there" is a distal term. This refers to a different place where Jenny is. The context was that Screech who was wearing a hood was walking in the same direction Jenny was headed. At that time, the young man was under the influence of drugs after previously smoking ganja with his friends. It is not known where he will go, but what is certain is that he is a child who grew up on the streets. From the context, the researcher found the effect of using the word "there" is that the hearers will assume that Jenny and Screech are walking from the opposite directions.

*"If I'm to die right **here** tonight, please let my baby stay alive"*

The word "here" is the deictic word in the lyric above. The word "here" is of the proximal deixis form. "Here" refers to the location of the speaker in the song which is the hospital. Violet is in the hospital and fighting for the baby's life and hers. She begged the doctor to save her baby even if she had to lose her life. He was no longer able to endure the violence that was done by Stevie. The effect of using spatial deixis is that listeners will have the same assumption of where they are within songs. The listeners will know that this is the location where Violet died.

Temporal Deixis

Cruse (2006) defines temporal deictic words as the moment of utterance in a speech occurrence. In these songs, eleven temporal deixis are showed by words "dark night", "a thousand times before", "then", "right at the end", "right at the start", "a few moment", "in the night", "2005", "every night", "at sixteen", and "tonight". The examples of the use of spatial deixis and its reference can be seen in the following utterances:

"Our story, it starts

Right at the end of the life of poor Jenny"

The temporal deixis which is used in this song can be seen by the word "right at the end". In this song, the word "start" refers to the beginning of the story, and the word "right at the end" refers to Jenny's death. Those two words show the time about how this story begins with the end of poor Jenny's life. On the contrary, at the end of this song, the words "start" and "end" have the opposite meaning to the lyrics of the previous song. This can be seen from the following lyric:

"Our story it ends, right at the start

Young Screech and poor Jenny, lying one street apart"

The words "start" and "end" describe that the story in the song Screech's Tale ends right when Jenny and Screech finally meet. The word "end" refers to the story's ending, while the word "right at the start" refers to Jenny and Screech's meeting. It is an irony that Jenny and Screech's meeting that night should have been the start of their new life, but nature did not give them a chance even just knowing that they were twins who were separated.

"Every night he'd tuck her tight but never left the room"

Another example is found in the Violet's Tale. There is a phrase "every night" which refers to the time when Violet's father abused her. There are several similarities between the three in Ren's trilogy, the author writes that the time setting for every incident that happened to Jenny, Screech, and Violet was night. These tragic incidents always occur at night.

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found three types of deixis in the song lyrics of The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy, those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The person deixis found in the utterances in these songs are I, my, me, you, our, you, your, yours, he, him, his, she her, they, and their. Furthermore, the spatial deixis found in the utterances in this lyrics are here, there, this, these, and somewhere. Moreover, temporal deixis found in the utterances in thesesongs are dark night, a thousand times before, then, right at the end, right at the start, a few moments, 2005, every night, at sixteen, tonight.

2. The Dominant Used of Deixis in the Song Lyrics

From the findings above, the researcher found 179 data from the types of deixis in the song lyrics of The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy. Person deixis is more frequently used than the order types of deixis. The findings shows there are 148 person deixis from the total person deixis showed in The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy. Besides that, there are 14 spatial deixis and 17 temporal deixis from the totaldeixis happened in the song yrics of The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy.

Furthermore, the researcher found 148 personal deixis in the song lyrics of The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy. They were first-person deixis 40, second-person deixis 29, and third-person deixis 79. The most dominant person deixis expression is "She" and "He" which includes in third singular person deixis. Furthermore, the expression "She" occured in 26 data and "He" occured in 25 data.

3. The Reason of Dominant Deixis Used

From the previous point, the researcher notes that person deixis is dominantly used in the song lyrics of The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy. Person deixis is able to recognize easily in such lyrics of every song, because it indicates the participant who utters the utterance. The singer uses person deictic words to tell about himself as the subject, to tell about the characters in the song as a object, and also about his relation with the other people in the song especially with the listeners.

The interpretation of personal deixis in The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy songs varies and depends on the context. In the type of first-person deixis, there is lyric "I'll spare you of the things he did, I'm sure her mother knew" (Violet's tale, Verse 2). "I" considered the first-person deixis, which refers to the speaker or in this song is the singer. The pronoun "I" has a function to indicate the subject as a singular pronoun. For context, Violet was born to an alcoholic mother and an abusive

father. She always gets physically and sexually abused by her father. Her mother, who knows about her husband's treatment of her daughter, does not care about that. She closed her eyes and ears to what Violet was going through.

