

PERSON DEIXIS AS FOUND IN THE LYRICS OF *GREEN DAY*

A THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment to the Requirement
For the Degree of Sarjana Sastra*

By

YUHENDRI

06 185 075



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT - FACULTY OF LETTERS

ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

PADANG

2011

ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis membahas deiksis persona (*person deixis*) dalam empat lagu ciptaan *Green Day* yaitu *21 Guns*, *American Idiot*, *Wake me up when September ends* and *Minority*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan tipe deiksis persona, menentukan fungsi deiksis persona berdasarkan konteks dan menghubungkannya dengan makna lagu. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan metode simak bebas libas cakap (*non participant observation method*) dengan teknik catat (*note-taking technique*). Selanjutnya data dianalisis dengan menggunakan *metode padan pragmatik* dan menerapkan teori deiksis persona oleh Stephen C. Levinson (1983) serta teori konteks situasi oleh Geoffrey Leech (1981).

Dari penelitian ini ditemukan tipe-tipe deiksis persona yang terdiri dari deiksis orang pertama (*first person deixis*), deiksis orang kedua (*second person deixis*) dan deiksis orang ketiga (*third person deixis*) pada keempat lagu tersebut. Tipe deiksis persona yang paling sering digunakan adalah deiksis orang kedua sebanyak 28 (51,85 %), kemudian diikuti deiksis orang pertama sebanyak 24 (44,45 %) dan deiksis orang ketiga sebanyak 2 (3,70 %). Dari empat lirik lagu yang dianalisa, lagu berjudul "21 Guns" lebih banyak menggunakan deiksis persona yaitu sebanyak 25 terutama sekali deiksis orang kedua, kemudian "Minority" sebanyak 17, "Wake Me up when September Ends" sebanyak 8 dan "American Idiot" sebanyak 4. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa semua deiksis persona yang ada tiap lagu mengaju pada acuan, yaitu kata ganti orang pertama (*first person pronouns*), kata ganti orang kedua (*second person pronouns*) dan kata ganti orang ketiga (*third person pronouns*).

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Recently, the development of the music industry is on high level in the world. Many kinds of music genres such as jazz, rock, punk rock, R'nB, and pop can be enjoyed by people. Although the songs have some genres, each of the song usually has a reference that is used by the composer to convey messages to the listener. The reference of the song may include whom the song is referred to, and to what setting it is intended which need to be interpreted by the listeners to catch the meaning of the song. Music already becomes part of life of human being. When someone feels in a bad mood, by listening to the favorite music he or she can become calm and happy.

Songs are often used to express the emotions of the human being and they are needed in daily life. Song is the combination of word and music that are beautifully composed. For the composer, a song is the reflection of his or her feeling toward something such as death, love, critic, war or conflict, whereas for the listener a song may be an entertainment. Meanwhile, the lyrics of a song can be defined as a short poem in which the words contain particular emotions of the composer that tells the message to the hearer.

In the lyrics of the song, some interpretation can be made. They have message and meaning. Many kinds of linguistic study in relation to pragmatics and discourse can be found in the lyrics of the song. The study deixis belongs to pragmatics. Deixis refers to the phenomena that understand the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance. However, it requires contextual information. Deixis are certain those words in a language that entirely dependent on context (Fromkin 1991, p. 162). It means that the speaker and listener should be known to interpret deixis in the lyrics of the song. Context includes who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, and the current location in the discourse. The significance of deixis is pointing or specifying from the perspective of a participant in an act of speech or writing, aspects of a participant in an act of speech or writing, aspects knowledge of the context in which the communication occurs. Some types of deixis include are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Furthermore, there is a term that is called the deictic word. Deictic word is one that takes some element of its meaning from the context or situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance in which it is used (Hurford, Heasley, Smith 2007, p. 66). In this case, deictic word is needed in our communication. The term of deictic word helps the hearer to identify the reference of a referring expression. Therefore, deictic word is very important in communication and it makes sentences clearer by the hearer.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out that not all types of person deixis found in the four songs of "Green Day's". The person deictic words which are found in the lyrics are first person deixis *I*, *me* and *my*; first person plural deixis is *we*; second person deixis are *you* and *your*; and the third person deixis only once and this is *she*.

During data analysis, the writer finds out that in the lyrics of the four Green Day songs, there are various kinds of person deixis found, especially first person deixis in which it points to the composer. Based on the analysis in chapter three, it can be concluded that the context gives clues and functions to determine the deictic words and the relationship to the meaning of the song. The situation on video clip of these songs reflects the meaning of these songs indirectly. However, in the lyrics one deictic word found is only has one indication but each of them has different meaning based on the intention of the composer. The intention of the composer includes giving, information, criticizing, determining, and the composer's desperation something. Therefore, the meaning of the lyrics gives information and reflection to the interpretation of the lyrics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Fromkin, V, Rodman, H, Hyams, N (1991). *An Introduction to Language*. Thompson Wadsworth. Orlando: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College.
- Heasley Brendan, Hurford James R, Smith Michael B. (2007). *Semantics. A Coursebook*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Inigo-Mora, Isabel. (2004). *On the Use of Personal Pronoun We in Communities: Journal of Language and Politics* 3:1, 27-52
- Kaswanti Purwo, Bambang. (1984). *Deixis dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka
- Kolentzis, Alysia Michelle (2008). *The dissertation of Shakespeare's Telling Words: Grammar, Linguistic Encounters, and the Risks of Speech* [cited, April 10th, 2010].
https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/.../Kolentzis_Alysia_M_200811_PhD_thesis.pdf. Toronto: Department of English, University of Toronto.
- Lyons, John. (1977). *Semantics*: Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey. (1981). *Semantics: The Study of Meaning*. New York: Longman
- Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Renkema, Jan. (1993). *Introduction to Discourse Analysis*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.