

THE DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN BRUNO MARS'S DOO WOPS AND HOOLIGANS ALBUM SONG LYRICS

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Abstract

The study aims to determine deixis types and the singer's intentions in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' songs from the album "Doo-Wops and Hooligans" (2010). As a source of data to complete this study, the researchers used ten songs from the album. This study uses qualitative methods to complement the research data. While collecting data, the researchers used listening and note-taking strategies. The researcher also applies Alan Cruse's theory to analyze the types of deixis from singers in Bruno Mars' song lyrics on the album "Doo-Wops and Hooligans" (2010). The findings of this study include deixis types such as personal deictic, spatial deictic, temporal deictic, social deictic, and discourse deictic. First, personal deixis discovered 75 deixis words (27%); second, spatial deixis discovered 39 deixis words (14%); third, temporal deixis discovered 34 deixis words (12%); fourth, social deixis discovered 22 deixis words (8%); while discourse deixis discovered 113 deixis words (40%). This research has implications for the singer's motives and intentions in the songs on the album "Doo-Wops and Hooligans" (2010) by Bruno Mars. The implications of this research are the readers can understand the singer's motives and intentions in the songs on the album.

Keywords: *Bruno Mars; deixis; song lyrics*

INTRODUCTION

Songs are the most compelling and culturally rich language teaching resources. The term song refers to music with words, such as a popular song you heard on the radio (Griffiee, 1992). Griffie also stated that a song has elements in common with words and poetry, as well as a distinct form. Both songs and speeches contain vocalizations, linguistic meanings, and melodies. Songs and poems use words to convey meaning, are typically written down before publication, can be set to music, and can be heard. Furthermore, songs have an exciting quality because there are so many.

A song is a work of art sung to the accompaniment of an instrument (Griffiee, 1992). Furthermore, songs have an exciting quality, and because there are so many different types of songs, most people like them because they represent a wide range of people. Singing is a natural way to draw attention to rhymes and a fun way to learn. There are numerous ways to tell a story in this world. For instance, spoken words, written words, and gestures. This can be done through songs, poems, acting, etc. Anyone can use it to share their ideas with others. A song is a form of communication that allows people to collaborate.

Pragmatics studies meaning's contextual aspects (Cruse, 2006). According to Gazdar (1979, p. 2), pragmatics focuses on the semantic elements of an utterance that cannot be explained

directly in terms of the truth conditions of the uttered sentence. It has less to do with literal meaning and more with language usage (Kadmon, 2001, p. 3). All of the definitions above point to pragmatics being the study of meaning in context. Consider the following example of relative distance and contextual significance.

The term “deixis” is derived from the Greek verb “to point” or “to indicate”. Words or phrases directly connected to entities are called pragmatic deixis (things, procedures, characteristics, and situations). In other words, speakers use linguistic terms to refer to or identify phenomena in nonverbal and verbal contexts. It is easy to determine the referent in nonverbal communication when the speaker and receiver are together. The Greek verb *deiknymi*, meaning “to signal or accentuate,” is the root of the word Deixis (Saeed, 2003, p. 182). Deixis comes in five different varieties. There are five deixes: person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse (Cruse, 2000).

There are three divisions in person deixis. The first, second, and third persons are used. According to Cruse (2006, p. 127), Person deixis contains I, me, mine, myself, you, yours, yourself, ourself, them, him, hers, we, he, she, it, and us. My, your, our, their, his, its, and her are possessive adjectives. I like, you like, they like are the verb inflections. A sort of deixis called spatial deixis describes the spatial relationship between a speaker and a listener. Location descriptions and location expressions are other terms for spatial descriptions. According to Cruse (2006, p. 166), spatial dictation indicates the speaker’s position in space. Here and there the most fundamental spatial adverbs. Temporal deixis is a deixis that suggests the passage of time. The time of the event about the time of speaking is indicated by temporal deixis. Using speech timing, identify points or intervals on a timeline. Now, tomorrow, today, yesterday, and later are examples of temporal Deixis (Cruse, 2006). Discourse deixis is the use of it to suggest upcoming discourse items, for example. As a result, some clause adverbs, such as further, may have a discursive component in their meaning (Cruse, 2000).

