CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents research finding of deixis in song lyrics of Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010* album. This album consists of seven songs, such as *Grenade, Count on Me, Just the Way you are, the Lazy Song, Talking to the Moon, Liquor Store Blues, Marry you* and the discussion. The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the questions presented in Chapter I. The writer analyzes the type of deixis using theory of Stephen Levinson which is consist of five types of deixis include personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. The writer uses the theory of Levinson which is said that deixis is the single obvious way in which the relationship between language and context is reflected in the structure of languages themselves. Levinson stated that deixis derived from the ancient Greek word that means, “Pointing or indicating”.

4.1. Types of Deixis in Song Lyric of Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010 Album*

In this part, the writer presents the analysis of every song lyric. In analyzing the song lyric, the writer uses tables to make the analysis process become simpler and clearer.
4.1.1. Personal Deixis

Personal deixis is concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in the question delivered, Levinson (1983:65). In this Bruno Mar’s Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010 album which is include seven songs such as Grenade, Count on Me, Just the Way You Are, the Lazy Song, Talking to The Moon, Liquor Store Blues and Marry You, personal deixis is occur followed by the three types of personal deixis. It can be seen in this table:

Table 4.1: Personal deixis in seven songs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Song</th>
<th>First person</th>
<th>Second person</th>
<th>Third person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grenade</td>
<td>I, me, my</td>
<td>You, your</td>
<td>It, they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Count on Me</td>
<td>I, me, my, we, our</td>
<td>You, yourself</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Just the Way you are</td>
<td>I, me</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>She, her, it, they, them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lazy Song</td>
<td>I, me, my</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>She, it, they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Talking to the Moon</td>
<td>I, my, myself</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Liquor Store Blues</td>
<td>I, me, my</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marry You</td>
<td>I, we</td>
<td>You, your</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it can be seen that in seven songs from Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010 album, personal deixis and the three types of personal deixis is occur. First song is “Grenade”. In the song “Grenade” which is consisting of six stanzas, the writer finds the use of personal deixis in every stanza. Personal deixis that occurs in this song are complete and followed by three types of personal deixis. The writer finds seven words that include personal deixis and followed by three words as first person deixis, two words as second person deixis.
and two words as third person deixis. The use of first person deixis in this song represented by use of word “I, me and my”. Next the word indicates second person deixis shows by use of word “you and your”. The last is third person deixis represented by use of word “it and they”.

Second song is “Count on me”. This song consists of four stanzas and in every stanza, personal deixis always occurs. Personal deixis that occurs in this song is complete and followed by the three types of personal deixis. The writer finds eight words that include personal deixis, five words as first person deixis, two words as second person deixis and one word as third person deixis. First person deixis in this song shows by using word “I, me, my, we and our”. Next are words that indicate second person deixis shows by use of word “you and yourself”. The last is third person deixis which is shows by use of word “it”.

Third song is “Just the Way you are”. This song consists of seven stanzas. The use of personal deixis in this song is to indicate the use of personal pronoun in the song lyric. Personal deixis that occurs in this song is complete and followed by the three types of personal deixis. The writer finds eight words that include personal deixis such as two words as first person deixis, one word as second person deixis and five words as third person deixis. First person deixis in this song shows by use of word “I and me”. Next are words that indicate second person deixis shows by use of word “you”. The last is third person deixis which is shows by use of word “she, her, it, they and them”.
Fourth song is “the Lazy Song”. This song consists of six stanzas and in every stanza personal deixis and the three types are occurring. Personal deixis that occurs in this song is complete and followed by the three types of personal deixis. The writer finds seven words that include personal deixis which is include three words as first person deixis, one word as second person deixis and two words as third person deixis. First person deixis in this song shows by use of word “I, me and my”. Next are words that indicate second person deixis shows by use of word “you”. The last is third person deixis which is shows by use of word “she, it and they”.

