

Deixis Analysis on the Song Lyric of Driver's License by Olivia Rodrigo

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find the type of deixis used in the lyrics of the song "Driver's License" sung by Olivia Rodrigo on January 8, 2021. The lyrics are associated with Deixis because they express the feelings and emotions of the songwriter. It is represented by portraying human thoughts, ideas, and options. The main theory used to analyze deictic types consisting of person, place, time, society, and discourse comes from Cruise (2000). In this study conducted, a descriptive qualitative study design was used as the data was obtained from song lyrics. Investigation revealed that there are 77 data numbers for the types of direct characters found in song lyrics. The breakdown was 57 data (74%) on personal discourse, 11 data on temporal discourse, 7 data on place discourse, 2 data on social discourse, and 0 data on discourse.

Keywords: *deixis, pragmatics, song lyric, Olivia Rodrigo*

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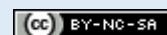
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Introduction

Language is the traditional spoken, sign language (sign language), or written system of symbols that represents people as members of a social group and as participants in its culture. Language functions include communication, expression of identity, expression of imagination, and release of emotions. Henry Sweet, British phonetics and linguists say that language is the phonetic expression of ideas combined into words, which in turn are combined into sentences. This combination transforms those ideas into thoughts, and language as a means of communication expresses one's ideas, opinions, or thoughts verbally or non-verbally through films, novels, poetry, and many other media. (Herman and Silalahi, 2020). Similarly, a song is viewed as a system of communication with other people using sounds that the author of the song uses to express feelings, sensations, ideas, feelings and thoughts that are evident from the lyrics of the song. This study aims to analyze the lyrics of "Drivers License" sung by Olivia Rodrigo. person, place, time, social and discourse dictum.

Indicative, which speakers use to refer to or identify entities in both verbal and nonverbal contexts, is part of the study of pragmatics. Therefore, it cannot be part of the pragmatics. Cruise (2006) defines pragmatics as the study of the contextual features of meaning. The subject of pragmatics is that aspect of meaning that cannot be explained by simple reference to the truth conditions of the sentence expressed (Gazdar, 1979:2) It involves the use of language beyond intent and the interpretation of ideas (Kadmon, 2001:3)

In addition, we examine how language is used in context and how different linguistic interpretations change depending on context (Lycan, 1995:588)

As can be inferred from the definitions above, pragmatics is the study of context based on meaning, including expressions of relative distance and contextual importance.

Deixis is a technical term (from the Greek) that refers to "language" or pragmatism. Deictic representations are sometimes called indexical. Deixis, used in pragmatics, refers to the use of demonstrative and personal pronouns, the antonyms of specific times and places such as "now" and "here", and Levinson (1983:

54) "Deixis is interested in how language encodes or grammarizes features of utterance context or utterance events, and thus also how interpretation of utterances depends on analysis of utterance context." Yule (1996: 9) Define "deixis" to be a form tied to the speaker's context, "close to the speaker" such as "here and now" and "away from the speaker" (distal). (proximal) defined a fundamental difference in the direct expression. as in "it, there, then"

According to Alan Cruse (2000), there are five types of dixis. They are person or individual dicta, place or space dicta, temporal or temporal dicta, social dicta, and discourse dicta, as described below.

Parson Deixis

According to Yule (1996:

10) Person deixis is clearly 1st person (I/singular, we/plural), 2nd person (you/singular, you/plural), 3rd person (he, she or it/singular and they/plural). In addition, the person deixis can also be expressed by possessive pronouns such as my, our, your, her, his or it's and possessive pronouns such as mine, yours, ours, his, hers, it's, theirs. Some examples are given below :

First-person

Singular form :

Olivia said: I got my driver's license last week.

(I refer to Olivia)

Plural form :

We built an online shop together

Second person

Singular form :

"I miss you " said Jack to Rosse

(you) refer to Rosse

Plural form :

" you must study hard to be clever " said the teacher to the students
(you refer to the student)

Third person

Singular form :

Kimberly is my neighbor. She is a friendly person
(she refers to Kimberly)

Plural form :

Lisa, Marry, and Jenny goes to the cinema. They watch the 'sayap – sayap patah' movie
(they refer to Lisa, Marry, and Jenny)

According to Cruse (2006-230), "directives of space or place" appear mainly in English in the form of adverbs of place, such as "here and there," and referents or determinants, such as this or that. The adverbs of place are "here" "there" and the demonstrative pronouns are "this (proximal) and that (distal)".