Because Bruno Mars is the author’s favorite singer, deixis analysis in Bruno Mars’ Doo-Wops and Hooligans album was chosen. Bruno Mars is well known to us and many others who are fans of him, young and old. Bruno Mars, born on October 8, 1985, is an American singer, songwriter, record producer, voice actor, and choreographer. Bruno Mars' debut is the Doo-Wops and Hooligan's October 4, 2010 album. “Just the Way You Are’ is the album’s most well know single. The album brought him fame. This is classified as personal (I, you), spatial (here), and temporal (this afternoon). After comprehending Deixis' theory and practice, listeners can correctly understand the meaning and message of the songs. The writers then looked at Bruno Mars' album Doo-Wops and Hooligans to see what kind of deixis was most employed there. The author chose the topic of deixis analysis since it seemed fascinating to connect with. The author also links deictic forms of communication, such as language, song, and text, before analyzing them. Examine how the singer's objectives are conveyed in the lyrics of the songs, as well as the types of deictic used. The instances below include several that were already mentioned.

Rahmi (2018) wrote "A Pragmatics Study on Deixis in the Song's Lyrics of Deen Squad Album" and was the first. This study attempts to examine different types of deixis as well as the reference meaning of song lyrics. The study's research objectives are to find types of deixis, dominant types of deixis, and reference meanings of deixis in Deen Squad Album Song Lyrics. This study can be analyzed using a pragmatic approach based on Alan Cruse's theory to answer the research question. The information gathered comes from ten songs from the Deen Squad Album, which are then categorized into deictic types based on their criteria.

Additionally, the researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis to study the work. The researcher will then gather her data using a textual analysis technique. Data collection processes come after downloading, analyzing, deciding, and classifying. The final one involves describing, creating a classification table, coding, and concluding. According to this study, the four types of deixis appear in every song on the Deen Squad Album, with personal deictic being the most prevalent.

The second came from Wati (2014) and was published by State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta with the title "A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's "RED" Album." The research conducted in this paper is concerned with how the research study describes the different types of deixis, the definition of deixis, and then why deixis is used in these song lyrics. In conducting a survey, the researcher employs the qualitative descriptive method, describing the various types of deixis derived from listening to and trying to read song lyrics from this album. The writer then identifies and categorizes the deixis in Taylor Swift's song lyrics. The final step is for the writer to analyze the data, which John I support. The writer discovered the varieties of deixis, such as person deictic, spatial deictic, and temporal deictic, based on the data analysis from Taylor Swift's song lyrics in the "Red" album. Person deictic comprises the first, second, and third person. The speaker is identified using first person deixis. The recipient is shown in the second person deictic. The third person is deictic, which is applied to establish a referent, not the presenter or recipient.

The third is named "An Analysis of Deixis in "A Thousand Words" Movie Script by Steve Koren," and it was published in Fauziah (2015). Tulungagung State Islamic Institute This study examines the rhetorical devices used in the film A Thousand Words. The researcher then looks into how the movie's script uses the deictic. The researcher will use qualitative research as a research design in the following section. Meanwhile, the data and data sources are drawn from sentences in conversations included in the film A Thousand Words.

Additionally, documentation is used in the researcher's data gathering. The process of gathering data involves numerous steps, including (1) seeking the movie, (2) watching the movies, (3) searching the "A Thousand Words" movie script, and (4) identifying the phrases that contain the three deictic types. Additionally, Yule's theory includes the three deictic kinds of person, temporal, and spatial deixis. This study has divided the data verification technique into four parts. Long-term involvement is the first, and triangulation is the second, peer debriefing is the third, and discussion with the expert is the fourth. Then, after organizing, condensing, and interpreting comes to the processes of data analysis.

