

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In everyday communication, people sometimes mention place to explain the location described by the speaker. It can be as an area, a building or even including a city, a town or village. In general, it refers to a location. However, in linguistic, language learner called the location as spatial deixis. Spatial deixis is just one type of deixis. According to Levinson (1983) there are five types of deixis, (a) person deixis, (b) time deixis, (c) place deixis, (d) social deixis, (e) discourse deixis. There must be two different kinds of person deixis: inclusive first person deixis, which means a group that includes the addressee, and exclusive first person deixis, which means a group that does not include the addressee. Third person deixis comes in two varieties: proximate person deixis and obviative person deixis.

Temporal deixis has another name for time deixis. Most languages use time deixis as their primary method of time measurement because it helps the language sound more natural. The notable cycles of day and night, lunar months, seasons, and years can be used to observe time deixis. Because the time of speech makes a specific and final reference to participant-role, it is crucial to distinguish it from the moment of discussion.

Discourse deixis references to specific parts of the narrative which have been given or are being planned. Discourse deixis can be shown through anaphora and cataphora. A reference can said to be an anaphora when his successor refers to the matter already mentioned. Whereas cataphora have a function of referring back to something previously mentioned in a sentence or a discourse. Reference has the association between a text's expressions and expressions in other parts of the text. This indicates that a text can have a reference's entity within it or refer to another text.

Social deixis focuses on the encoding of destinations that are related to participant roles, notably the social relationship that exists between the speaker and the addressee(s) or speaker and a referent. Sentences that accurately reflect the social context in which they are made are another part of social deixis that is addressed. Referring to the social traits of, or distinctions among, the participants or referents in a speech occurrence is known as social deixis. The use of social deixis terms can convey an attitude of deference and civility. Moreover, certain social deixis phrases, such honorific titles, are frequently employed to indicate the level of politeness.

Place deixis, often referred to as Spatial Deixis, and specifies a speaker's approximate location in speech events like "here and there". Place deixis is used to indicate the speaker's location to the addresser. All languages will distinguish between close to the speaker which is here, and that which is not close to the speaker as close to the listener which is there. In all language, people would distinguish between here and there. This is because "here" is

close to the speaker and "there" is not close to the speaker. There's one other thing that "there" is that it's not close to the speaker and it's not close to the listener.

The writer analyzes the song in album "*Sour*" by Olivia Rodrigo. The sample spatial deixis of Olivia Rodrigo's song is called "Deja Vu" in line one. "*Car rides in Malibu*", the utterance said by the singer or Olivia Rodrigo. There is location which is said *Malibu* in the utterance that refers location of the speaker. Due to the speaker's direct point and the spatial relationship between the entities to be located, this deictic utterance is classified as a spatial deixis.

According to Yule (1996, p.9) Deixis is a word from Greek and it is the most basic things with the utterance. Deixis has meaning 'pointing' via language. Deixis is the study of how a sentence's words, sentences, and other elements relate to its situation. Linguistic form used to accomplish this 'pointing' is called a deixis expression. There are various ways to speak via person deixis (me, you), or spatial deixis (here, there), or temporal deixis (now, then).

Expressing deixis can be learned from utterances. All deixis expressions have a context-dependent interpretation that applies to both the speaker and the listener. That knowledge associated with reference of the utterance or sentence. In an effort to recognize about a reference of utterance, reader or listeners ought to be able to perceive the contexts of utterance.

The study of what audio system mean or speaker meaning is known as pragmatics. Pragmatics concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Communication recognizes which means of words and speakers suggest in utterance or sentence. On occasion misunderstanding of which means ought to manifest inside the language users. The use of language in context and how various linguistic interpretations depend on it.

Linguistics is commonly used to express language. The common linguistic terms are particularly in English language and literature education programs, as is linguistics or otherwise. It is named by linguistics or general linguistics. However, under these different names, the linguistic substance is the same. Linguistics therefore, it is called science language or scientific study of language. When it comes to the object of linguistic study, the spoken language focuses, not on just a particular language, but in a general sense, a language spoken by a fellow speaker, perhaps an indigenous, Indonesian, or a foreign language. It is also commonly referred to as general linguistics.

This study specializes in the study in music lyrics specifically in Olivia Rodrigo song as it can be extra thrilling to study about something which will become too close to a part of human lifestyles together with song. Essentially, music lyrics could be stated as part of discourse. Moreover, the researcher assumes that many deixis phrases and additionally their meaning may be determined inside the track lyrics of the album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo. In reality, the listeners every now and then nonetheless get issue to decide the

precise meanings of deixis which are used in this English music. Hence, look at approximately precise that means of deixis in song lyrics will become vital and exciting.

