



## Deixis Analysis on The Lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's Songs

Agil Novsianti<sup>1</sup>, Vita Vendtyaningtyas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas PGRI Madiun, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author: [agil.novsianti@gmail.com](mailto:agil.novsianti@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

The purposes of the study are (1) to identify the kinds of Deixis; and (2) the kinds reference of deixis that are used in song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo songs, Sour. The researcher uses theory of Alan Cruse (2000) to analyze. This research is descriptive qualitative research using document research. The primary data of this research are seven songs of Olivia Rodrigo entitled Deja vu; Happier; Good 4 U; Traitor; Driver License; Favorite Crime; and Jealousy, jealousy and the secondary data is taken from e-book; articles; and journal. The researcher analyzes the data with three steps there are data condensation; data display; and drawing conclusions. The researcher collecting the data with collect the seven songs lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo uses documentation technique. The results of this research show (1) the first type of deixis is person deixis, with 530-person deixis. The mostly used is 55 first person deixis; 48 second person deixis; 27 third person deixis. The second types is spatial deixis with 21 spatial deixis. The third types is temporal deixis with 27 temporal deixis. The fourth types is social deixis with 24 social deixis. The fifth types is discourse deixis with 137 discourse deixis.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

A song lyric arises meaning and interpretation. Song lyrics have an important role in a song, even though lyrics act as the second element in a song stated by Dallin (Firdaus, 2013). Song is a combination of poem and sound that are aligned become a music. People will get pleasure and experience mood changes when listening to songs, for example when we feel sad we will cry after listening to songs that also tell stories about sadness by listening to music (Piragasam in Kakiay & Maitimu, 2021). Usually songs are used to entertain people because music have diverse genres. Several genres of music, namely pop, rock, edm, hip-hop, and especially dangdut in Indonesia. Therefore, people can choose their own preferred songs based on the genre. They enjoy the song not only from the music but also the message in the lyrics.

Misunderstood listener happens as the context of a song does not work well. He may have lack of background knowledge to a song writer. In pragmatics, the phenomenon is known as deixis. Accordance with Kreidler (1998) that each dialect has deictic words which 'point' to 'things' within the physical-social setting of the speaker and addressee(s) and whose referents can as it were be decided by knowing the setting in which they are utilized. It is evident that the misconception of a message of a tune could be happened within the level of word meaning by a audience. Otherwise, understanding deixis can reveal the song meaning, the song writer's purpose the message. The researcher is interested in studying the deixis in the Olivia Rodrigo songs to analyze the meaning of the songs.

The researcher decides to choose the album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo with following reasons. The album was sold 295,000 copies in the United States. Seven songs of them reached the highest YouTube viewers and several songs topped in the top 100 billboard charts for weeks. Those songs are viral on the Tiktok application used as video background for content creators. These famous songs are Driver License, Traitor, Deja Vu, Good 4 U, Happier, Favorite Crime, and Jealousy, Jealousy. For the lyric texts of these songs, researchers got them from the website

Genius.Com. The researcher analyze the meaning of these songs by deixis and whether the message hit the listeners so it makes the album popular.

Many linguists have definitions and explanations of deixis. Based on Cruse (2000), any expression which locates a referent in space or time is a deictic expression. Therefore, Kreidler (1998), define that deictic words are found in every language which 'point' to 'objects' in the physical, social context of the speaker and listener, and to find out the referent, it can be determined by knowing the context in which the words are used. (Saeed, 2009) stated that element of language that are so contextually are called deictic, from the noun deixis (from classical Greek *deiknymi* 'to show, point out'). So, the researcher conclude that definition of deixis is a the study of language used and addressed to whom based on the context. In this research, the discussion is focused only on the five types by Cruse (2000), include :

1) Person deixis

Cruse has the concept of deixis person, which essentially means that the speaker is referred to as the first person, the addressee as the second person, and any other significant participants in the speaking situation (who are neither the speaker nor the listener) are referred to as first or third person. He explains that all of these people, at least in English, appear in the singular and plural forms.