The fourth was completed by Nurjanah (2018) and published by Walisongo State Islamic University under "A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script." This research aims to look at the various types of deictics and the main deictic used by the Moana film script. The research then utilizes a qualitative descriptive study design, with the data source being the Moana film script, which is 30 pages long and contains 19 scenes. The researcher will use triangulation, documentation, and observation as a data-gathering technique. The final one is the data analysis technique, which includes data reduction, presentation of the data, conclusion, and confirmation.

The researcher identified and categorized the many sorts of rhetoric in Justin Bieber's song lyrics using a descriptive qualitative research design. Descriptive qualitative research is defined by Arikunto (2006) as a study done in combination with data gathering to identify attitudes, events, or happenings in the raw data. In a qualitative mode, Maanen (1983) contends, it is also necessary to exchange language symbols to close the gaps between theory and reality, context and action, and what is presented and what is displayed. Finding the most often-used literal translation of the lyrics from the Bruno Mars album was the goal of the song selection.

The novelty of this research is no previous study discusses the deixis in Bruno Mars's Doo Wops and Hooligans Album. Based on the description explained, this current study decided to analyze deixis types and the singer's intentions in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' songs from the album "Doo-Wops and Hooligans" (2010).

METHOD

The descriptive qualitative method was applied in this study as a feature of the phenomenon, and the data were analyzed using the description rather than the numerical value. According to qualitative research, interpretive analysis is primarily used to gather and validate textual data. A qualitative descriptive design combines various yet practical data collection, analysis,

representation, and sampling strategies.

The researchers chose this singer because Bruno Mars is a singer with many hit songs that greatly influenced the taste of teenage music in the 2010s. The lyrics from the album by Bruno Mars were the subject of the investigation by the researchers. The facts come from the lyrics of the ten songs on Bruno Mars' *Doo-Wops and Hooligans* album, released in October 2010. The songs are Grenade, Just the Way You Are, Our First Time, Runaway Baby, The Lazy Song, Marry You, Talking to the Moon, Liquor Store Blues, Count on Me, and The Other Side.

Researchers use to listen and take notes to step when collecting data. These are the steps: To begin, researchers listened to songs from the *Doo-Wops and Hooligans* albums to better understand the lyrics. Second, researchers looked for a lyrics script for the album *Doo-Wops and Hooligans* online. Third, researchers chose lyrics from each song to analyze. Fourth, researchers marked all texts selected for analysis.

The researchers analyzed the data after collecting it from the text script. First, the researchers identified several words in deictic. The researchers then used criteria to categorize the recognized indicative modalities. Third, the data were analyzed using Cruse's theory to determine the following types: Personal, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis are examples of deixis. Fourth, using Cruse's theory, the researcher analyzed and described the indicative expression's reference meaning as data. Finally, explain and discuss what we discovered.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Finding

After gathering and analyzing the data, the researcher examined Grenade, Just the Way You Are, Our First Time, Runaway Baby, The Lazy Song, Marry You, Talking to the Moon, Liquor Store Blues, Count on Me, and The Other Side. Finally, the study found that songwriters or singers regularly employ deixis, which can be found in the lyrics of Bruno Mars's songs. These deixes include discourse deixis, personal deictic, spatial deictic, temporal deictic, and the last social deictic.

Table 1. Personal Deixis in Ten Songs

No	Song Title	Personal Deixis Words		
		1 st person	2 nd person	3 rd person
1	Grenade	I, my, me	You, your, they	It
2	Just the Way You Are	I, me,	You, your, they	She, it, her
3	Our First Time	I, we, my, our	You, your	It, her
4	Runaway Baby	I, we, my, me	You, your, they	She, her, it, every girl
5	The Lazy Song	I, my, me	You, they	She
6	Marry You	I, we, me	Your, you	It
7	Talking to the Moon	I, my, me, myself	You, your, they	Someone
8	Liquor Store Blues	I, my, me	You	It
9	Count on Me	I, we, my, our, me	Yourself, you, your	It
10	The Other Side	I, my, we	Your, you, they	It

