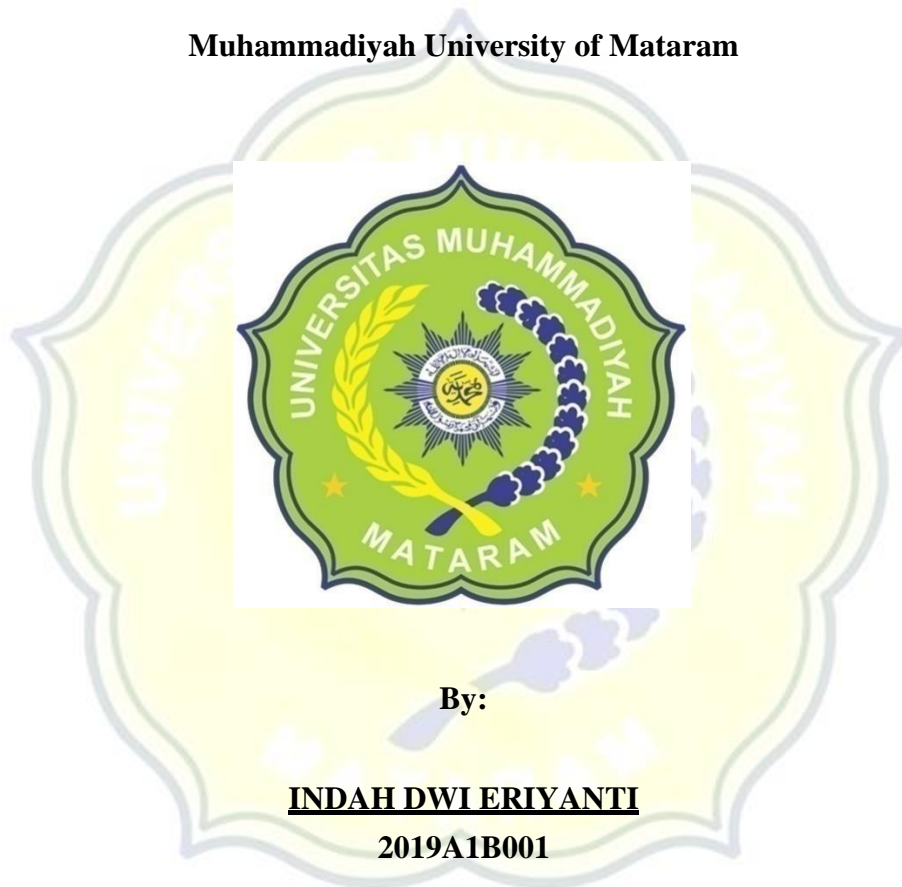


A THESIS

**ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS OF SONG LYRICS IN BLANK SPACE BY TAYLOR
SWIFT**

**Presentes as A Partial of The Requirement for The Bachelor's Degree (S1) in
English Language Teaching Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Mataram**



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2019A1B001

**ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM
2022/2023**

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TAYLOR SWIFT**

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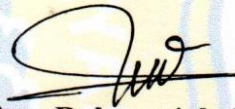
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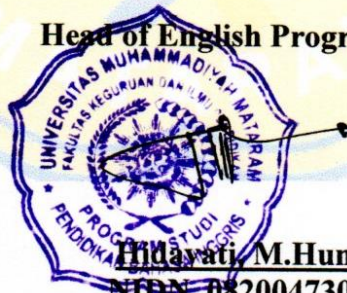
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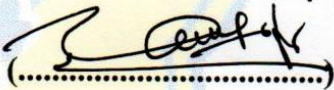
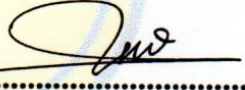
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The researcher certifies that the thesis entitled “ANALYSIS OF DEIXES OF SONG LYRICS IN BLANK SPACE BY TAYLOR SWIFT” presented as a fulfillment for the requirement in Bachelor of Degree in English language teaching is my own work. Except where otherwise acknowledge, and this thesis has not been submitted for the other institution or university.

