

A Discourse Analysis on Deixis Used in "Night Changes" Song by One Direction

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to conduct an analysis and determine which deixis are present in the song "Night Changes" by One Direction. The lyrics to the song are the focus of this particular piece of research "Night Changes" by One Direction. The researcher dissects and investigates each and every line in One Direction's song "Night Changes" in order to make it simpler to sample the words of the deixis contained inside the song. In the future, the results from the song's deixis information "Night Changes" will be evaluated in order to further define and categorize the different types of deixis; this study employs a qualitative methodology with realistic analysis results. The author of this study conducted an analysis of a song by One Direction titled "Night Changes" and discovered various types of deixis that frequently appear in each verse of the song's lyrics. These types of deixis include person deixis and temporal deixis, respectively. The specific individual deixis is utilized most frequently throughout the song "Night Changes" by One Direction, making it the song's primary focus deixis.

Keywords: discourse analysis, deixis, song, lyrics

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INTRODUCTION

Discourse is a branch in English concerning the application of language in the process of communication. Because language is used for communication, the term "language" can apply to more than just grammatical structures; rather, it can refer to more sophisticated communications as a cohesive whole. Both spoken and textual forms of discourse are always present in one's day-to-day life experiences.

Investigating the connection between style and purpose in verbal communication through the use of discipline can be done through discourse in one approach (Herring, 2004). According to him, the term "discourse" is typically understood to relate to the purpose served by language, but in practice it can also be used to refer to the actual text as well as the people who read it. The phenomenon known as deixis is perhaps the most glaring example of how The structure of language provides a reflection of the link that exists between language and context itself. This is one of the ways in which this occurs (Nuryusticia & Nurrachman, 2021).

Deixis is a subfield in the field of discourse analysis, which refers to the world beyond the text as being able to understand or be aware of the intention of the author in the text. This world is referred to as the "external world." Since of this, deixis is an important part of discourse analysis because it reveals the meaning that the text is trying to conceal from the

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reader. Concerning the linguistic mechanisms that are responsible for encoding the grammatical aspects of speech contexts or speech events, this is referred to as deixis. Renkema explains the meaning of the word "deixis," which is derived from a Greek word that means "to designate" or "to signify" and which can be applied to elements in language that connect directly to situations (Atika Pertiwi & Cita Hikmah Yanti, 2020).

In addition, Anderson and Keenan stated that deixis can be used to analyse sentences produced by writers in various song lyrics, one of which is "Night Changes". Types of deixis composed of three parts: persona deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Therefore, the writer aims denote descriptively deixis kinds and which deixis kinds are mostly "Night Changes" is a song by One Direction, and this phrase is used in the song.

The results of this study are it is anticipated that this will be beneficial as a reference for learning about the deixis in the song "Night Changes" by One Direction and that it will be useful for polishing knowledge about the deixis in song lyrics.

1. Discourse analysis

The expression "Discourse Analysis" is an example of a popular phrase that is used in a wide range of fields, each of which gives the term its own unique meaning. Brown and Yule Explain that the primary focus of discourse analysis is an inquiry into the functions of language and the manner in which it is employed (Drid, 2015). This indicates that the field of discourse analysis is concerned with the language that is used for communication as well as the ways in which addresses operate on linguistic messages in order to interpret them in order to reach the objective in communication's aims. Brown and Yule (2006: 124) It is also said that the term "discourse" is commonly understood to mean "language that goes beyond the sentence," and that the examination the study of language, in both its written and spoken forms, is often the focus of the discipline of discourse spoken forms (both text and conversation) (Nita, 2021).

Cook (1989: 1) The study of how lengths of language, when examined in their whole environmental, social, and psychological contexts, become meaningful and unified for the people who use those stretches of language is what discourse analysis investigates (Pustika, 2021). It indicates that the social and psychological connection is tied to the way in which the user of the language employs texts to convey the message they aim to convey.

It is possible to draw the conclusion that discourse analysis is used for interpreting and analyzing language and how language is used in society either in spoken or written form, and that it is the framework which deals with the use of language and how it is that language user interprets what other language user intends to convey, and that it then has an essential role in the study of language, and that it is used for interpreting and analyzing language and how language is used in society either in spoken or written form, and that it is used for interpreting and analyzing language and how language is. This conclusion can be drawn from the explanations that were presented earlier in this article. Because of this, comprehension of the message that the speaker was trying to convey is inseparable from comprehension of the circumstances that are carrying it; this is because both of these aspects of communication are intertwined.

2. Deixis

In most cases, person deixis will localize an entity in terms of the positions held by the speaker and the listener, as stated by Anderson and Keenan. It indicates that pronouns, despite their seeming simplicity as forms, can in fact be used in ways that can be rather challenging. The pronouns referring to the first person and the second person are often used to refer to the speech participants who are speaking and hearing, while the pronouns referring to the third person denote the speechless or a person who took part in the story and told it.