According to Table 1, personal deixis words were found in all songs. Researchers discovered seven personal deixis words in Grenade and eight in Just the Way You Are. Person deixis was found in the song Count on Me. Six personal deixes were discovered in the song The Lazy Song, Marry You, and The Other Side. Runaway Baby contains 11 personal deixes. Liquor Store Blues has five personal deixes. We can deduce from the above description that the total number of 10 songs discovered includes 75 personal deixis words. Among them are five five deixes, which appear in every song. They are as follows: I, my, me, your, and you.

Table 2. Spatial Deixis in Ten Songs.

No	Song Title	Spatial Deixis Words
1	Grenade	in the trash, on the blade, in front, train, on fire, in flames,
2	Just the Way You Are	there,
3	Our First Time	room, here,
4	Runaway Baby	here, go away, get away, the palm, there,
5	The Lazy Song	bed, the tone, the fan, castle, around, anywhere,
6	Marry You	chapel, boulevard,
7	Talking to the Moon	room, somewhere, out there, far away, on the other side, the town, there, the sun,
8	Liquor Store Blues	here, liquor store, whole block, nowhere, the city, top,
9	Count on Me	the sea, the dark, there, beside, in the middle,
10	The Other Side	on the other side, the line, the sun, wonderland, inside, on the other.

Table 2 shows that project terms or specific locations predominate throughout the song. The researchers discovered 39 spatial deixis words that denote place or location. On the Doo-Wops and Hooligans album, Bruno Mars uses this word to indicate to the listener the location or location status of something or someone nearby or far away.

Table 3. Temporal Deixis in Ten Songs

No	Song Title	Temporal Deixis Words
1	Grenade	the first,
2	Just the Way You Are	a while, every time, every day, all day, <i>day</i>
3	Our First Time	the first, a <i>minute</i> , <i>all night</i> , <i>sunny day</i> , <i>now</i> , <i>night</i> , <i>day</i>
4	Runaway Baby	<i>the end of the night</i> , <i>now</i> , <i>night</i> ,
5	The Lazy Song	<i>today</i> , <i>tomorrow</i> ,
6	Marry You	<i>now</i> , <i>beautiful night</i> , <i>right now</i> , <i>night</i> ,
7	Talking to the Moon	<i>now</i> , <i>night</i> , <i>every night</i> ,
8	Liquor Store Blues	<i>now</i> , <i>today</i> , <i>tomorrow</i> , <i>tonight</i> ,
9	Count on Me	every day, <i>always</i> ,
10	The Other Side	<i>night</i> , <i>a whole lifetime</i> , <i>day</i>

Table 3 above contains Temporal deixis words that the researcher found. The researcher found one temporal deixis word in the first song. Five temporal deixis words were found in the second song by the researcher. Seven temporal deixis words were found in the third song by the researcher. Three temporal deixis words were found in the fourth song by the researcher. Two temporal deixis words were found in the fifth song by the researcher. Four temporal deixis words were found in the sixth song by the researcher. Three temporal deixis words were found in the seventh song by the researcher. Four temporal deixis words were found in the ninth song by the researcher. Two temporal deixis words were found in the eighth song by the researcher. The researcher discovered three temporal deixis terms in the last song. The words "now" and "night" dominate all temporal deixis, and we may infer from the description above that there is 34 temporal deixis that is used in practically all songs.

Table 4. Social Deixis in Ten Songs

No	Song Title	Social Deixis Words
1	Grenade	baby, bad woman, devil, liar,
2	Just the Way You Are	girl,
3	Our First Time	baby, girl, babe, princess,
4	Runaway Baby	baby, girl, lord,
5	The Lazy Song	girl, freaking man, old man,
6	Marry You	baby, girl,
7	Talking to the Moon	
8	Liquor Store Blues	lotto, junior gong, superman,
9	Count on Me	
10	The Other Side	baby, monster

Table 4 shows that the researchers discovered 22 social deixis words. Researchers did not find words for social deixis in the songs Talking to the Moon and Count on Me. In Bruno Mars's Song lyrics, the words "baby" and "girl" dominate this social deixis.