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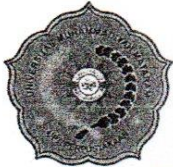
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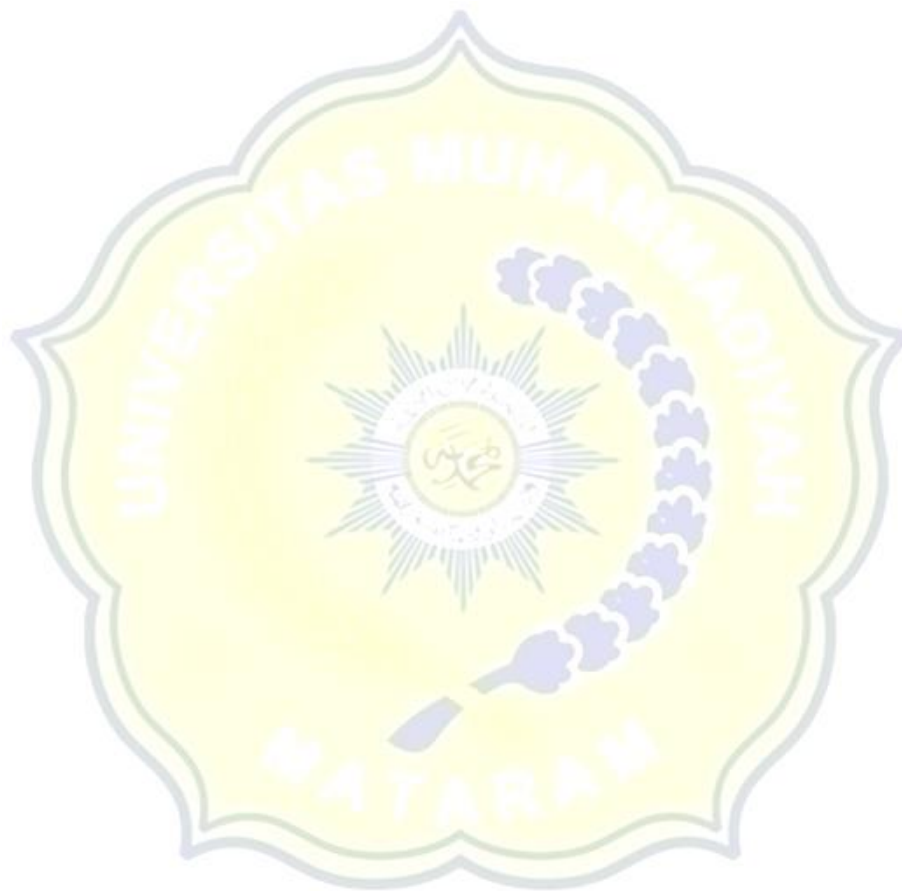
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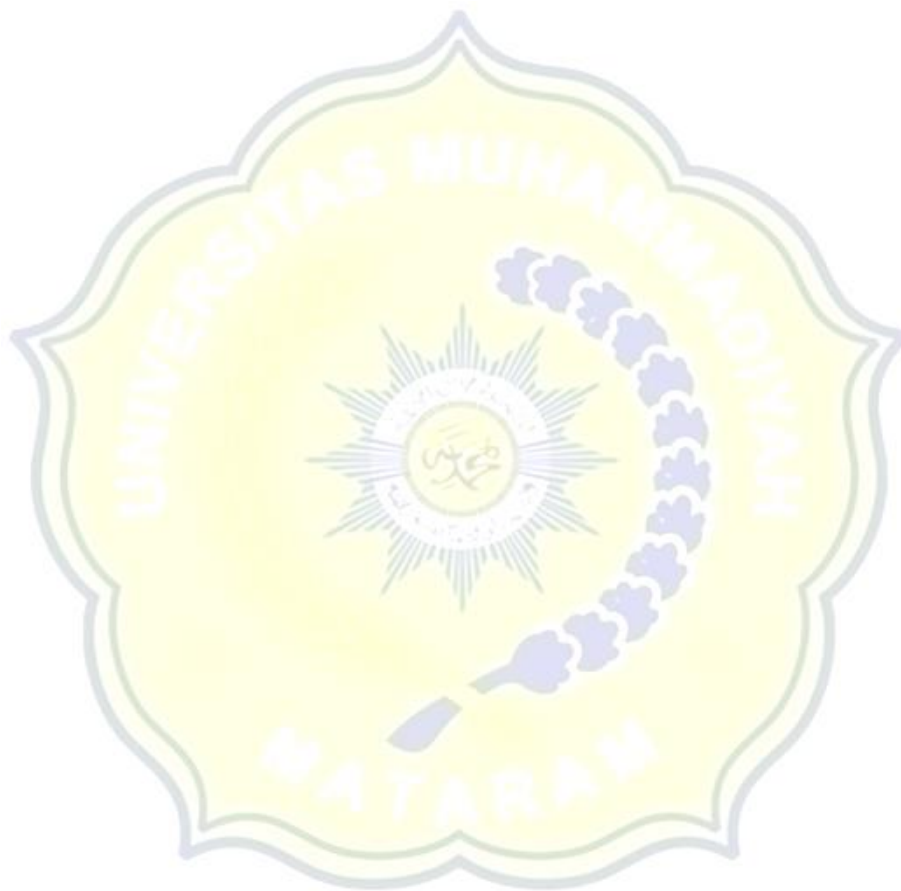
MOTTO

“Push yourself, because no one else is going to do it for you”



DEDICATION

For anyone who has contributed in my life, especially my beloved parents



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We give thanks to the presence of Allah Almighty for the blessings of age and health that have been bestowed so that the thesis entitled " ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS OF SONG LYRICS IN BLANK SPACE BY TAYLOR SWIFT " can be completed according to plan. Salawat and greetings may always be conveyed to Rasulullah sallallahu alaihi wasallam, his family, his friends, and Muslims who always uphold his sunnah until the end of time. This thesis was written as a requirement for obtaining a Bachelor of Education degree in the Bachelor's degree program in the English Language Education Study Program at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

This thesis can be finished well thanks to the guidance, support and assistance from many people. For that, on this occasion the author would like to thank:

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2. Dr. Muhammad Nizaar, M.Pd. Si as Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.
3. Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum as Head of the English Program.
4. Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum as the first consultant who has been willing to take the time to guide and provide input for the improvement of this thesis.
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The author realizes that in the preparation of this thesis there are certainly not escape from shortcomings and mistakes. Therefore, suggestions, input, and criticism are highly expected for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully this thesis can provide understanding, insight and be useful for all of us.

Mataram, 24 Desember 2022
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Dwi Eriyanti, Indah. 2022. **Analysis Of Deixis Of Song Lyrics In Blank Space**

By Taylor Swift. Thesis. Mataram. Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

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ABSTRACT

Music is a basic human instinct, an everyday human activity that is universally engaged, loved and experienced. Music plays an important role in the formation of one's identity. Music may contain songs and song lyrics to offer alternative means of expression. The lyrics of a song tell a story and emphasize strong emotion through the lyricist's theme. And most of the number of lyrics in the song also provides inspiration for life. Therefore, when people listen to song lyrics, sometimes they not only try to grasp the meaning of the poem itself, but also the meaning of the reader's or speaker's intent. This study aims to identify the types of deixis used and determine the most dominant deixis in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space. This research is a qualitative research with observation method. To observe and listen to song lyrics based on the theory of Yule (1996) and Levinson (1983) data collection techniques were used. This study found that there were 54 data and divided into three groups, first person deixis, second person deixis, third person deixis and possessive pronouns. It consists of 12 first person deixis data, 16 second person data and 2 third person data and 3 ownership person data. Meanwhile, 3 place deixis data and 4 time deixis data were found in the song lyrics of Blank Space. Most personal deixis is encoded by first-person singular deixis such as I and You.

Keywords: deixis, song, lyrics.

Dwi Eriyanti, Indah. 2022. **Analysis Of Deixis Of Song Lyrics In Blank Space**

By Taylor Swift.. Skripsi. Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram.