Fifth song is “Talking to the Moon”. This song consists of three stanzas. This song uses personal deixis to indicate the use of personal pronoun. The writer finds five words that include personal deixis consist of three words as first person deixis, one word as second person deixis and one word as third person deixis. First person deixis in this song shows by use of word “I, my and myself”. Next are words that indicate second person deixis shows by use of word “you”. The last is third person deixis which is shows by use of word “they”.

Next song is “Liquor Store Blues”. This song consists of five stanzas and in every stanza, personal deixis always uses. The writer finds five words that include personal deixis, three words as first person deixis, one word as second person deixis and one word as third person deixis. First person deixis in this song shows by use of word “I, me and my”. Next are words that indicate second person deixis shows by use of word “you”. The last is third person deixis which is shows by use of word “they”.
The last song is “Marry you”. This song consists of six stanzas. The writer finds the use of personal deixis in every stanza of this song includes first and second person deixis. The writer finds five words that include personal deixis such as two words as first person deixis, two words as second person deixis and one word as third person deixis. The use of first person deixis in this song represented by use of word “I and we”. Next the word indicates second person deixis shows by use of word “you and your”.

From all explanation above, the writer concludes that from seven songs in Bruno Mars’s Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010 album, the use of personal deixis and followed by the three types of deixis are occur. The function of personal deixis is to indicate the use of personal pronoun in the song lyrics.

4.1.2. Spatial Deixis or Place Deixis

Spatial deixis or place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of participant in the speech event, Levinson (1985: 62). From seven songs in Bruno Mars’s Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010 album, the writer finds and classifies the 7 data or 7 songs which are show the spatial or place deixis.

Table 4.2: Spatial deixis in seven songs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Spatial or Place Deixis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grenade</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Count on Me</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Just the Way you are</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Lazy Song</td>
<td>Anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Talking to the Moon</td>
<td>Somewhere, there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liquor Store Blues</td>
<td>Here, nowhere, this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marry you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it can be seen that from seven songs in Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010* album, spatial or place deixis is used in three song lyrics. Three of them are “the Lazy Song, Talking to the Moon and Liquor Store Blues”. The occurring of spatial deixis or place deixis in the “the Lazy Song” is represented by use of word “anywhere”. While, in the “Talking to the Moon”, the writer finds two words that indicate spatial or place deixis, include the use of word “somewhere and there”. The last is in the “Liquor Store Blues”. The writer finds two words as spatial deixis that is the use of word “here, this and nowhere”.

From explanation above, the writer can concludes that not all the song in *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010* album uses spatial or place deixis in the song lyric. It means that the writer of the song does not mention the location of the event in the song lyric happen.

4.1.3. Temporal or Time Deixis

Temporal or time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed), Levinson (1985:62). It means that time deixis is references that it is used to state the time when the utterance is uttered. From seven songs in Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010* album, the writer finds and classifies the 7
data or 7 songs which are show temporal or time deixis. The writer uses the tables to make it easier and clearer.

### Table 4.3: Temporal deixis in seven songs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Temporal or Time Deixis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grenade</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Count on Me</td>
<td>Everyday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Just the Way you are</td>
<td>Everyday, every time, then, all day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Lazy Song</td>
<td>Tomorrow, today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Talking to the Moon</td>
<td>At night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Liquor Store Blues</td>
<td>Today, tomorrow, tonight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marry you</td>
<td>Now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it can be seen that from seven songs in Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010* album, “Grenade” is the only song does not use temporal or time deixis in the song lyrics. The use of temporal or time deixis can be seen in the song “Count on me”. This song uses word “everyday” to indicate temporal deixis. This word occurs only in the third stanza of this song. Next is song “Just the Way you are”. In this song the writer finds four temporal deixis including word “every day, every time, then and all day”. The word “every day” in this song occurs two times in the first and fifth stanza. Moreover, temporal deixis also occurs in the song “The Lazy Song”. In this song, the writer finds two words that include temporal deixis, they are “tomorrow and today”. Next song which is use temporal deixis is “Talking to the Moon”. In this song the writer only find one temporal deixis represented by use of word “at night”. This word can be seen in the second stanza or in the chorus of the song. The use of temporal deixis in this album also occurs in the song “Liquor Store Blues”. In this
song the writer finds three words that include temporal deixis. Those words are “today, tomorrow and tonight”. The last is song “Marry you” which is use temporal deixis in the song lyric. In this song the writer finds only one word as temporal deixis that is word “now” which can be seen in the eight stanzas.