Table 5. Discourse Deixis in Ten Songs

No	Song Title	Discourse Deixis Words
1	Grenade	how, should, why, what, yes, but, cause, if, that, and, when, then, for, this, still, where, while,
2	Just the Way You Are	what, but, cause, if, that, so, and, when, there, then, for, while,
3	Our First Time	what, cause, that, so, and, for, who, this, before, here,
4	Runaway Baby	should, what, yes, but, cause, if, that, so, and, when, there, for, this, before, here,
5	The Lazy Song	how, yes, but, cause, so, and, then, this,
6	Marry You	what, cause, if, that, so, and, for, who, this,
7	Talking to the Moon	what, but, cause, when, there, who, still,
8	Liquor Store Blues	why, what, cause, if, that, so, and, for, this, where, here, than, between,
9	Count on Me	how, what, cause, if, that, and, when, there,
10	The Other Side	what, but, cause, if, that, and, when, for, who, this, until, while, between, as

Table 5 shows that the researchers discovered 113 discourse deixis words. In Bruno Mars's song lyrics, the words 'cause' and 'and' dominate this discourse deixis.

Table 6. Deixis kinds in Bruno Mars's Doo Wops and Hooligans album

No	Deixis kinds	Quantity	Percentages
1	Personal Deixis	75	27%
2	Spatial Deixis	39	14%
3	Temporal Deixis	34	12%
4	Social Deixis	22	8%
5	Discourse Deixis	113	40%

From Table 6 above, we can infer that all deixis are present in all songs. In the beginning,

personal deixis is the most prevalent 75 deixis words, or 27% of all songs, contain the words "I," "me," "your," and "yours." The performer used deixis words as instructions to incorporate his own personal experiences, emotions, and feelings into the song. Second, the vocalist employed 39 or 14% of deictic words to indicate the song's geographic location through spatial deixis. Third, temporal deixis is the most prevalent, with the words "now" and "night" appearing in 34 or 12% of all songs. To signal when the song was starting, the performer utilized deictic words as instructions. Fourth, social deixis is where it's most prevalent. 22 or 8% of all songs contain "baby" and "girl." The vocalist directed the inclusion of the socioeconomic class into the song using the deictic word. And last, discourse deixis is the most prevalent, accounting for 113 or 40% of all songs' usage of the words "cause" and "and." The vocalist employed deictic words as instructions to include the discourse into the song.

Discussion

Personal Deixis in 10 Songs

According to Levinson (1983), first-person deixis refers to the speaker or both the speaker and the referent grouped with the speaker and is expressed in singular pronouns, or a referent of the speaker's or the writer's refers to himself (Levinson, 1983). The deictic marker "/" can be interpreted as a person who plays the role of the song's main subject. The first person deixis "me and my" follows. The pronoun "me" can be considered the objective case for one person, particularly the writer. Typically, the objective case comes after a verb or a preposition. While "my" can be classified as a possessive pronoun for a singular or one person. The pronoun "my" can refer to something that belongs to me. The writer also discovered the word "myself" in the song Talking to the Moon. This word serves as a reflective pronoun, referring to the subject me. Another pronoun in this album is "we and our," which include first-person deixis. For pronouns, "we" is a combination of pronouns I and you, whereas the word "our" is a combination of pronouns I and you. The researcher found 46 or 68.75% of Person Deixis in the song's lyrics. You Are The Reason by Calum Scott. The numerous deixis or different types of deixis are used in each song's lyrics, referring to the feelings and emotions expressed by the creators in the lyrics they wrote.