Sour is an album of eleven songs in it, made by Olivia Rodrigo herself and assisted by some songwriting makers like Taylor swift and Annie Clark. This album was a whole production of a guy named Dan Nigro. The album was made on May 21, 2021. Here is the title of a song in the sour album of Olivia Rodrigo are “Good 4 U”, “Déjà vu”, “Traitor”, “Drivers License”, “Brutal”, “Enough for You”, “Happier”, “Favorite Crime”, “1 Step Forward, 3 Steps Back”, “Jealousy, Jealousy”, “Hope Ur OK”. Some of the above song titles are too numerous to be broadcast by listeners to be up to one billion listeners playing Olivia Rodrigo sour's album on Spotify.

The aims of the research are to identify the kinds of deixis that are used in the song lyrics in album Sour and to find out the dominant types of spatial deixis that are used in the song lyrics in album Sour. The focus of this study is to investigate spatial deixis in the song lyrics of album Sour using pragmatic approach. The song Album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo is chosen as the subject of this study and used as data. Writers hope that this research will be useful to readers, particularly those who are interested in this deixis subject.

From those all explanations above, the writer chooses the title of the thesis: *The Analysis of Spatial Deixis in The Album “Sour” Song by Olivia Rodrigo.*

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

The problem will be discussed in this study are formulated through the following question:

- a. What criteria those need to understand for the reader and the listener in the existence of place deixis?
- b. How do the palce deixes encode the context utterances or speech events that give interpretations in the Album?

2. Scopes of the Research

The writer only uses the understanding of pragmatics to concentrate on the spatial deixis as the primary topic of discussion. The writer will therefore concentrate on context utterances which will give interpretations associated with spatial deixis in the album "*Sour*" lyrics. There are many aspects that can be used in this song to explain place deixis used in this song. The theory that writer used is taken from Levinson (1983).

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

From the previous description, it can be concluded that the purpose of this paper is to discover the place deixis in the album "*Sour*," to discover what and why those deixis are named for place deixis in the song, and to discover what varieties of spatial deixis are most common.

- a. The writer wants to know what criteria those need to understand for the reader and the listener in the existence of place deixis.
- b. The writer wants to find out how the place deixes encode the context utterances or speech events that give interpretations in the Album.

2. Significance of the Researcher

This writing and research paper is intended to be helpful not only to the writer but also to the readers, particularly those who are learning English or who work in fields that involve it. The following describes the significance of the writing. Theoretically, Aside from serving as the final paper in the collage, the writer anticipates that this research will be extremely beneficial to all campuses in Indonesia, particularly STBA - JIA Bekasi. As a result, this study explains how to use spatial deixis, which is widely used in society. The researcher also hopes that the reader will understand how to use spatial deixis.

Practically, the writer anticipates that all readers will be able to comprehend and apply this research. As a result, readers can understand and apply this topic in their own way. Language learner can improve their moral values and attitude toward the communication. Teachers can help students learn to use the target language effectively. This study may have an effect on the writer's ability to learn more about spatial or place deixis.

D. Operational Definition

The writer gains an understanding that is consistent with the title that the author discusses in this thesis from the description that the author explains in the background of the research. Based on a review of the literature, the author attempts to explain the definition of operation as follows:

1. Linguistic

Science which explains the hierarchical of language sciences, started from the smallest language elements and ended by social elements where humans live.

2. Speech Events

The occurrence or the resulting flow of linguistic interconnections in one or more forms of speech resulted in two parties, the speaker and the opposite of speech, with one point of speech, within a particular time, place, and situation.

3. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with meaning or context in communication and assists people in understanding what they are saying.

4. Deixis

Deixis is a technical term that refers to the phenomenon that occurs when language and context are not consistent. Personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis are the five types of deixis.

5. Spatial Deixis

Place deixis is a term used to indicate a speaker's geographic location to an addressee, as in there and here.

6. Utterances

The utterances as an action or activity. A speaker needs to be aware of the context for each utterance. It is intended to be this way so that the listener can understand the speaker's message.

7. Context

In pragmatics, expression and meaning context must be connected. In order for speech to serve as a means of communication, the meaning of that context must be understood by both speakers and their audience or opponent.

E. Systemization of the Research

In this study, systematization of this writing means making it easy for the writer to comprehend this paper and completing it in good composition. The author divide the writing into five chapters, which are as follows:

Chapter I Introduction explains about background of the research, question and the scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description discusses of pragmatics definition, deixis definition, types of deixis, spatial deixis definition, song, lyric, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III Research of Methodology consists of method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and data source.

Chapter IV Data Analysis entails the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion explain the summary based on the preceding chapter, as well as some future suggestions.