The lyric "I want your purse, your phone" (Jenny's Tale, Verse 3) is also the example of first-person deixis. The pronoun "I" belongs to the group first singular person deixis. The word "I" and "Me" are as the role participant of that lyric. It usually refers to the person who talks in the sentence. In this case, the person who talks in this part of song is Screech, one of the main characters in this song. The songwriter uses first person deixis in this part to describe the point of view of Screech in a form of dialogue. From the sentences above, the researcher can refer "I" to the pronoun the singer or Screech. Probably, for the native speakers, it does not cause any confusion; however, for foreign readers, it might be confusing and cause misinterpretations of the story (Melnik, 2017).

Regarding the third-person deixis, the pronoun "she" appears 26 times and is the most frequently used in the story. It is primarily referring to Jenny and Violet as the female characters of the story. For instance, in a sentence, "She wanted to escape, can you blame?"; pronouns she used to refer to Jenny as someone other than the speaker (singer) and the listener. Contextually, the sentence explains Jenny's situation which is in a hard time so she wants to escape from her life. The lyricist uses the presence of the third person as a point of view, focusing on Jenny's feelings to show the listener that this song tells the story of Jenny and to provide beneath the character's actions and thoughts.

Furthermore, the pronoun he also appears 25 times in the story. In an utterance, "He was 14 years old and out of his brain, He'd been smoking ganja with the boys" (Jenny's Tale, Verse 1); the pronoun he refers to Screech, with the context is Screech's wild and violent behavior. However, not all pronouns he refers to Screech. In a sentence, however, "An officer shaken, by the boy that he claimed" (Screech's Tale, Outro); the pronoun he does not refer to the speaker or addressee in this context but to a person as the figurant in the story. The context of the utterance is that Screech who lost his control after killing Jenny ran towards the police who were on night shift. The police who felt threatened by the presence of Screech who ran towards him with a knife, then shot four bullets into Screech's chest. Screech died instantly on the spot.

Moreover, in this song, Ren as the singer and the songwriter uses "she" and "he" frequently. It is because the words "She" and "he" are referred to the main characters in the story who have dark life experiences.

The singer tries to convey the feelings and emotions that the three characters feel through deixis.

DISCUSSION

After analyzing and classifying the data above, the researcher 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. Every song in the Jenny and Screech trilogy must use person deixis. There is no song that does not contain person deixis. It implies that the tale of the song is about the writer's experience, or that even if the story is not entirely about him, the writer is involved in the story of the song. There is not a lot of first person deixis in these songs since they talk about the experience of the person who is being told by the writer and the event of the narrative is not about the writer or the hearer themselves. The writer focuses on the person to whom he is writing, rather than on himself by using third person deixis. The listener will conclude that the story of the song is about the individual addressed, not the others.

Spatial deixis is the second type of deixis that appears in the song of the Jenny and Screech trilogy. The encoding of place or position relative to the speaker in a song is referred to as spatial deixis. Based on the context, spatial deixis might be defined as certain spaces or places where the scene of the song occurs. The researcher discovers a variety of spatial deixis in the data, including 'here and there'. According to Cruse (2000), the purpose of spatial deixis is utilized in songs to indicate the position or location relative to the speaker. It is utilized to provide an interpretation of the song's location. The researcher discovers that spatial deixis is employed in practically every song. One song contains at least two spatial deixis. It demonstrates that the writer intends to clarify the story of the song by providing location information. The researcher will offer the rank of spatial deixis that is frequently and infrequently employed in each song. Jenny's Tale, Violet's Tale, and Screech's Tale are the songs with the most spatial deixis. Jenny's Tale has three spatial deixis. In the song, the writer aims to communicate the specific location of the story.

Temporal deixis is the following type of deixis. The representation of the time of an event relative to the moment of speaking is known as temporal deixis. 'Dark night, a thousand times, then, right at the end, 2005, tonight, etc' are the examples of temporal deixis in this data. The deictic marker 'tonight' might be understood as the day the story of the song takes place. The purpose of temporal deixis is to provide the listener with a perspective on the time of the story in the song. The listener will realize if the song's story has been, is being, or will be held. Almost every song in Jenny and Screech's

story makes use of temporal deixis. Each song has more than two temporal deixis. All of the songs in *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy* contain four temporal deixis throughout the song.