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ABSTRAK

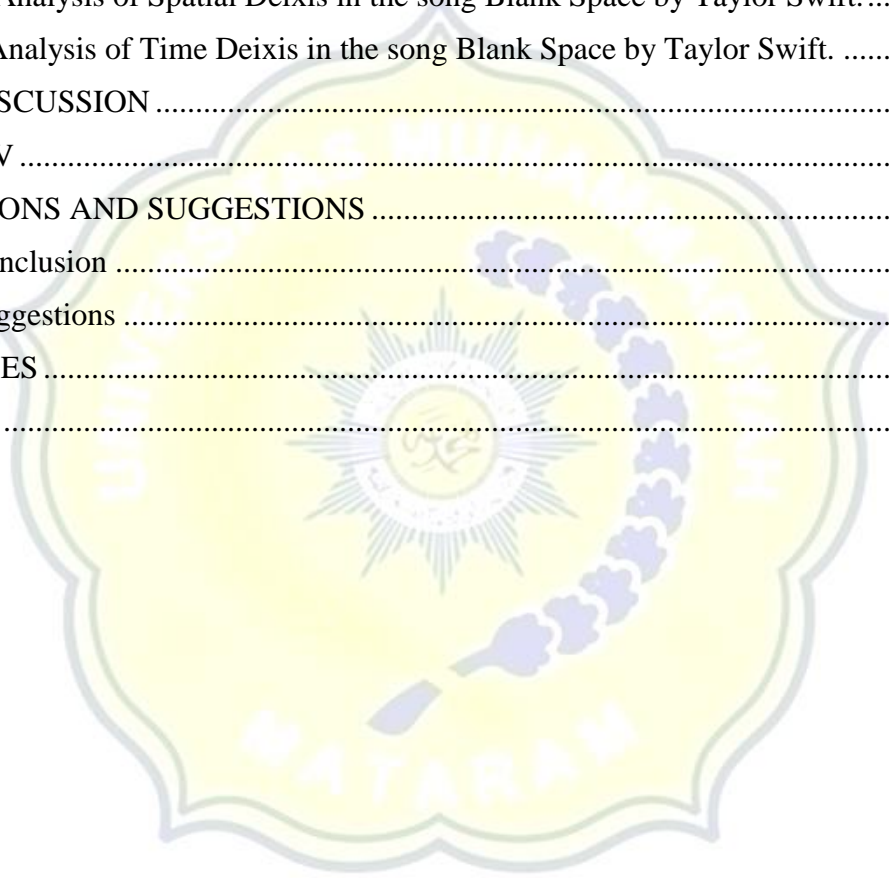
Musik adalah naluri dasar manusia, aktivitas manusia sehari-hari yang secara universal terlibat, dicintai, dan dialami. Musik memegang peranan penting dalam pembentukan identitas seseorang. Musik mungkin memiliki lagu dan lirik lagu untuk menawarkan sarana ekspresi alternatif. Lirik sebuah lagu menceritakan sebuah kisah dan menekankan emosi yang kuat melalui tema penulis lirik. Dan sebagian besar jumlah lirik dalam lagu juga memberikan inspirasi bagi kehidupan. Oleh karena itu, ketika orang mendengarkan syair lagu, terkadang mereka tidak hanya berusaha menangkap makna dari syair itu sendiri, tetapi juga makna dari maksud pembaca atau pembicara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis deiksis yang digunakan dan mengetahui deiksis yang paling dominan dalam lirik lagu Blank Space karya Taylor Swift. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode observasi. Untuk mengamati dan mendengarkan lirik lagu berdasarkan teori Yule (1996) dan Levinson (1983) dilakukan teknik pengumpulan data. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat 54 data dan terbagi dalam tiga golongan, deiksis person pertama, deiksis person kedua, deiksis person ketiga dan kata ganti kepemilikan. Terdiri dari 12 data deiksis persona pertama, 16 data persona kedua dan 2 data persona ketiga serta 3 data persona kepemilikan,. Sedangkan ditemukan 3 data deiksis tempat dan 4 data deiksis waktu dalam lirik lagu Blank Space. Sebagian besar deiksis pribadi dikodekan oleh deiksis orang pertama tunggal seperti Aku dan Kamu.

Kata kunci: deiksis, lagu, lirik.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Linguistics is a major that teaches about languages. Linguistics is a science that takes language as its object of study. Or more precisely as Martinet said in Karina (2022) a scientific study of human language. Based on the study aspect, linguistics can be divided into microlinguistics and macroinguistics. Microlinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language based on the internal structure of the language itself, such as phonology (Linguistics specializing in phonetics), morphology (the study of language which specializes in the study of aspects of words and their formation), syntax (the study of language which specializes in the study of on aspects of sentences including phrases and clauses), and discourse (the study of language which specializes in its study of aspects of discourse, including paragraphs and texts). Meanwhile, macrolinguistics is a the field of linguistics that studies language in relation to non-linguistic factors; such as sociolinguistics (interdisciplinary science between linguistics and social), anthropolinguistics (interdisciplinary science between linguistics and anthropology), psycholinguistics (interdisciplinary science between linguistics and psychology) and so on. The interdisciplinary study of language and other factors outside of language also gave birth to a study known as pragmatics. This scientific discipline focuses more on the study of language in relation to the context of its use. This study focuses on one of the most important areas of

linguistics: pragmatics. Mey explained that pragmatics is the study of human language usage conditions determined by social context. (Mey in Ahmad (2017) . According to the above understanding, it refers to linguistics, which examines the use of language or the use of language, and basically always refers to the context of the speech situation in society and the underlying cultural context that embodies it. Suprpto and Sumarlam (2016) One of the functions of language is to act as a means of communication for interaction. Language is a tool for communicating thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings. humans always use symbols.

Pragmatics has five branches of study, namely deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech act or not language, and discourse structure. There are several forms of pragmatics, including implacability, entailment, deixis and politeness. Here, the author's aim is to recognize the only part of pragmatics, namely deixis. Deixis is a branch of pragmatics that examines changes in the meaning of words or sentences caused by changes in context. Deixis of contextual information lexically and grammatically which refers to certain things in the form of objects, places, or times. Learning Deixis is a way of clearly defining the relationship between language and its context. According to Nababan and Purwo of Putrayasa (2014), dixis can be divided into six parts: person dixis, place dixis, pointer dixis, temporal dixis, discourse dixis, and social dixis. However, in this study, the researcher only discussed his three types of exits: person exits, place exits, and time exits.