From explanation above, the writer concludes that temporal or time deixis mostly use in the song of this album. The use of temporal deixis indicates the time when the event in the song happens.

4.1.4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis also known as text deixis. Discourse deixis refers to the use of expression within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains the utterance, (Levinson, 1983:85). Discourse deixis also an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text. This table gives information about seven songs which is use discourse deixis in the song lyric.

Table 4.4: Discourse deixis in seven songs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Discourse Deixis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grenade</td>
<td>This, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Count on Me</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Just the Way you are</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Lazy Song</td>
<td>This</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Talking to the Moon</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Liquor Store Blues</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marry you</td>
<td>These, this</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the table above, it can be seen that from seven songs in Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010* album, only “Talking to the Moon” which does not use discourse deixis in the song lyrics. The use of discourse deixis can be seen in the song “Grenade”. In this song the writer finds two words that indicate discourse deixis. Those words are “that” and “this”. Both of those words can be seen in the fourth and fifth stanza in Grenade song. The other song which is use discourse deixis is “Count on me”. In this song, discourse deixis occurs only in one word that is word “that” which can be found in the second stanza. Then in the song “Just the Way you are”, the writer also finds one word indicate discourse deixis that is word “that”. Next discourse deixis occurs in the song “The Lazy Song”. In this song discourse deixis shows by use of word “this” in the fifth stanza. Moreover, discourse deixis also can find in the song “Liquor Store Blues”. Discourse deixis in this song represented by the use of one word “that”. Then the last is discourse deixis in the song “Marry you”. In this song the writer finds two words as discourse deixis, such as in the use of word “this and these”.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that discourse deixis in song lyric of Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010* album is mostly used. Discourse deixis in this song means that the word has relations to other text before.

### 4.1.5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is connected with the social distinction with participant who has role, (Levinson, 1983:89). There are two basic kinds of social deixis
information that seems to be encoded in language around the world, include relational social deiosis and absolute social deiosis. The writer uses table to gives information about seven songs which is use social deiosis in the song lyric.

Table 4.5: Social deiosis in seven songs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Social Deiosis</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Relational Social Deixis</td>
<td>Absolute Social Deixis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grenade</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mad woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Count on Me</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Just the Way you are</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Girl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Lazy Song</td>
<td>Pops</td>
<td></td>
<td>Girl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Talking to the Moon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Liquor Store Blues</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marry you</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Girl, baby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it can be seen that from seven songs in Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligan* 2010 album, only four songs which use social deiosis in their song lyric is. There are two kinds of social deiosis, include relational social deiosis and absolute social deiosis. Relational social deiosis is deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. While absolute social deiosis is a deictic reference usually express in certain forms of address.

First song is “Grenade”. This song use one word as the social deiosis which is represents by use of word “mad woman” in the fifth stanza. Then in song “Just the Way you are” the writer finds also there is one word as the social deiosis shows by use of word “girl”. Next is “the Lazy Song” which is use two words indicates social deiosis that is use of word “pops and girl”. The last song is
“Marry you”. The writer finds there are two words as the social deixis shows by use of word “girl and baby”.

4.2. Reference Meaning of Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligan 2010* album

In this part, the writer shows the reference meaning of every song which is include seven songs of Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010* album. The main purpose of this part is to answer the second questions presented in Chapter I.

