

An Analysis Deixis in the Lyrics of One-Direction Songs “One Thing” and “Steal My Girl”

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Abstract:

Deixis is a term in linguistics that refers to the use of words or phrases whose meaning depends on the context of the situation in which they are used. This research aims to find several types of deixis used in the lyrics of the songs “One Thing” and “Steal My Girl”. Researchers used descriptive qualitative methods in this research. The object of the study is the lyrics of songs entitled “One Thing” and “Steal My Girl,” using Levinson's (1983) theory as the basis for analysis. This research found 157 deixis consisting of 119 personal deixis, 11 time deixis, 2 place deixis, 10 social deixis, and 15 discourse deixis. The deixis that appears the most frequently is person deixis. The study shows how the singer uses specific references to explain who is speaking, to whom they are saying, when the event occurred, and where the conversation occurred. Through deixis analysis, we can see how meaning is produced and interpreted by the listener or reader by considering the context of the surrounding situation.

Keywords: deixis; music; One Thing; Steal My Girl

Abstrak:

Deiksis adalah istilah dalam linguistik yang mengacu pada penggunaan kata atau frasa yang maknanya bergantung pada konteks situasi di mana kata atau frasa tersebut digunakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan beberapa jenis deiksis yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu “One Thing” dan “Steal My Girl”. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini. Objek penelitiannya adalah lirik lagu berjudul “One Thing” dan “Steal My Girl” dengan menggunakan teori Levinson (1983) sebagai dasar analisisnya. Penelitian ini menemukan 157 deiksis yang terdiri dari 119 deiksis personal, 11 deiksis waktu, 2 deiksis tempat, 10 deiksis sosial, dan 15 deiksis wacana. Deiksis yang paling sering muncul adalah deiksis persona. Studi tersebut menunjukkan bagaimana penyanyi menggunakan referensi spesifik untuk menjelaskan siapa yang berbicara, kepada siapa mereka berkata, kapan peristiwa itu terjadi, dan di mana percakapan itu terjadi. Melalui analisis deiksis, kita dapat melihat bagaimana makna diproduksi dan diinterpretasikan oleh pendengar atau pembaca dengan mempertimbangkan konteks situasi sekitar.

Kata kunci: deiksis; musik; One Thing; Steal My Girl

INTRODUCTION

In discourse analysis, the production process includes how texts are designed and written, distribution involves how texts are spread or conveyed to readers or listeners, and consumption includes how texts are understood or interpreted by those who receive them (Fairclough, 1995). Furthermore, Discourse can be said to be meaning or action, which means it can make meaning, do something, or both. Talking about this course, Discourse is a larger structure of communication that involves not only language but also ideology, perception, and culture, which shape the way people talk and think about the world (Anderson & Holloway, 2018). Therefore, the meaning of Discourse depends on each context it can be through everyday conversation, news on the radio, or work such as music, speeches, television news, YouTube videos, etc.

According to Levinson (1983), deixis is a rule relating to language and context elements, which is reflected in the structure of the language itself. Levinson's deixis analysis approach makes it easier for listeners to understand the meaning of deixis. According to Levinson's theory, there are five types of deixis, persona deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. This use of deixis helps analyze situations where the listener may need more clarification on the speaker's intentions because the meaning of the words depends on the specific context that may only be clear with additional information.

In today's globalized world, music is an art form that expresses beauty and emotion through sound and language. As a cultural entity, music reflects a society's values, traditions, and identity, and it is a means of socialization that brings people together to share experiences. In addition, music is a communicative, symbolic system where messages and meanings can be conveyed and understood through sound structures (May 2022). So, in today's era, music genres are also very diverse, not only classical music but also EDM and pop Music, which are pretty famous, especially among Generation Z. Currently, there are many media for listening to music, including Spotify, YouTube Music, Joox, Apple Music, and many other platforms.