Proximal deixis refers to things that are close to the speaker. Think "this," "here," and "now." For example:

"This is my dog"

The speaker shows them the proximity or closeness of the dog.

Distal deixis instead refers to what is distant, or away, from the speaker; usually, these would be: 'that', 'there', and 'then'. Example:

That airport is fifteen kilometers away from my house.

Time deixis

After Cruise (2006: 321) Temporal deixis function for finding points or intervals in time that exist. Please refer to the moment of the remark. There are three major divisions of his period deixis. Before the moment of utterance, such as yesterday, last week. At the time of the utterance, such as now, today, or at the moment. By the time you speak tomorrow, next week, etc. A verb is also considered a chronological display because it marks the time in relation to the chronological display. What happened in the past is treated as a distance from the speaker's current situation and is called far form. For example:

She lives here now.

She lives there and then

The first utterance is a present tense form. It is a proximal form as it occurs in the speaker's current situation; whereas, the second utterance belongs to the distal form as it does not occur in the speaker's current situation.

Social Deixis

Social deixis does not refer to a specific time, place, or person, but rather to the social ranking and positions of the speaker and addressee in society as expressed through language. Levinson (1983) explained that social deixis was concerned with the encoding of social differences between the speaker and some referents. In other words, social deixis is a term used to

She lives here now.

She lives there and then

The first utterance is a present tense form. It is a proximal form as it occurs in the speaker's current situation; whereas, the the second utterance belongs to the distal form as it does not occur in the speaker's current situation.

Discourse Deixis

A discourse denotation encodes a reference to the part of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is found (Levinson, 1983). Relation to surrounding text. The terms used in this Deixis are "this" for the next part and "that" for the previous part. You can see it in the example below.

This is important, remember this.

I know you read something familiar.

The methods used in this study are descriptive and qualitative. Bogdan and Birken (2007) argue that qualitative research is descriptive in that data are collected in words and pictures rather than numbers. Data

may be derived from interviews, transcripts, photographs, videos, notes, documents and other official records. The data for this study were taken from the lyrics of the song "Fuehrerschein" by Olivia Rodrigo. To find the data on her Deixis species found in this text, the author used the following procedure.

Method

The methods used in this study are descriptive and qualitative. Bogdan and Birken (2007) argue that qualitative research is descriptive in that data are collected in words and pictures rather than numbers. Data may be derived from interviews, transcripts, photographs, videos, notes, documents and other official records. The data for this study were taken from the lyrics of the song "Fuehrerschein" by Olivia Rodrigo. To find the data on her Deixis species found in this text, the author used the following procedure.

1. listen to the song several times;
2. transcribe the lyric;
3. read and understand the song lyrics;
4. mark all the chosen lyrics to be analyzed;
5. classify deixis into five categories; personal (person), spatial (place) and temporal (time), social, and discourse deixis; and the data of each deixis type is coded based on a number of data, and a number of the line of the song lyrics, for example, D2 (Data 2) and L22 (Line 22).
6. analyze the data and draw a conclusion.

Results and Discussion

After analyzing the data, we found that the lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's song "Driver's License" include personal (personal) direct, temporal (temporal) direct, and spatial (locational) direct. Linguistic, Social Directive, and Discourse Digisis. In fact, the type of autograph used in this song varies, with different references and meanings. Data analysis of 41 lines of song lyrics revealed 77 deixes, divided into 57 deixis of people or individuals, 11 deixis of time or time, 7 deixis of place or space, and 2 social. . Her Deixis and 0 data on discourse deixis, as clearly shown in the following table:

No.	Data on Song Lyric	Kinds of Personal Deixis	Code	Number
1	<i>I</i> got my driver's license last week	I, my	D1,D2/L1	2
2.	Just like we always talked about	we	D3/L2	1
3.	'Cause you were so excited for me	You, me	D4,D5/L3	2
4	To finally drove through up to your house	your	D6/L4	1
5	Today I drove through the suburbs	I	D7/L5	1
6	Cryin' cause you weren't around	you	D8/L6	1
7	And you're probably with that blonde girl	you	D9/L7	1
8	Who always made me doubt	me	D10/L8	1
9	She,s so much older than me	She, me	D11, D12/D9	2
10	She's everything I'm insecure about	She, I	D13, D14/L10	2
11	Cause how could I ever love someone else	I	D15/L11	1
12	I know we weren't perfect but I've never felt this way for no one	I, we, I	D16,D17, D18/L12	3
13	And I just can't imagine how you could be so okay, now that I'm gone	I, you, I	D19,D20,D21/L13	3
14	Guess you didn't mean what you wrote in that song about me	You, you, me	D22,D23,D24/L14	3