4.2.1. Reference Meaning of Song “Grenade”

The occurring of word “I” in this song indicates first person deixis and can be interpreted as a person who has role as the main subject of the song. The use of word “I” refers to the writer his self because in this song tells about the experience of the writer. The writer tells when he broken heart with his girlfriend, when he has did everything the girl’s want but she still does not care with him.

Then for first person deixis “me” can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the writer. The objective case is usually placed after verb or preposition. Next first person deixis occurs in this song is “my”. Using word “my” can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun “my” can be interpreted as belonging to me. In the third stanza, “throw my hand on a blade for ya”, the word “my” refers to the possessive pronoun of me that is “hand” which has means the writer’s hand. But, in the fifth stanza, “you’ll smile in my face then rip the brakes out my car”. The using word “my” in the first refers to the “face”, and then in the second refers to the “car”.

The differences of referent are based on the context in the song lyric.
Then for second person deixis in this song shows by use of word “you”. This word “you” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person. In this song, the occurring word “you” can be seen in every stanza. This word refers to the girl who the writer’s mean. In the second line, “Oh, take, take, take it all but you never give” shows how disappointed the writer to the girl because the girl has taken and accepted all the writer gives but she does not give anything to him. The only thing that the writer’s wants is her love but she does not give it. This line also proof that the girl is not only ignorant about the boy’s sacrifice but also does not respond appropriately that make a boy feel worse. While for second person deixis “your” can be classified as a possessive pronoun for the addressee. In the second stanza, “to give me all your love is all I ever asked”, the using word “your” is refers to the girl’s love that the writer’s wants.

Next is third person deixis in this song which is represented by using of word “it”. The occurring of word “it” in this song can be used for all other inanimate object and for animal where the sex is unknown. In the second stanza, “gave you all I had and you tossed it in the trash”, the use of word “it” refers to the entire thing that a boy has given to the girl include the boy’s attention, love, sacrifice etc. The meaning of this line actually is a boy who feels disappointed with a girl because a boy has given a girl many things but the girl ignore about that. “Trash” here is like a parable, means that a girl not accepted all a boy’s given for her. Then for third person deixis “they” can be interpreted as plural third person or as a group of people who are being addressed. In the first stanza,
“had your eyes wide open, why were they open”, the using word “they” refers to girl’s eyes which is mentioned before in the sentence “Had your eyes wide open”.

In this song, the writer does not find the using of temporal deixis and spatial deixis. Next is discourse deixis represented by use of the word “this and that”. The use of word “this” in this song refers to the pain that the writer’s feels when the girl does not reply his loves and his sacrifices. It shows in the fourth stanza “I would go through all this pain”. From this line can be seen how the writer faces his problem and he wants to pass all his pain after he has heartbreak because of the girl. Then for discourse deixis which are shows by use of word “that”. The use of word “that” in the first line include discourse deixis which is refer to a portion of the discourse in the word “easy come, easy go” This sentence means that everything in this world can come and go unpredictable. It seems with the writer means in this song that a girl whom he loves come to take all the thing that the writer give and then she goes without giving the writer’s wants.

The last is social deixis in the song “Grenade”. In this song the writer finds one word indicate the use of social deixis that is word “Mad woman”. This word includes absolute social deixis because there is no social relationship between the writer (a boy) and addressee (a girl). This word occurs in the “Mad woman, bad woman, that’s just what you are, yeah “. The writer writes the word “mad and bad” indicate that a girl who firstly becomes someone special and he love, because of ignorance by the girl so the boy feel hate. “Mad and bad” also means that a woman or a girl is like a harlot, because she has been accepted all the
boy’s given but she do not give what the boy’s asks. So, the word ‘*mad woman and bad woman*’ is used to make the word more polite. In the first line of this stanza occur sentence ‘*Black, black, black and blue*’, that is the name of color which has sad symbol which has means the writer feels sad because his love is not replayed.