One Direction is an English-Irish boy band from the British talent show "The X Factor." The group's original members were Liam, Louis, Niall, Harry, and Zayn. They quickly gained popularity and were later signed by a judge on "The X Factor." One

Direction is one of the most successful boy bands in pop music history, with incredible album sales, sell-out tours, and a huge fan base, often referred to as "Directioners.". Even though they are no longer working, their songs still adorn the music world today, especially on the TikTok platform, which is widely listened to by their fans and new Generation Z listeners.

In this study, the researchers mainly chose the songs from One Direction's one of the singles from the debut album, *Up All Night* (2011). The titles are "*One Thing*," and "*Steal My Girl*," which released its fourth album in 2014. The researchers chose to analyze these two songs, because both use intense language, including various deictic elements, and have the same language patterns in different contexts. Apart from that, the themes raised in these two songs are romance and personal feelings. This research can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the variations and consistency of deixis use in the same musical work by analyzing these two songs.

Plenty of studies have explored the types of deixis in songs. The album *Red* by Taylor Swift was examined (Wati, 2014) to determine some deixis. (Hidayah et al., 2023) Examined Personal deixis includes three types of personal deictic words in *Stay* by Justin Bieber. (Fadilah & Resmini, 2021) Conducted a study to provide an understanding of deixis and the context conveyed by the speaker in *Lover* by Taylor Swift. (Hidayati, 2022) found several types of deictic errors that often appeared in each stanza of *One Direction's best song ever* lyrics. Moreover, (Rahmadany and Husein, 2021) discovered the dominant deixis in One Direction songs entitled *Up All Night*, *Change My Mind*, *Everything About You*, *Little Things*, and *Right Now*.

In this study, the researchers used Levinson's (1983) deixis theory. The researchers chose to use this theory because some previous studies used Yule's theory. Therefore, the researchers look for a gap by using Levinson's (1983) theory. In this theory there are 5 types of deixis, there are personal deixis, time/temporal deixis, place/spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Thus, in this study, the researchers come up with the following research question: What types of deixis are used in One Direction songs "*One Thing*" and "*Steal My Girl*"?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Deixis

Deixis is a concept in language that shows that the meaning of some words or expressions can only be understood when we know the context in which the words are used (Williams, 2019). Deixis reflects how certain words in language do not have a fixed meaning regardless of the situation and context of use, including who is speaking, to whom, when, and where the conversation occurs. According to Levinson (1983), there are five kinds of deixis: person, time, place, social, and discourse.

Personal Deixis

Levinson (1983) stated that personal deixis is directly related to grammatical categories that reflect the role of participants in a conversation, such as personal pronouns. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a more in-depth descriptive analysis to understand better the differences between the roles of speaker and listener during language interaction in various situations. Personal deixis is how participants (speaker, listener, or third party) in a conversation are represented through the words they use, so their identity depends on who is speaking and who is listening (Artelu & Indah, 2023). Words such as "I," "you," or "he" refer to participants in a conversation, and their meaning depends on who is speaking and who is the other person.

The first -person deixis

The first-person category refers to the use of pronouns or expressions the speaker uses to refer to himself or the group he belongs to. First-person pronouns, such as "I" for singular and "we" for plural, are used when the speaker talks about himself or a group of people included in the conversation (Artelu & Indah, 2023). As part of personal deixis, "my" refers to the speaker himself and indicates that something mentioned belongs to or is directly related to the speaker.

The second person deixis

Levinson (1983) explained that in second person deixis, the pronoun most commonly used is "you". The second person category refers to the use of words that connect the speaker with the person who is the listener or interlocutor directly (Fadilah & Resmini, 2021). There are examples of second person; you, your, yours, and so on.

The third person deixis

The third person category refers to using words to mention or reference someone who is neither the speaker nor the listener in a conversation. Thus, the third-person category allows the speaker to talk about other people not directly involved in the conversation (Artelu & Indah, 2023). Some words that indicate third-person deixis: he, she, it, her, him, and so on.