2) Spatial deixis

The words and phrases to point a location is known as spatial deixis (Yule, 2006). Similarly, Cruse (2006) Demonstrate that spatial deictic words point out a position in space in relation to the speaker. The simplest spatial deictic is the adverb 'here and there'. It can be polished in a location that is nearby but not directly next to the speaker.

3) Temporal deixis

Temporal deixis is also known as time deixis (Levinson, 1983). According to, Yule (2006) the use of word now, then, last week to point time is known as temporal deixis. In addition, Cruse (2006) shows that the word temporal deixis indicates the time of an event relative to the time of speaking.

4) Social deixis

The word social deixis is an expression that serves to appear the position of the referent within the social status scale and relative closeness with the speaker (Cruse, 2006). Concurring to, Fillmore (in Levinson, 1983) social deixis concerns of sentences that reflect or decide or are decided by certain substances of the social circumstance in which the discourse act happens.

5) Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis is additionally known as content deixis. According to Cruse (2000), discourse deixis alludes to such things as the utilize of this to point to discourse components such as tune in to this, it will kill you!, which to point to the past discourse components such as that was not exceptionally decent thing to say. The work alludes to an thing that happened some time recently and something that's still to come that interfaces the focuses of the past talk with parts of the another discourse (Cruse, 2006). Sometimes, certain sentence such as therefore and furthermore incorporate an component of talk in their meaning.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

In analyzing a research, steps are needed to examine what is commonly called the research method. Research is the steps or processes used to collect and analyze information to improve understanding of the topic. While the method is a term for techniques such as surveys, interviews, observation. According to, Creswell (2014) research approach, research design, and research methods are three key terms that represent perspectives on research that present information sequentially from broad research constructs to narrow method procedures.

### 1. Approach research

This research used descriptive qualitative research as research approaches. Miles and Huberman and Saldana, (1994) stated that qualitative data focus on data in the form of words. This research using descriptive qualitative research because the purpose of the research is to know what are the types of deixis that used in song lyrics. This research will describe the research using words, not describe on form of number. From the definitioin above the researcher will be focused on types of deixis and reference that use in song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo Sour album.

Moreover, the researcher using document research. Bowen, and Glenn (2009) stated that Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing and evaluating documents both printed and electronic (computer based and Internet Transmitted). Document analysis is often used in combination with other qualitative research methods as: means of triangulating methodological combinations in the same study phenomenon.

### 2. Data Source

The object of this research is a song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo Sour album. The source of the data are song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo Sour album (2021), there are 7 songs but the researcher just use seven song namely, Happier, Dejavu, Driver License, Traitor, Good 4 U, Jealousy,jealousy and Favorite Crime, as the primary data. The secondary data source is taken from e-book, article, and previous research.

### 3. Data collecting technique

The data collecting technique of this research is by using documentation. According to Miles et al (1994) the words that collect and analyze based on observations, interviews, documents, and artifacts. The researcher uses document technique because the data is song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo Sour album.

### 4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of systematically applying statistical and logical techniques to describe and illustrate, summarize and recapitulate, and evaluate data. According to, Miles et al. (1994) stated there are three concurrent flows activity: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Three steps of data analysis are describe below:

#### a. Data Condensation

Data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or modifying data that appears throughout a corpus of field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, focuses, discards, and organizes data so that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. Qualitative data can be transformed in a variety of ways, including by selection, summary or paraphrase, and inclusion in a larger pattern.

In this step, the researcher selects data where the word may contain deixis in the song lyrics. Then the researcher focuses that deictic words fall into the category of Alan Cruse's theory by classifying these words into five types of deixis: person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis.

#### b. Data Display

The next step in data analysis is the display of the data. Generally, a display is an organized, condensed collection of information that allows conclusions to be drawn and actions to be taken. To date, the most common form for displaying qualitative data has been extended text. Displays include various types of matrices, charts, tables, and networks. Collecting information in a concise, easily accessible format allows analysts to see what is going on and know what conclusions are warranted or to take the next step in analysis suggested and helpful by the display.

In this step, the researcher create a table consisting of columns and rows to display deictic words used in song lyrics. Researcher classify them in categories in order to provide a clear explanation.