15	Cause you said forever, now I drive alone past your street	You, I	D25,D26/L15	2
16	And all my friends are tired	my	D27/L16	1
17	Of hearing how much I miss you , but I kinda feel sorry for them	I, you, I, them	D28/D29/D30,D31/L17	4
18	Cause they'll never know you the way I do	They, you, I	D32,D33,D34/L18	3
19	And pictured I was driving home to you	I, you	D35, D36/L19	2
20	I guess you didn't mean what you wrote in that song about me	I, you, you, me	D37, D38, D39,D40/L20	4
21	Cause you said forever, now I drive alone past your street	You, I, your	D41, D42, D43/L21	3
22	I still see your face in the white cars front yards	I, your	D44, D45/L22	2
23	Can't drive past the places we used to go to	we	D46/L23	1
24	Cause I still fuckin' love you , babe	I, you	D47, D48/L24	2
25	Sidewalks we crossed	we	D49/L25	1
26	I still hear your voice in the traffic, we're laughing	I, your, we	D50,D51,D52/L26	3
27	God, I'm so blue, know we're through Couse you didn't mean what you wrote in that song about me	I, we, you, you, me	D53, D54, D55, D56, D57/L27	5
Total				57

As shown in Table 1, the amount of personal direct word data found in the lyrics "Driver's License" sung by Olivia Rodrigo was divided into 40 (70.2%) by pronouns (subjects). You can see that there are 57 dates. There were 11 (19.3%) data on object pronouns and 6 (10.5%) on possessive pronouns.

Table 2. The Results of Temporal Deixis

No	Data on song lyric	Kind of temporal deixis	Code	Number
1	I got my driver license last week	Last week (Distal)	D1/L1	1
2	But today I drove through the suburbs	Today (Proximal)	D2, D3, D4/L5,L11,L20	3
3	And I just can't imagine how you could be so okay, now that I'm gone	Now (Proximal)	D5,D6,D7/L14,L23,L35	3
4	You said forever, now I drive alone past your street	Now (Proximal)	D8,D9,D10, D11/L16,L25,L37,L39	4
Total				11

Based on Table 2 above, it can be clearly observed that the number of time (hour) denotations found in the lyrics of the song "Driver's License" sung by Olivia Rodrigo is 11 dates, indicating the temporal denotation of the proximal species. Out of 10 dates (91%) and 1 data (9%) were in distal type temporal direct vision.

Table 3. The Results of Spatial Deixis

No	Data on Song lyrics	Kind of Temporal deixis	Code	Number of words
1	And you're probably with that blonde girl	That (distal)	D1/ L7	1

2	And I know we weren't perfect but I've never felt this way for no one	This (proximal)	D2/ L13	1
3	And I know we weren't perfect but I've never felt this way for no one	This (proximal)	D3/ L22	1
4	And I know we weren't perfect but I've never felt this way for no one	This (proximal)	D4/ L34	1
5	You didn't mean what you wrote in that song about me	That (distal)	D5/ L15	1
6	You didn't mean what you wrote in that song about me	That (distal)	D6 / L24	1
7	You didn't mean what you wrote in that song about me	That (distal)	D7/ L36	1

From the data obtained in Table 3, the number of spatial deixes found in the lyrics of a driver's license sung by Olivia Rodrigo 7 is that her three dates (43%) of proximal temporal deixis and her four It is clear that it consists of dates (57%).) to the distal form of the temporal denotation.

Conclusion

Deixis type research results data revealed that there are three deixis types in the lyrics of "Driver's License" sung by Olivia Rodrigo. It was the data of 75 kinds of Digisis in the lyrics of the song. 57 data (74%) related to personal direct, 11 data related to temporal direct (14.3%), 7 data related to spatial direct (9.1%), and 2 data related to social direct (2.6%). was configured. It's in the song (0%). From the data above, the most prevalent type of dicta in songs is person or personal dicta (74%). but. No wonder, as the song expresses the heartbreak of the singer/writer of her song when her boyfriend left her.

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