Time/temporal Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), Time deixis refers to how time is expressed and understood in various languages based on temporal references related to natural cycles. Time deixis functions to indicate an event's occurrence relative to the time of speech or other events. Day and night cycles, lunar months, seasons, and years are natural time markers used in various languages to organize time counting systems.

This deixis marks the difference between the time the speaker utters an utterance (encoding time) and the time the listener receives the utterance (reception time) in a conversational context (Rahmadany & Husein, 2021). The time consists of; tomorrow, now, yesterday, today, ago, then, soon, later, this time, last week, next week, etc.

Place/spatial Deixis

Place/Spatial deixis shows the location of a place between the speaker and listener (Rahmadany & Husein, 2021). Based on the scope of the address, such as "here" (an environment closer to the speaker) or "there" (an environment further from the speaker or closer to the listener), indicating a measurable distance between who they are speaking to, and who the listener is, as well as the objects in the conversation, so that it can help provide context for where something or someone is in a conversation.

Social Deixis

Levinson (1983) states that social deixis shows the vital relationship between the person speaking and the listener with whom they are communicating, as well as the broader social context, such as society's social status and relationships between people in positions or cultural norms.

Social deixis shows differences in social status or relationships between speakers and listeners (Anugrah, 2018). The use of honorifics such as "Mr" or "Mrs" or formal and informal forms of address reflect how a person places himself in the social structure when

communicating. It displays social rank, respect, or hierarchical relationships among participants in a conversation, regulated by cultural and social norms.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis occurs when a word or phrase in a sentence indicates another part of the text or conversation that is taking place. For example, words such as "this" or "that" are related to the previous or next part in a text or conversation, thereby helping the person speaking and the listener understand the relationship between elements in a discourse. Nevertheless, the distinction is clear in principle: The difference is quite clear: when a pronoun refers to a specific part of the text or speech itself, it is called discourse deixis. It means that the pronoun does not refer to the person or thing but to the part of the conversation or text being discussed (Levinson, 1983).

Discourse deixis refers to certain parts of a narrative or text that have been mentioned previously or are being developed in conversation or writing (Artelu & Indah, 2023). That is, discourse deixis uses words or phrases such as "this", "that", or "as mentioned previously" to refer to other parts of the text or speech, thereby helping connect the information conveyed.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study was based on Levinson's (1983) deixis theory and used descriptive qualitative method as the research design with a discourse analysis approach to examine to use of deixis in songs "*One thing*" and "*Steal my girl*" by One Direction. The qualitative descriptive method was chosen because it allowed researchers to understand the phenomenon of using deixis in depth in song lyrics. This approach was suitable for analyzing text data, such as lyrics, focusing on meaning, context, and language patterns that numbers could not explain.

Several steps have been taken to analyze the lyrics of the songs "*One Thing*" and "*Steal My Girl*": first, understand the context of the song's theme as a whole. This step is taken to get a general idea of what the songwriter wants to convey. Second, the song lyrics were transcribed. Third, the lyrics were analyzed using Levinson's theory. The next one was to describe the results, and finally, the data was concluded.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that the lyrics of the song “*One Thing*” and “*Steal My Girl*” use various types of deixis, such as personal deixis, time/temporal deixis, place/spatial deixis, and discourse deixis. This deixis has different references and meanings.

Table 1. Frequency of Deixis

Song	Types of deixis				
	Personal	Time/temporal	Place/spatial	Social	Discourse
One Thing	58	7	2	0	2
Steal My Girl	61	3	0	10	13
Total	119	11	2	10	15

Including both of the data above, there are four categories of deixis found by researcher in the “*One Thing*” and “*Steal My Girl*” song lyrics. They are consist of; personal deixis, time/temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Here the following discussion.