#### c. Conclusion drawing/verification

The third of analytical activity is conclusion and verification. From the start of data collection, qualitative analysts interpret what it means to identify patterns, explanations, causal relationships, and statements. The analyst's work progresses, conclusions are also reviewed. Verification can be as simple as the analyst reflecting on it while writing, requiring only a brief return to field notes, or it can be comprehensive and complex, involving lengthy discussions and peer reviews to reach an "intersubjective" consensus, or extensive efforts to replicate results in other datasets.

## 3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The objective of this research is to explain the kinds of deixis that used in seven song lyrics first album *Sour* by Olivia Rodrigo. The theory of Alan Cruse (2000) to analyze the data in this research. Cruse proposes 5 types of deixis including personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The seven songs are *Deja vu*, *Happier*, *Traitor*, *Driver License*, *Good 4 U*, *Favorite Crime* and *Jealousy*, jealousy. The researcher analyzed the lyrics of this song by collecting the lyrics in one file and the researcher printed it and then marked the words included in the deixis.

### 1. Person deixis

According to Cruse (2000) Person deixis involves the first person (speaker), the second person (addressee), and third persons who are other significant participants in the speech situation. Cruse pointed out that deictic words related to a person encompass pronouns like I, you, him, possessive adjectives such as my, your, her, and verb inflections like I love, You love, he or she loves. Yet, the analysis of individuals' deictic expressions involves distinguishing between plural and singular forms. As an illustration, the pronoun 'our' in the first person plural is typically spoken by a single person acting on behalf of a group.

Table 2.1. The Kinds of Person Deixis in Sour Album

NO	SONGS	PERSON DEIXIS			Total
		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	
1	<i>DEJA VU</i>	18	25	27	70
2	<i>HAPPIER</i>	32	30	14	76
3	<i>TRAITOR</i>	19	41	15	75
4	<i>GOOD 4 U</i>	40	48	9	97
5	<i>DRIVER LICENSE</i>	47	29	4	80
6	<i>FAVORITE CRIME</i>	37	24	3	64

7	<i>JEALOUSY, JEALOUSY</i>	55	5	8	68
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From the table above, it can be concluded that the use of person deixis by songwriters is mostly found in the song Good 4 U with a total of 97 person deixis. Meanwhile, the use of first person deixis is mostly used by songwriter Jealousy, Jealousy with a total of 55 first person deixis. Moreover, second person deixis is used the most in Good 4 U songs with a total of 48. Furthermore, third person deixis is often used in Deja Vu songs with a total of 27 third person deixis.

## 2. Spatial deixis

Spatial deixis concerns the encoding of location relative to the participant of the song. Of the five songs that became data, the researcher only found spatial deixis in four songs. In addition, there are several spatial deixis used in each song. There are songs only have two spatial deixis inside that is Deja vu, Traitor, and Good 4 U.

Table 2.2. The Kinds of Spatial Deixis

NO	SONGS	Spatial Deixis
1	<i>DÉJÀ VU</i>	3
2	<i>HAPPIER</i>	0
3	<i>TRAITOR</i>	1
4	<i>GOOD 4 U</i>	9
5	<i>DRIVER LICENSE</i>	7
6	<i>FAVORITE CRIME</i>	0
7	<i>JEALOUSY, JEALOUSY</i>	1

From the results shown in the table above, it can be concluded that the use of spatial deixis is not widely used by songwriter in writing song lyrics. The use of spatial deixis is mostly used in the song Good 4 U with a total of 9 spatial deixis. Meanwhile, in the song Happier and the song Favorite Crime, spatial deixis was not found.

## 3. Temporal deixis

Temporal deixis involves the encoding of the time relative to the speaker. It can be interpreted that temporal deixis is a reference used to express information about the time at which the utterance was uttered. The researcher found many types of temporal deixis that were found from every song on the Sour album.