In our daily life, we often use Deixis in a variety of ways, including:

Conversations, newspapers, works of art. One of them can be seen in the song, which is a work of art. A song is an artistic composition of timbres or sounds in order, combination and temporal relationship with instruments to create a musical work of unity and continuity in the sense of harmony. A song (singing) is a work of art consisting of speech, literature, music and singers. Every song's lyrics have a purpose to convey to the listener. Song lyrics differ in terms of lyrical meaning, as song listeners generally have different interpretations to understand the meaning of the song. The function of Merriam's music in Wiflihani (2016) explained that music is a medium for expressing human emotional feelings. Ideas from human feelings are expressed in the form of music. The younger generation is generally familiar with songs because songs are a means of entertainment or channeling a hobby of singing, as well as being able to color character. With the times, the approach to literary or artistic works is sold more through songs. Therefore, the researcher chose to examine the deixis found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song "Blank Space".

Singer-songwriter Taylor Swift's song "Blank Space" was released in 2014. Taylor Swift says the song is about a girl who is just as materialistic, crazy, charming, manipulative, and seductive as the media portrays her. Researcher choose study field deixis in the song Blank Spece on study this feel interested because there are many deixis and on the other hand the song created by Taylor Swift is very famous and most in demand by young people around the world.

Based on background back above, then so study this given title
“Analysis Of Deixis Of Song Lyrics In Blank Space By Taylor Swift”.

1.2 Problem of Study

Based on background back that has written by researchers , then problem
in study this could formulated as following ;

1. What persona deixis is found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space?
2. What place deixis is found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space?
3. What time deixis is found in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space?

1.3 Purpose of Study

Based on the problem formulation above, this study aims to:

1. Describe the form of persona deixis contained in the lyrics of the song Blank Space by Taylor Swift.
2. Describe the form of place deixis contained in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space.
3. deixis contained in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space.

1.4 Significant of Study

Benefits gained from study this is as following:

1. Benefits Theoretical

kindly theoretical, results analysis this expected give knowledge

for readers, in particular English Education students about development knowledge pragmatic specifically development knowledge about the deixis contained within song lyrics. Meanwhile for development knowledge language results study this expected could produce description about the deixis of persona, place , and time contained in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space .

2. Benefits Practical

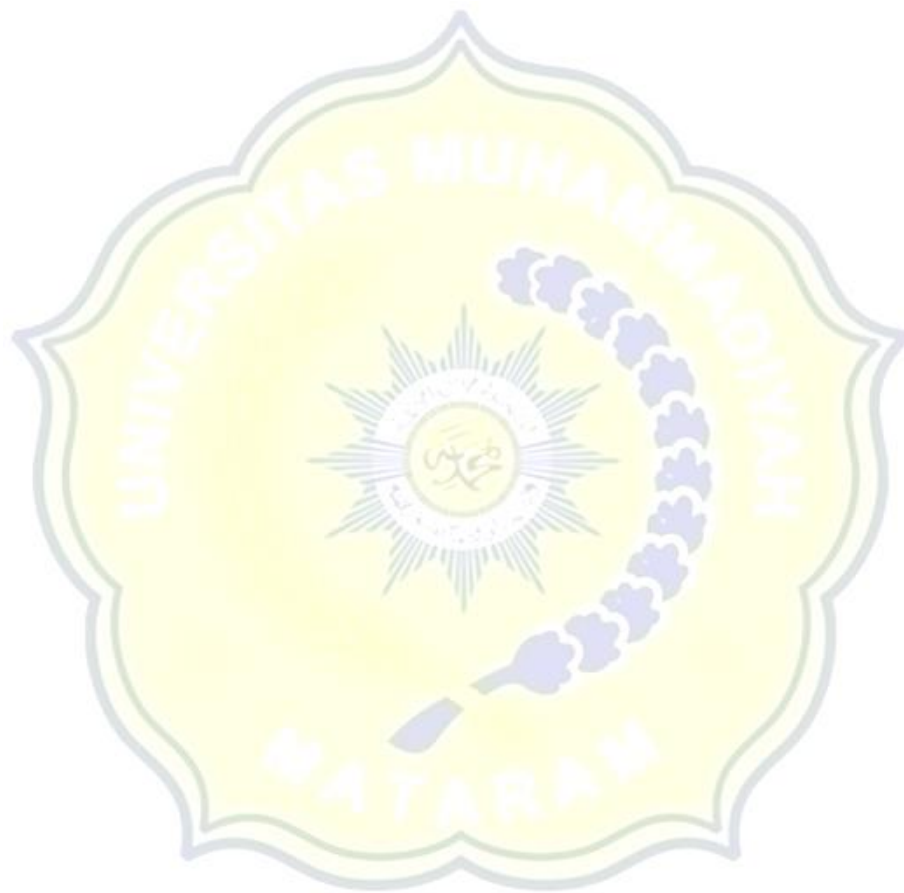
The practical benefits of research pragmatic more specifically the existing deixis in Taylor Swift's song Blank Space lyrics this could made ingredient reading study with other studies that have there is before . kindly practical benefit study this is as following :

- a. For other researchers, can adapt use persona, place and time deixis in accordance with context of the lyrics of the song Blank Space by Taylor Swift;
- b. For students, research this expected could becomes reference and add outlook about use deixis of persona, place , and time in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song Blank Space ;
- c. Give convenience to reader in describe or understand the deixis that exists in paragraphs, in particular song. Besides that is, research this too can made reference in another research .

1.5 Scope of Study

Narrowing the problem can help avoid divergence or broaden the topic, narrowing the focus of the research and facilitating discussion to reach

the research goal. Based on the above paper issues, the scope of investigation and discussion in this paper is carried out solely through the Deixis analysis contained in Taylor Swift's song "Blank Space".



CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURES

In this chapter, we review some of the theories that help us study Taylor Swift's analysis of literal translations of blank lyrics. This consists of her two parts. Previous studies and literature review.

2.1 Previous Studies

Relevant research could give benefit for study next. As for research that is relevant to research this as following.

Research conducted by Hidayah (2019) entitled " A Deixis Analysis Of Song Lyrics In Back To You By Selena Gomes ". Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the conclusions of the results of this study are the results of the study. Here are the lyrics, Back To You, with all types of Digisis. Persona Dixis appears on almost everyone's back. The results of this study are the dates of 45 persona dexis, consisting of the first, second, and third persona dexis. Other time and place issues will also appear in Back to You. Many of the personal rhetoric in Back To You's lyrics relate to the speaker himself and are encoded in first person singular rhetoric such as me and ku. The first person plural deixis refers primarily to the speaker.