Personal Deixis

The first person

I've tried playing' it cool
 So, get out, get out, get out of **my** head.
 Since **we** were sixteen

The word *I* refers to the speaker (first person) talking about himself and his actions and the word *my* in the sentence above refers to the first-person possessive pronoun. *My* which indicates that the “head” in question belongs to the speaker. The word *we* refer to the first-person plural pronoun in this sentence indicates that the speaker belongs to the group he is talking about.

The second person

Cause **you**'ve got that one thing.
 Cause I'm dying just to know **your** name

The word *you* refer directly to the listener or interlocutor and connects the speaker with the person being spoken to. The word *your* in the sentence above shows possession or relationship that is directly related to the listener or interlocutor. The word *your* indicates that the name in question belongs to the person the speaker is talking to.

The third person

Cause **she** is the one
Everybody wanna take **her** heart away

The word *she* and *her* refers to a third person—someone who is neither the speaker nor the listener. In third-person deixis, words like *she* and *her* refer to someone who is being talked about but is not directly involved in the conversation. In this sentence, *she* and *her* refers to someone other than the speaker and listener, making it an example of third-person deixis.

Time/temporal Deixis

All **day** and all **night**
And I need you here with me **now**
Since we were sixteen
That I never let her down **before**

Day and *night* refer to the entire time from morning to evening, which means when an event takes place or occurs, depending on the daily cycle. Then the word *now* refers to the context of time deixis. *Now* serves to demonstrate the speaker's relevant needs or desires at that time, emphasizing the urgency of the person being spoken to in the same place. In this sentence, *since* clearly shows the beginning of time for the event or relationship being discussed, which has lasted from that age until now. Thus, the listener can understand the length of time that has passed and relate experiences or events that occurred during that period. *Before* indicates that time has passed before the current moment occurs. In other words, the speaker emphasizes that all the opportunities in the past have always satisfied the person. This phrase creates a clear connection between the past and present, providing context for how the speaker's past behavior is relevant to the current situation.

Place/spatial Deixis

That I need you **here** with me now

The word *here* refers to the specific location where the speaker is currently located. In place deixis, the word *here* indicates a physical position relevant for the speaker and listener, indicating that the listener's presence at that location is very important to meet the speaker's needs.

Social Deixis

She's been my **queen**
Her mum calls me **love**
Everybody wanna steal my **girl**

The word *queen* reflects the social relationship between the speaker and the person mentioned. In place deixis, the word *love* is a form of address that indicates the familiarity, affection, or emotional closeness between the speaker and the person's mother. The use of greetings like this usually indicates a warm or intimate relationship but can also indicate a more informal social status in the interaction. Next one the word *girl* has the same meaning as *queen* to describe the relationship between speaker and addresser.

Discourse Deixis

That I'm never gonna let another take her love from me now
But you don't notice **at all (at all)**

The word *that* refers to something that has been mentioned previously in a conversation or broader context. In place deixis, the word *at all* emphasizes that the listener is unaware of the situation or feelings being discussed, directing attention to a situation or information previously conveyed.

In both lyrics of the songs "*One Thing*" and "*Steal My Girl*" by One Direction, the researchers found 5 out of 5 deixis, according to Levinson (1983). The result of this study is different from the previous study because, in the previous study, only 3 types of deixis were found. The researcher used a different theory and compared the object of the previous study, which affected the results of the study. By studying deixis in song lyrics, readers can get benefits, such as understanding the deeper meaning in a song lyric that is not only implied in someone's singing.

CONCLUSION(S)

The results of the discussion above, the researcher concluded that there are 157 data in overall deixis, from the song lyric "*One Thing*" and "*Steal My Girl*" by One Direction, consisting of 119 data from personal deixis, 11 data time/temporal deixis, 2 data place/spatial deixis, 10 data from social deixis, and then 15 data from discourse deixis. The dominant deixis that appears in this two-song lyric is a personal deixis. By studying deixis, we can understand that the meaning of a word or phrase can change depending on

the context in which it is used, including who is speaking and to whom they are saying, as well as when and where the conversation occurs.

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