Table 2.3. The Kinds of Temporal Deixis

NO	SONGS	Temporal Deixis
1	<i>DÉJÀ VU</i>	3
2	<i>HAPPIER</i>	2
3	<i>TRAITOR</i>	4
4	<i>GOOD 4 U</i>	5
5	<i>DRIVER LICENSE</i>	10
6	<i>FAVORITE CRIME</i>	1
7	<i>JEALOUSY, JEALOUSY</i>	2

From the results in the table above, the songwriter uses temporal deixis to show time. The use of temporal deixis is mostly used in the Driver License song with a total of 10 temporal deixis. Meanwhile, in the song Favorite Crime, researcher only found one temporal deixis.

## 4. Social deixis

Social deixis concerns on social status or intimacy inside the song which relate to speakers. There is social deixis in every song of Sour album. Due to all the songs talk about love stories, most of the social deixis used by songwriters is baby. Researcher only present different social deixis from each songs.

Table 2.4. The Kind of Social Deixis

NO	SONGS	Social Deixis
1	<i>DÉJÀ VU</i>	4
2	<i>HAPPIER</i>	2
3	<i>TRAITOR</i>	1
4	<i>GOOD 4 U</i>	7
5	<i>DRIVER LICENSE</i>	4
6	<i>FAVORITE CRIME</i>	3
7	<i>JEALOUSY, JEALOUSY</i>	3

From the results in the table above, the songwriter uses social deixis to show the relationship that happened in the song. The use of mostly used in the Good 4 U song with a total of 7 social deixis. Meanwhile, in the song Traitor, researcher only found one social deixis. The social deictic word used the most is word baby.

#### 5. Discourse deixis

Discourse deixis clarifies the connection between the start and finish of a sentence. It is utilized for linking song verses. The album 'Sour' contained numerous variations of the same discourse deixis according to the researcher.

Table 2.5. The Kinds of Discourse Deixis

NO	SONGS	Discourse Deixis
1	<i>DÉJÀ VU</i>	14
2	<i>HAPPIER</i>	18
3	<i>TRAITOR</i>	24
4	<i>GOOD 4 U</i>	23
5	<i>DRIVER LICENSE</i>	31
6	<i>FAVORITE CRIME</i>	15
7	<i>JEALOUSY, JEALOUSY</i>	12

From the results in the table above, the songwriter uses discourse deixis to show the conclusion or the continuation from the previous lyrics. The use of mostly used in the Driver License song with a total of 32 social deixis. The discourse deictic word used the most is word So.

#### 4. CONCLUSION (10 PT)

The kinds of deixis by using Cruse theory is five types including person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discoure deixis. The researcher found those five deixis in the seven of Olivia Rodrigo songs lyrics in Sour Album. For the first type of deixis is person deixis the researcher found that the use of person deixis by songwriters is mostly found in the song Good 4 U with a total of 97 person deixis. Meanwhile, the use of first person deixis is mostly used by songwriter Jealousy, Jealousy with a total of 55 first person deixis. Moreover, second person deixis is used the most in Good 4 U songs with a total of 48. Furthermore, third person deixis is often used in Deja Vu songs with a total of 27 third person deixis. The second type of deixis is spatial deixis the researcher found that the use of spatial deixis is not widely used by songwriter in writing song lyrics. The use of spatial deixis is mostly used in the song Good 4 U with a total of 9 spatial deixis. Meanwhile, in the song Happier and the song Favorite Crime, spatial deixis was not found. The third types of deixis is temporal deixis the researcher found the songwriter uses temporal deixis to show time. The use of temporal deixis is mostly used in the Driver License song with a total of 10 temporal deixis. Meanwhile, in the song Favorite Crime, researcher only found one temporal deixis. The fourth types of deixis is social deixis the researcher found the songwriter uses social deixis to show the relationship that happened in the song. The use of mostly used in the Good 4 U song with a total of 7 social deixis. Meanwhile, in the song Traitor, researcher only found one social deixis. The social deictic word used the most is word baby. The last types of deixis is discourse deixis the researcher found the songwriter uses discourse deixis to show the conclusion or the continuation from the previous lyrics. The use of mostly used in the Driver License song with a total of 32 social deixis. The discourse deictic word used the most is word So.

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