Similarities between Hidayah 's research (2019) and this study are that they both examine deixis analysis of song lyrics. Then the other equation is that both use qualitative methods. However, the difference between Hidayah's (2019) study and this study lies in the subject matter: Hidayah's study (2019)

examines Deixis in Selena Gomez's Back To You lyrics, whereas this study examines Taylor Swift's lyrics. I'm looking into Deixis at. Song "Blank Space". Another difference is also regarding the type of deixis studied. Hidayah (2019) uses all deixis, while researchers only use three types of deixis, namely persona deixis, place deixis and time deixis.

Other research was also conducted by Rahani (2022) with the title "The Meaning of Persona Deixis and Time Deixis in the Aura Album". Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the conclusion of the results of this study is that Type First Person Deixis Single refers to the lyrics of the song "Die Zeit ist Reif und Sonnenschein" on the loudspeaker and Plural Persona Deixis refers to the lyrics on the loudspeaker. about it. The lyrics of "Next to you" refer to the speaker and their counterpart. As the second Persona deixis single following Persona deixis, the lyrics of the song "Die Zeit ist Reif und Sonnenschein" refer to the closest people said by the speaker as said by the other party. The third persona deixis in "Sunshine" refers to pronouns, while the lyric "Die Zeit ist Riif" refers to a friend's close family of speakers. Deixi's time is also found in the lyrics of the song "Die Zeit ist Reif und Sonnenschein". Dates are found in the use of the words "now", "this day", "today" and "someday".

The study (2022) and the current study both examine Digisis in songs. However, the difference between Rahani's study (2022) and this study is the focus of the study. Rahani's study (2022) also examines his meaning of deixis, but in this study deixis is only described in lyrics. Another difference is that

while Rahani (2022) only studied his two types of denotations of persona and time, the researchers also studied place denotations.

The third research was conducted by Aisyah et al (2021) entitled "Deiksis in Bapukung Oral Literature of the Banjar Community, Serdang Bedagai Regency". Based on the results of our analysis and discussion, the conclusions of this study are: 1) A description of the form and meaning of Persona deixis, i.e. (a) 1st person, (b) 2nd person, (c) 3rd person. First person direct includes first person singular direct, second person singular direct and third person direct. 2) Place deixis description. That is, (a) near the speaker (here). (b) Far from the speaker, but close (there) to the listener. (c) far away (there) from the speaker and listener; 3) Time deixis description, namely (a) what is happening, (b) what will happen, (c) what has already happened. The similarities between Aisyah et al.'s (2021) research and this research are that they both research the study of deixis pragmatics. Another similarity also lies in the method used, namely both using qualitative methods. Differences in research conducted by Aisyah et al (2021) on the object of study. Aisyah et al (2021) studied deixis in oral literature, while researchers studied deixis in song lyrics.

Based on the results of our analysis and discussion, the conclusions of this study are: 1) A description of the form and meaning of Persona deixis, i.e. (a) 1st person, (b) 2nd person, (c) 3rd person. First person direct includes first person singular direct, second person singular direct and third person direct. 2) Place deixis description. That is, (a) near the speaker (here). (b) Far from the

speaker, but close (there) to the listener. (c) far away (there) from the speaker and listener;

2.2 Literature Review

As for the theoretical basis in this study, namely:

2.2.1 Pragmatics

Cleopatra & Dalimunthe (2016) pointed out that pragmatics is the linguistics that studies how to communicate properly and accurately. Speakers play an important role in ensuring that their listeners understand what they are saying. Additionally, speakers can also influence others to become interested in what is being discussed. On the other hand, according to Rahardi (2019), pragmatics is included in the branch of linguistics concerned with meaning, where intended meaning is speaker meaning. Pragmatics not only examines all aspects of language, but also non-linguistic aspects.

The term pragmatics denotes a branch of linguistics rather than the study of communication, social interaction, or the behavioral organization of speech (Kendon, see Ninio dan Catherine, 2018). According to Levinson in (Bouk, 2018), He defines pragmatics as the study of the relationship between language and context, which is the basis for understanding the meaning of language. Pragmatics is concerned with studying aspects of the relationship between language and context.

Levinson (in Riyadi, 2019) describes seven concepts of pragmatics.

And some of them are: First, "Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context that underlies the description of language comprehension". It shows that we need not only to know the grammatical relationships between those words, but also to draw inferences that tie what is said to what is supposed to be said, or to what was said before. Second, "pragmatics is the study of the language user's ability to put sentences into appropriate contexts". Emphasizes the importance of consistency. There are two important points to consider from the above practical understanding. language use and language context. The use of language here relates to language features (language features). What do people use language for? Some experts describe the function of language. Among them are Van Ek and Trim (see Riyadi, 2019), who classify language features into his six types. 1) conveying and seeking factual information, 2) expressing and changing attitudes, 3) soliciting others, 4) socialization, 5) constructing discourse, and 6) assessing the effectiveness of communication. to improve.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). As a result, this research is more concerned with analyzing what people mean in their utterances than with the individual meanings of the words and phrases used in Yule's utterances. (Lutfiana and Fitriana, 2021). Pragmatics involves interpreting what people mean in a particular context and how that context affects what they say.

Ninio and Catherine (2018) argue that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language, and that pragmatic

developmental research is the study of appropriate, effective, and rule-based development of language in interpersonal situations. They argue that it has to do with how children acquire the knowledge they need to use.

Based on these expert opinions, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the science of the use of language and the intentions generated by language, which can be recognized by looking at the context that existed when speech was delivered. can. Therefore, by paying attention to the context before and after the utterance, we can know what the speaker is trying to convey.

2.2.1.1 Pragmatic Studies

Pragmatics has its own field and that is the subject of research. Pragmatics examines areas such as deictation, premise, conversational entailment, and speech act.

1. Speech acts

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that identifies speech acts as a basis for studying language use in specific contexts. Speech acts or speech acts occupy an important place in pragmatics. This is consistent with Rustono's opinion (in Lutfiana and Fitriana, 2021) that speech acts are the basis of the analysis of speech acts in song lyrics.