Renkema (1993: 77) It should be stated that person deixis is achieved by the use of personal pronouns (Khoirot, 2017). The speaker refers to themselves in the first person singular

as "I," addresses the audience in the second person plural as "you," and may be referring to one who is not the speaker or the listener singular as "he" or "she".

a) First person deixis

Renkema (1993: 77) declares that personal pronouns are necessary in order to achieve person deixis (Sari, 2015b). The speaker is using the first person singular "I" to address the listener in the second person singular "you," but the speaker may also be referring to a third person using the one who is not the speaker or the listener singular "he" or "she." Meanwhile, Levinson (1983: 62) argues that using first person to refer to oneself in a sentence is the correct way to grammaticalize the sentence (Noerrofi'a & Bahri, 2019). The first individual as a form of deictic reference, a deixis indicates that the focus is on the speaker or on the speaker and some other referents.

b) Second person deixis

Levinson (1983: 62) claims in light of the fact that the reference to one or more addressees is encoded in the deixis of the second person, which represents the speaker's reference to the second person (Stapleton, 2017). Renkema (1993: 73) notes that in some languages the way in which the second person is addressed can also give additional information about the relationship that exists in the third person between the first and the second. In addition to this, the term "second person deixis" refers to a direct allusion to a specific individual defined as the recipient of something in the English language (Sari, 2015a). You, yourself, yourselves, your, and yours are all examples of deixis that refer to the second person.

c) Third person deixis

According to Levinson (1983:62), who was writing in the third person singular The coding of a reference to certain individuals or organizations that are neither the person who made the utterance nor the one who it was directed toward is referred to as deixis (Fadilah & Resmini, 2021). On the other hand, A deictic reference to the third person, also known as third person deixis, is a reference to a referent that is not defined as the speaker or addressee. According to Gasser, the pronouns for the third person fall into one of three categories: the single group, which includes "he," "she," and "it," and the plural group, which includes "them". Grundy claims that the pronouns referring to The pronouns of the third person – he, she, and they – are almost never used in a deictic sense; rather, they are used to refer anaphorically to things or people who have already been mentioned in the discourse.

d) Spatial deixis

Deictic reference to a location that is spatially relevant to the position that a participant in the speaking event will take, most frequently that of the speaker, is known as spatial deixis. As an illustration, take this, that, here, and there. Yule (1996: 12) argues that when thinking about In order to understand spatial deixis, it is necessary to bear in mind the location from the perspective of the speaker (World Health Organization; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 2017).

"This," "these," not "that," "those," is how a speaker using location deixis can refer to neighboring objects, according to Renkema (Khoirot, 2000). Demonstrative pronouns and location adverbs like "here" and "there" can achieve place deixis.

Place, or spatial deixis, specifies location in relation to anchorage points in speech occurrences, according to Lyons in Levinson (1983: 79). Locational specification is important because there appear to be primary techniques of referring to items by describing or identifying them and by locating them (Musyahda, 2017). This is because there are basic ways of referring to objects in both of these categories.

e) Temporal deixis

According to Anderson and Keenan, temporal deixis uses adverbs like now and then and nouns like Tuesday and April to place the speech event in time. In Timothy Shopen, Anderson and Keenan define temporal deixis as separating time into the present, past, and future.

A time is known as temporal deixis, and at this point, we are at the moment of speech. The time that coincides with the utterance of these words by the speaker and the time that the addressee hears these words are both indicated by the word "now." Then it may either relate to events that occurred in the past or those that will occur in the future in relation to the time when it was spoken (deictic center). Not only may one convey their distance from the current moment by resembling spatial and temporal deixis, but they can also signal their distance from the current actuality of the things they are dealing with.

METHOD**1. Research design**

The descriptive qualitative methodology was used for this investigation. According to Seliger and Shohamy, it is given the name "qualitative" due to the fact that it implies that at some point in time, the scope of the observation must be reduced (1993: 121). The goal of research is to gain a better understanding of a phenomenon by concentrating on the phenomenon as a whole rather than dissecting it into its component parts. In this particular instance, it is said to as descriptive because the purpose of it is to elaborately describe the various sorts of deixis that are utilized in the song "Night Changes." Because the data for this study come from words, phrases, and sentences that are organized according to the deixis theory, we classify this investigation as a descriptive qualitative study.

2. Data sources

The findings of this study are based on an analysis of the words, phrases, and sentence structures that are included in the lyric. This study uses data from lyric of the song 'Night Changes' by One Direction.

3. Research instrument

This study uses a survey a script of the song 'Night Changes.' The research instrument is described further down. Then, check-up the words, phrases, and sentences that are categorized as deixis in the language's dictionary.