Temporal Deixis in 10 Songs

Time deixis encodes temporal points and spans about the time of utterance (Taguchi, 2011). This research found that "every day, every time, today, tomorrow, at night, tonight, sunny day, now" as the time deixis. The deictic adverb of time, "today," refers to the day the speaker makes the utterance. One of the lyrics in Lazy Song says, "Today I don't feel like doing anything," and "Today" refers to when the writer is too tired to do anything. The following word, "at night," can be interpreted as existing now or at this time. The current term "at night" in the Talking to the Moon song refers to the day when the writer uttered the sentence, which is at night when he imagines himself talking to the moon with his girl. This data also contains spatial or place deixis. The encoding of spatial location is referred to as spatial deixis. Temporal has an 8 to 12% deixis in the song You Are The Reason by Calum Scott. The essential deictic word in Calum Scott's song You Are The Reason is personal deixis.

Spatial Deixis in 10 Songs

The encoding of spatial location relative to the participant's location in the speech event is called spatial deixis. "Place deixis" refers to some areas or sites where the event occurs (Ifantidou, 2005). There are several place deixis in that song, including "here and there," according to the writer. The phrase "here and there" appears frequently in Bruno Mars's album's songs. The researchers discovered 39 spatial deixis words that denote place or location. On the Doo-Wops and Hooligans album, Bruno Mars uses this word to indicate to the listener the location or location status of something or someone nearby or far away. The researcher discovered 13 or 18.75% Spatial deixis in the song's lyrics. You Are The Reason by Calum Scott. The following deictic

word is dominant in this song.

Social Deixis in 10 Songs

Social Deixis is concerned with encoding social distinctions related to participant roles. There are two types of social deixis: relational social Deixis and absolute social Deixis (Yule, 1996). Absolute social deixis predominates over relational social Deixis in Bruno Mars' songs. Absolute social deixis is more prevalent because it indicates a close relationship between the writer and the addressee. For example, in the phrase "Hey baby, I think I want to marry you," the word "baby" is used. The word "baby" indicates no relationship between the writer and the addressee and that it is only the writer's call to his girlfriend. It suggests that the writer and the addressee are intimate. The writer discovers different results outside of this research's five types of deixis. There is a referent switch and a referent shift. A shift of referent denotes a similar kind but still refers to the same type of deixis, such as the word "you."

Discourse Deixis in 10 Songs

The last type is discourse deixis, which occurs in this data. Discourse deixis includes the word "this, these, and that." Those words refer to a portion of the utterance's discourse, which consists of the report itself. The song *The Lazy Song* contains the recurring discourse deixis. The word "this" in this song refers to a portion of the discourse that is the writer's activity outside his home when he meets with every girl. The researchers discovered 113 discourse deixis words. In Bruno Mars's song lyrics, the words 'cause' and 'and' dominate this discourse deixis.

CONCLUSIONS

According to a formulated problem, researchers discovered a type of deixis in Bruno Mars' Lyrics. The four types of deixis are personal deictic, temporal deictic, spatial deictic, discourse deictic, and social deictic. In contrast, the writer discovered the singer's motivations and intentions in the song in Bruno Mars's *Song Lyrics Doo Wops And Hooligans* (2010) Album. Furthermore, speech act theory, mainly nonverbal semantics, investigate motives or intentions. Some examples include appreciation, romance, relationships, despair, frustration, lack of motivation, drunkenness, falling in love, desperation, and freedom.

The implications of this research are the readers can understand the singer's motives and intentions in the songs on the album. Following the completion of this research, the author would like to make some recommendations, particularly for English learners. Deixis is necessary to learn to understand the purpose of an utterance. Learning deixes such as personal deictic, spatial deictic, and temporal deictic can help readers or listeners to understand what the speaker is saying. Other researchers who want to analyze the deixis available in song lyrics must first listen to and read the lyrics carefully to understand the meaning of the lyrics because different people interpret the purpose of the songs differently.

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