Sarle in his book *Speech Acts. An essay in The Philosophy of Language* (see Eka et al., 2021) describes at least three types of behaviors that a speaker can perform: verbal behavior, acting to say something, verbal behavior, and nonverbal behavior. It is proposed that

behavior exists in practice. (illocutionary act). Thus, it can be concluded that Searle argues that actually all utterances are performative or a speech act. Locutionary speech acts are easier to understand because in identifying these speech acts they do not consider the context of the speech that occurs. Illocutionary speech acts are different from locutionary acts, in that illocutionary speech acts the purpose of conveying depends on who, when, and where the utterance is made, so these utterances are not easily identified. Speech acts, on the other hand, are speech acts uttered by someone, often with speech power or influence on those listening to them.

From the above observations, we can conclude that the act of speech is the act of saying something.

1) Types of speech acts

1. Locutionary Speech Acts

Vocal speech acts are speech acts used to ask questions.

This speech act is called an act that says something (Wijaya in Andini, 2017). In line with that, Syamsuddin in Arifin, et al (2016) said that locutionary language acts are language acts carried out by speakers related to saying something. This means that a colloquial speech act is the first language or speech act spoken in the form of meaningful and intelligible sentences. for example:

Mataram University is located in Mataram.

2. Illocutionary Speech Acts

A nonverbal speech act is what the speaker wants to achieve. The meaning of illocutionary speech acts is more towards explicit performative sentences (straightforward and straightforward). (Wijaya in Andini, 2017), speech acts not only serve to say or make known, but are also used to do something, which is considered the art of doing something. It is a speech that can be done. Usually characteristic of nonverbal speech acts such as giving permission, thanking, ordering, offering, and promising. Example:

My sister told me to buy sugar at the store.

3. Perlocutionary Speech Acts

A Perlocutionary Speech Act is an utterance about the presence of another person's speech that relates to another person's attitude or nonverbal behavior. Wijaya (in Andini, 2017) states that the speech given by someone often influences and influences the listener.

For example, the speech of a teacher to his students who said :

"I'm sorry you have to repeat this year's class"

Then the student will feel sad. This is a perlocutionary speech act.

2. Presupposition

Ida Bagus (see Andini, 2017) in the book Pragmatics says presupposition is something that is assumed by speakers as events

before producing utterances.

Expert opinion above could concluded that presupposition is something that the speaker assumes , about what he says already known by partners said .

3. Implicature

Implicature is a linguistic study that focuses on utterances uttered by speakers that have direct and indirect meanings or are often referred to as conventional and non-conventional. Implicature is an inference process that occurs through the speaker's utterances with the characteristics of the context so that an implicature is formed.

4. Deixis

In general, this deixis is indeed used to refer to something in spoken or written sentences. This designated thing can show objects, people, places, and can also show time. The discussion on deixis will be discussed in more detail as follows.

2.2.2 Deixis

A Perlocutionary Speech Act is an utterance about the presence of another person's speech that relates to another person's attitude or nonverbal behavior. Wijaya (in Andini, 2017) states that the speech given by someone often influences and influences the listener. (Saragih in Asteria and Titien, 2019).

The term deixis is borrowed from the ancient Greek deiktikos, which means "problem of direct designation". In logic the English term

deictic is used as a term for direct proof as opposed to the term elenctic, which is a term for indirect proof.

The second opinion is by Kaswanti Purwo (see Lestari, 2016), something that has a function to designate something outside of language. Second, a word may also be said to be direct if the referent changes or changes depending on when the word is spoken, who the speaker is and who is being spoken to. explained.

Deixis is a semantic phenomenon found in words or constructs that can be interpreted as references only by considering their linguistic context. (Hasan Alwi, et al., in Luqman and Joko, 2017).

Yule (in Suhair, 2018) states that subtextualism "manifests" through language. The linguistic form that shows this representation is called a direct word. Deictic expressions are sometimes called index expressions. Deixis is an utterance form that is clearly tied to the speaker's context. According to Levinson (see Lestari, 2016) deixis actually pays attention to the way language encodes the essence of context and speech events into grammar. In addition, deixis also pays attention to how to interpret utterances through studying the context of said utterances. Levinson's full explanation is quoted as follows:

“Deixis is essentially concerned with the way languages encode or grammatically represent features of speech context or speech events, and also how the interpretation of speech depends on the analysis of that speech context (Levinson, Dalam Marlin et al., 2022). Based on

Levinson's quote, it can be understood that there are three stages of the deixis process. The first stage is to first encode the essence of the context or speech event into grammatical form. The essence of this context is the meaning or something that is perceived by the speaker from the context. The second stage is the grammatical form with the content of meaning realized in the form of lingual expression, which in the next stage, namely the third stage, is the understanding of the speech partner on the context underlying the lingual expression. The conclusions from Levinson's explanation of deixis are (1) the phenomenon of reference is lingual in nature, (2) in deixis there are expressions referring to the reference in question, which are called deixis expressions, (3) references to deixis expressions can be moved, and (4) reference displacement deictic expressions are caused by changes in the socio-personal as well as spatio-temporal and lingual contexts of the speakers. Deixis is therefore the most obvious way to look at the relationship between language and context. (Levinson in Marlin et al, 2022).

Dixis fall into five categories: persona, time, place, discourse, and social dixis. (in Silvia, 2016).

2.2.3 Types of Deixis

According to Yule (in Novitasari, 2022), deixis can be divided into three types: person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. In line with this, Purwo (in Narayukti, 2020) proposes types of deikishis: persona his deikishis, spatial deikishis, and temporal deikishis. In addition, Nababan (in

Narayukti, 2020) also proposes types of deikisis, including persona he deikisis, spatial deikisis, temporal deikisis, discourse deikisis, and social deikisis.

2.2.3.1 Persona Deixis

According to Yule (in Fitriani, 2019), persona dixis employs three basic divisions denoted by pronouns first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he). Similarly, the Indonesian language recognizes that it divides personal pronouns into first person, second person and third person his third person. In this system, the first person is the category by which the speaker refers to himself, such as I, I, us, us. The second person is a reference category of someone (or people), listener or interlocutor. Third person is a category of reference for people who are neither speakers nor listeners, like he, she, him, him, her. The function of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person dexi is that they both function as pronouns that refer to people. Only the position referenced distinguishes the features.

According to Wati (2014), the pronouns I, You, Him, Mine, Yours, Her, My, Your, and Herself are followed by the possessive adjectives My, Your, and Her. Deixis consists of 1st, 2nd and 3rd person. The speaker refers to himself/herself in the first person, the third person refers to an individual or group of people, and the second person refers to one or more "you" in the past.