4. Data collection

The following procedures are carried out in order to get the necessary information for this study. The first thing you need to do is go through the lyrics of the song "Night Changes" and read them slowly and carefully so that you can obtain a general idea of any information that is dispersed throughout the lyrics. The next thing that you need to do is locate the words, phrasings, and sentences that have the potential to be dissected utilizing deixis theory.

5. Data analysis

Following the completion of the data collection from the source, undergo analysis using the procedures outlined below. First, it is necessary to determine the circumstances around the deixis idea. Second, doing an analysis in accordance using Anderson and Keenan's deixis, which were divided into person, geographic, and temporal categories. The third step is to locate the problematic terms that are being examined in the dictionary. And lastly, drawing a conclusion on the preceding discussion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After evaluating data as the lyric of a song entitled 'Night Changes', the researcher detected multiple deixis in the song. There are several ways to do this research, in such a way: first, the author makes a song transcript, second, the author tries categorize deixis, namely spatial, person, and temporal deixis. Here is the analysis table:

Table 1. Deixis analysis to the song

No	Lyric of song	Diacritics
1.	Change into something red if you're going out tonight. Her mother dislikes that type of outfit, and she is flaunting all she has never had. The moon is breaking through her hair as she drives too fast. She's on her way to something she'll never forget. All she really wants is to have no regrets.	Out (spatial deixis), Tonight (temporal deixis), Her (deixis in the second person), She (deixis in the second person),
2.	We're only getting older, baby, and I've been thinking about it recently. Does it ever drive you insane? How quickly does the night change? Everything you've ever imagined vanishes when you wake up. But there's nothing to worry about. Even if the night changes, it will never change me or you.	We (Deixis, 1st Person). I (first person diexis). You (deixis in the second person), Night (time-based deixis), Me (first person deixis)
3.	Doubts are running through her mind as she chases it tonight. He's waiting and hiding behind a cigarette. Her heart is racing and she doesn't want it to end. The moon is lighting up her skin. She's falling and doesn't even realize it. Having no regrets is all she really wants.	Tonight (time-based deixis), Her (deixis in the second person), He (deixis in the second person), Behind (spatial deixis), She (deixis in the second person)
4.	We're only getting older, baby, and I've been thinking about it recently. Does it ever drive you insane? How quickly does the night change? Everything you've ever imagined vanishes when you wake up. But there's nothing to worry about. Even if the night changes, it will never change me or you.	We (first person deixis). I (first person diexis). Lately (temporal deixis), You (deixis in the second person), Night (time-based deixis), Me (first person deixis)
5.	Change into something red if you're going out tonight. Her mother dislikes that type of outfit because it reminds her of the innocence she has lost.	Out (spatial deixis), Tonight (time-based deixis), Her (deixis in the second person), She (deixis in the second person),
6.	Baby, we're only getting older. And I've been thinking about it lately. Does it ever get to you? How quickly does the night change? Everything you've ever imagined vanishes when you wake up. Even when the night changes, there is nothing to be afraid of. It's not going to change, baby. It's not going to change, baby. It will never affect me or you.	We (first person deixis), Lately (time-based deixis), You (deixis in the second person), Night (time-based deixis) I (first person deixis), Lately (time-based deixis), Me (first person deixis)

Based on the table above, we have classified the types of deixis found in the song "Night Changes". With this grouping, it makes it easier for the writer to examine the existing types of deixis.

There are three different kinds of deixis found in the lyrics of the first song. These deixis types include human, spatial, and temporal. There are multiple forms of personal pronouns, the most common of which are her and she. There are two different kinds of deixis found in the second song's lyrics; these are person deixis and temporal deixis. There are a few different forms of personal pronouns, the most common of which are "we," "you," and "me." There are three different kinds of deixis found in the third song's lyrics; they are spatial deixis, personal deixis, and temporal deixis. There are a few different forms of personal pronouns, the most common of which are Her, He, and She. There are two different kinds of deixis found in the lyrics of the fourth song, namely person and temporal. There are several different forms of personal pronouns, including "we," "I," "you and me," and "we." Temporal deixis can be expressed using a number of words, including Lately and Night. There are three different sorts of deixis found in the fifth song's lyrics. These deixis types include spatial, personal, and temporal. There are multiple forms of personal pronouns, the most common of which are her and she. There are two different kinds of deixis found in the lyrics of the sixth song, namely person and temporal. Personal pronouns come in several words namely, *We*, *You*, *I*, and *Me*, temporal deixis comes in several words namely, *Lately* and *Night*

CONCLUSIONS

After obtaining the results of the analysis of the song's lyric entitled "Night Changes", there are several types of deixis found in the lyric, such as spatial, person and temporal. The deixis used dominantly namely person deixis. With these findings, it is possible to draw the conclusion that song is a medium that can help learn various deixis such as spatial deixis, personal deixis, and temporal deixis which can be discovered in various songs. Additionally, it is possible to draw the conclusion that this song predominately uses person deixis because this song talks about someone who is being talked about or described

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