Moreover, after classifying and analyzing the dominant used of deixis, the researchers concluded that the most dominant deixis found in the song lyric is person deixis because it tells about the pain received as a result of family and partner violence. So, the use of person deixis is more often than others. The writer uses 148 person deixis in *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy*. Whereas Spatial deixis only found 14 words and temporal deixis only 17 words. Furthermore, the singer uses more third person deixis with a total of 79 words of deixis expressions used in these songs.

Referring to this results, the usage of personal deixis reveals the role of the participant and each characters of the song. From 148 person deixis, it can be explained that there are difference number of each types of person deixis. The first person deixis has 40 numbers in total, the second person has 29 numbers in total, and the third person has 79 numbers in total as the highest amount. The higher number of this third person deixis is considered as having distal meaning. Most of the appearance of this third person deixis represent the songwriter's perspective toward the tragedy in the story. For example, the word "they", "he", and "she" is not replaced by "you", because the songwriter did not want to be involved in the story. Moreover, the songwriter never point characters in the story by using "you". Most of the appearance of this third-person deixis represents the songwriter's perspective toward the tragedy in the story. The singer tells the story from his point of view to bring the listener to understand objectively the characters, conflicts, and story ideas contained in *The Tale of Jenny and Screech Trilogy*. By having so, the readers get much help in grabbing the essence of the story completely.

CONCLUSION

After reviewing the data, the researcher arrived at an end result to explain deixis. There are three kind of deixis in the song lyrics of the *Jenny and Screech Trilogy*. There are three forms of person deixis that are used: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. There are also the types of spatial deixis and temporal deixis. In these three songs, the person deixis appears the most.

Person deixis is utilized to determine the function of each participant in the story within the song. Furthermore, there are three types of person deixis that are employed in every song in the *Tale of Jenny and Screech trilogy*: first, second, and third person. Each kind has a unique purpose and impact. First person deixis is

used to describe the writer's experience while writing the story. The impact is that the listener believes the writer is becoming involved in the story of the song. Otherwise, second person deixis is employed to describe the story that the person addressed is telling. The impact is that the listener believes the story of the song is about the person addressed, and the listener knows who the song is about. The third person deixis is used to tell a story owned by someone outside of the writer and the person addressed. The impact is that the listener will assume that the writer and the person addressed are not involved in the the story of the song. It is entirely focused on the other person.

Furthermore, spatial deixis reveals the speaker's or writer's location relative to the speaker or writer. It is utilized to describe the setting for the song's story. As a result, the listener will have the same perception as the writer regarding where the story of the song takes place. The time of happening in relation to the moment of speech is thus indicated by temporal deixis. This sort of deixis is used to indicate when the story of the song occurred. The effect is that the listener will know if the song's story has been held, is being held, or would be retained.

The researcher discovers several types of deixis that are employed in the *Jenny and Screech trilogy* of songs. In person deixis, the second person refers to the person addressed, but it also alludes to the writer. Since there is an active utterance, the story of the song becomes more realistic. The writer then cites several uses of spatial deixis, which basically indicates some types of place, location, or space but it also depicts a portion of a human person. However, it implies a metaphor that might enhance the song's lyrics. The following is in temporal deixis. The writer uses another type of temporal deixis to demonstrate how long the plot of the song takes place. It makes the plot of the song more understandable since the listener realizes the time the story of the song takes.

SUGGESTION

After the completion of this research, the researcher would like to provide a few suggestions, particularly for English learners. Deixis is necessary to learn in order to understand the purpose of a speech. Deixis, such as person, spatial, temporal, and others, can assist readers or listeners in understanding what the speaker means in the utterance. The researcher recommends that future scholars who are interested in pragmatics examine other pragmatics fields like implicature, speech actions, entailments, or presupposition.

For future researchers who are interested in observing deixis, they should look at diverse data sources other than song lyrics, such as poems, advertisements, radio, and so on. The researcher thinks that the next research,

specifically dealing with deixis, will provide a better knowledge of deixis in order to help students grasp the person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. Furthermore, the role and impact of deixis, which is employed in the phrase or speech. The researcher also expects that the next researcher could use a different object, such as examining poems, advertisements, radio, or other sources and connecting them to the other concept.

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