2.2.3.2 Spatial Deixis (Place)

Place deixis is known as a type of spatial deixis, especially related

to locale. The knowledge that expresses the spatial position relative to the speaker is called spatial deixis (Kreidler, see Hasanah, 2016).

According to Levinson (in Apriani et al, 2017), place deixis refers to understanding where or where the speaker is using in a speech situation. Location (place) deixis is divided into near and far from the speaker. When speaking, distinguish between here, there and over there. For here is near the speaker, there is not near the speaker, there is neither near the speaker nor the hearer. Yule (in Fitriani, 2019) conveys the aforementioned notion of distance. The concept of distance is closely related to the denotation of place, the place where the relationship between people and objects is shown. However, when considering the vernacular of location, it is important to remember that location can be determined mentally and physically from the speaker's point of view. The positional deixis function serves as a demonstrative denoting near or far location from both the speaker's and interlocutor's perspectives. Expert observation has shown that local maxims function as linguistic representations of spatial denotation. The placement of multiple gaps between the speaker and listener is indicated by the spatial representation. Relatives of people and place-based objects, like here and there, exhibit spatial denotivity. (Lyon, nd) This view of location or spatial deixis is a view of location associated with the detection of points within audio events. Here's where it's used: Today, tomorrow and yesterday. However, spatial deixis is also a form of isolation and is only used when it clearly indicates where the

speaker stands or what the speaker points out to be of particular importance.

2.2.3.3 Temporal Deixis (Time)

A time indication is an indication of time distance in terms of time, or when an expression such as the following is made by a speaker: For example, now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, etc. Denotations of time are most commonly encoded in English with various adverbs such as "now" and "then", and calendar terms (terms based on the calendar) such as "yesterday", "today", and "tomorrow". (Cummings in Lestari, 2016).

Indonesian time deixis is today, yesterday, the day after tomorrow, tomorrow, this month, this week, or one day. Timedixis has the ability to look up time information that indicates how long an event has been spoken or not spoken.

Time deixis also targets discourse participants. Present means the time at which the speaker speaks. The time to teach and the time to receive are different, but in reality speaking and receiving can be consecutive or simultaneous. The number of days also varies greatly from language to language.

2.2.3.4 Discourse Deixis

Cummings (in Lestari, 2016) proposes that direct linguistic terms be used in discourse to refer to specific parts of the wider discourse in which speech occurs. Discourse Indicative is divided into her two areas, anaphora and cataphora, which serve as means of textual cohesion. The

form used to express a discursive deictation is a word or a phrase. that is, and so on. Discourse deixis in which in a sentence there is a word that shows an effect, impact, or result of a process described earlier. This type of deixis is then divided into two, namely anaphora, namely the use of words that refer to something that has been mentioned. Second, is a metaphor that uses a word to indicate something that will be mentioned.

2.2.3.5 Social Deixis

Cahyono (in Narayuki, 2020) Social dixis is a specific criterion based on social differences that influence the roles of speaker and listener. These differences are reflected in the choice of words. The words dead, deceased, deceased, deceased are social slang uses to describe the circumstances of death. Each of these words has a different usage, as does the replacement of the word prostitute with prostitute, the word homeless with homeless, all of which are called euphemisms in grammar (the use of subtle words). In addition, social deixis is also indicated by the honorific system (language courtesy) for example the mention of personal pronouns (personal pronouns), such as you, you, him, and them, the use of greeting systems, and the use of titles. Social deixis reveals aspects of social differences that exist between participant roles, particularly between speakers and listeners, and between speakers with references and other issues. In some languages, Social differences between speakers and listeners manifest themselves

in word choice and specific morphological word systems. On the other hand, according to Purwo (in Narayuki, 2020), social ostentation, i.e., the type of word in a sentence used to refer to a person affected by the social context of a society. This decesis is influenced by factors such as gender, age, occupation, education, and social status.

Based on some of the descriptions of deixis above, a deixis is a word, phrase, or expression that is defined by the speaker, when pronouncing an utterance, and the context or situation in which the utterance is made. Dixis consists of persona, place, time, discourse, and social dixis.

2.2.4 Lyrics

Lyrics is part from music in the form of words as means depiction social reality . The same thing was said by Jan van Luxemburg (in Anugrah, 2019) , namely definition about texts poetry no only covers types of literature but also expressions that are proverb , message advertising , slogans politics , poetry pop songs and prayers . In making song lyrics related to language, and language related to literature, because not all of the words (song lyrics) are made by the songwriters understandable by the audience, because that requires a research on the contents of the lyrics. So it can be concluded that song lyrics are the right medium in conveying various aspirations, in depth terms of this research is as a medium of pronouns.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes research types, data sources, research methods, research tools, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Type

The type of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. The descriptive method is considered appropriate to describe the current state of the research subject.

3.2 Data and Data sources.

3.2.1 Data

Data is a collection of facts, which can take the form of numbers, symbols, or letters obtained by observing an object. Good data should be reliable, accurate, timely and comprehensive. From this we can conclude that data is a collection of information received by the creator. The data used in this study are textual data consisting of words, phrases, lines and quotes taken from the lyrical description of Taylor Swift's song "Blank Space".

3.2.2 Data source

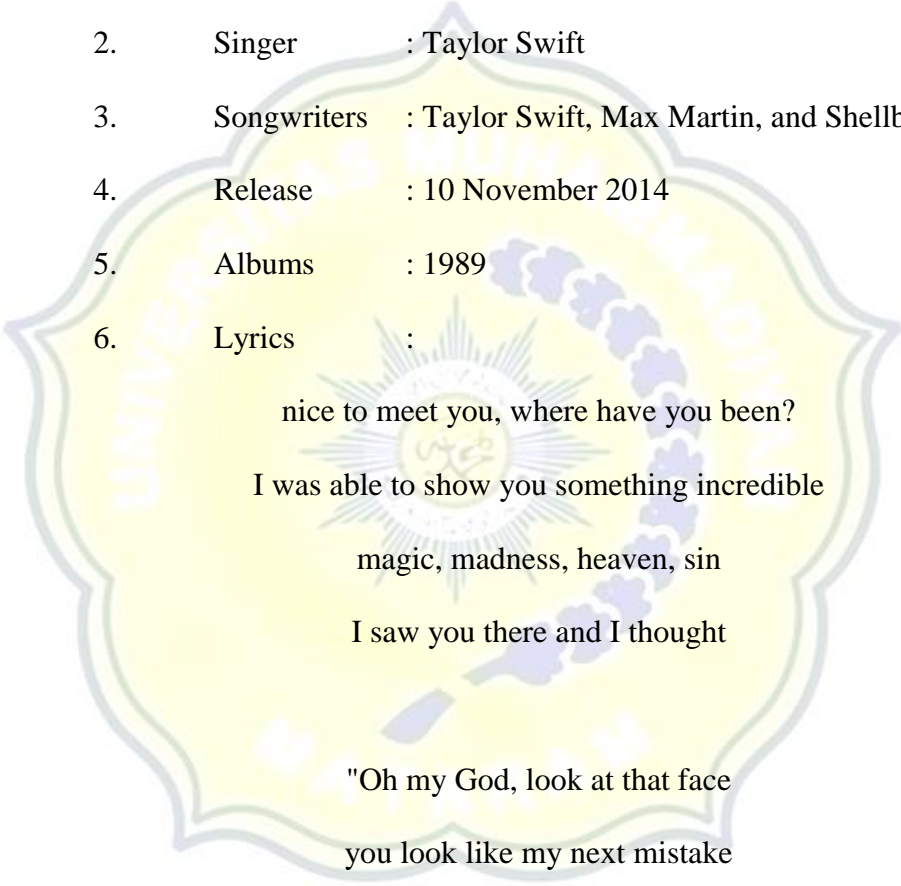
A data source referenced in a survey is a subject from whom data can be obtained and has explicit information about how the data is obtained and how the data is processed.

According to Arikunto (see in Maryono et al , 2018) the data source referred to in research is the subject from which data can be obtained. So it can be concluded that the data source is where the data comes from.

Source of data in this study, i.e. primary data. Primary data is data obtained and collected directly from the object under investigation by the person or organization conducting the investigation.

The primary data source for this study is Taylor Swift's song "Blank Space". The lyrics are finely written.

1. Title : Blank Space
2. Singer : Taylor Swift
3. Songwriters : Taylor Swift, Max Martin, and Shellback.
4. Release : 10 November 2014
5. Albums : 1989
6. Lyrics :



nice to meet you, where have you been?
I was able to show you something incredible
magic, madness, heaven, sin
I saw you there and I thought
"Oh my God, look at that face
you look like my next mistake

Love is a game, do you want to play?" Ayy
new money, suit and tie
i can read you like a magazine
Isn't it funny? rumors fly

and i know you heard from me

hey let's be friends

I wonder how this will end

grab my passport and my hand

I can make up for the bad guys for the weekend

so it will be forever

otherwise it will burst into flames

let me know when you're done mm

If the high is worth the pain

Got a long list of ex-lovers

they'll tell you i'm crazy

because you know i love my players

and you love the game

because we are young and cold

gone too far here

it'll take your breath away, hmm

or with ugly scars

Got a long list of ex-lovers

they'll tell you i'm crazy

But I've got blanks, baby

and i write your name

Cherry lips, crystal skies

I was able to show you something incredible

A stolen kiss, a beautiful lie

you're the king i'm your queen

find what you want

let's be a girl for a month

wait, the worst is yet to come

Scream, cry, perfect storm

i can turn all the tables

A rose garden full of thorns

make you doubt

"What the hell is she?"

drunk with jealousy

But you come back every time you go

Darling I'm a nightmare disguised as a daydream

so it will be forever

otherwise it will burst into flames

let me know when you're done mm

If the high is worth the pain
Got a long list of ex-lovers
they'll tell you i'm crazy
because you know i love my players
and you love the game

because we are young and cold

gone too far here

it'll take your breath away, hmm

or with ugly scars

Got a long list of ex-lovers

they'll tell you i'm crazy

But I've got blanks, baby

and i write your name

Boys only want love when they're tortured

Don't say he didn't tell, don't say he didn't warn

Boys only want love when they're tortured

Don't say he didn't, I didn't warn you

so it will be forever

otherwise it will burst into flames

let me know when you're done mmm

If the high is worth the pain
Got a long list of ex-lovers
they'll tell you i'm crazy
because you know i love my players
and you love the game

because we are young and cold
gone too far here
it'll take your breath away, hmm
or with ugly scars

Got a long list of ex-lovers
they'll tell you i'm crazy
But I've got blanks, baby
and i write your name

3.3 Data collection technique.

According to Sugiyono (see Ervinda et al., 2021), data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, as the main purpose of research is to obtain data. In this study, researchers used a literature survey method to collect data.

The data for this study were collected through literary research. That is, collected by ingesting, reading, researching, reviewing, or analyzing material suggestive of Deixis in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song "Blank Space." The steps performed by the data collection method are:

1. This section describes the music and lyrics used in the analysis project.
2. Audiences listen carefully to the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song "Blank Space" to better understand which words to use.
3. Third, researchers selected lyrics to analyze from Taylor Swift's Blank Space song.
4. Researchers marked all selected lyrics for analysis.
5. Once you understand and identify the lyrics, start analyzing the lyrics.
6. Analyze each word of the lyrics corresponding to the three types of deixis.

3.4 Assessment instrument

Nasution (Sugishirono, 2015) argues that qualitative research must make humans the main research tool. The vehicle of qualitative research is the researcher himself, the research vehicle is the researcher himself, and a tool in the form of a data card is used to collect the data. Datacards are used to collect data on human digisis, spatial digisis, and time digisis. The data card is in the form of a Deixis taxonomy table that looks like this:

No.	Data	Person deixis			Single	Plural	Reference meaning	Amount
		First person	Second person	Person third				
1.								
2.								

3.								

Table 1. Persona deixis.

No.	Data	Spatial deixis	Reference Meaning	Amount

Table 2. Spatial deixis.

No.	Data	Time deixis	Reference Meaning	Amount

Table 3. Time deixis.

3.5 Data analysis technique.

According to Miles and Huberman, one of the most serious difficulties in analyzing qualitative data is poorly formulated analytical methods. The steps performed are:

1. The researcher identifies several words contained in the colloquial phrase.
2. The researcher ranks the identified indications using the criteria.
3. Researchers specifically analyzed the following types of deixis:
4. Person Dixis, Time Dixis, Place Dixis.
5. Summary of study analysis results.