4.2.2. Reference Meaning of Song “Count on Me”

The occurring of word ‘*I*’ in this song indicates first person deixis and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. Word ‘*I*’ refers to the writer his self because in this song tells about the experience of the writer. The writer explains about his friend, what must to do when the friends in need and how to be the best friend. Then for first person deixis ‘*me*’ can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the writer as the main subject in this song. Next first person deixis occurs in this song is ‘*my*’. Using word ‘*my*’ can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun ‘*my*’ can be interpreted as belonging to me. In the fourth stanza, “you’ll always have my shoulder when you cry” the using word ‘*my*’ refers to the possessive of writer that is writer’s shoulder. That sentence means we can help our friend when they needed such as give attention or just amuse them to be strong. Then for first person deixis ‘*we*’ can be categorized as the combination of pronoun I and you. In this case, the pronoun deixis ‘*we*’ means that between the writer and his friends, they have a friendship and always are a friend. So the word ‘*we*’ here means that between the writer and his friend
will not refuse their friendship and always together. Next first person deixis “our” indicate possessive pronoun of we based on the context.

The use of second person deixis in this song include word “you and yourself”. The using word “you” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person. The use of word “you” in this song refers to the reader. The writer conveys the meaning of this song to the reader. The writer said and remembered the reader what must they do when their friend having trouble. While, for use of word “yourself” in this song has a function as reflective pronoun that refers to the subject you. Then for the third person deixis, the writer only uses one word that indicates third person deixis that is use of word “it”. This word can be find in second line “and I know when I need it”, which is refers to the “helping of their friend”. Means that when we have trouble, we need our friend to stay with us and always be there to support and help us to face the problems.

A next type of deixis which is use in this song is temporal deixis. The writer finds the use of temporal deixis in this song from the word “everyday”. This word refers to the time that they spare together. They will be there for the other every day, it is proof in this line “And if you ever forget how much you really mean to me, everyday I will remind you”. From this line we can know that friend is really mean to other friend. And if one of them forgets, the other will remind because they believe that friends are like their family and be the part of their live.
The last types of deixis occurs in this song is discourse deixis. In this song the writer finds the use of word indicate discourse deixis is word “that”. This word can be seen in the second stanza, “cause that’s what friends are supposed to do”. The using word “that” refers to the previous portion of discourse that is “I can count on you like four, three, two, you’ll be there. This line means that as a true friend, we must close with our friend in happiness or sadness like the number four three two which is very near and nothing space.

4.2.3. Reference Meaning of Song “Just the Way you are”

The use of word “I” in this song indicate first person deixis and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. Word “I” refers to the writer his self. He tells about his experience in loving someone deeply and shows how he expresses his love to someone with beautiful words. The writer amazed with the girl’s has, included her eyes, her hair, etc. The use of first person deixis “I” can be seen in the first stanza, “she’s so beautiful, and I tell her everyday”, In that line can be seen that a girl is perfect girl who has beautiful physic and make the writer amazes with her. Next first person deixis is the use of word “me”. This word can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the writer as the main subject in this song.

Next type of personal deixis use in this song is second person deixis. In this song the writer finds one word which is including second person deixis that is word “you”. This word always occurs in every stanza of this song. Word “you” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or
someone which has direct contact with the first person. It refers to the girl as the addressee by the writer. The writer imagines that the girl is in front of him and talks to him. So, he uses word you to indicate the near place between he and the girl.

The last type of personal deixis is third person deixis. The writer uses five words indicate third person deixis, include the use of word “she, her, it, they and them”. First is using word “she” can be categorized as singular third person deixis and can be interpreted as the gender of addressee especially for female. The using word “she” occurs in the first and fifth stanza can be seen in the first stanza, “she’s so beautiful, and I tell her everyday”. Using word “She” here refers to the girl as the addressee in this song. The writer described that the girl is beautiful, and then he uses a nice choosing word in a song and using parable to describe how beautiful she is. Next second person deixis is word “her”. This word include possessive pronoun of she based on the context. In first line of first stanza, “Her hair, her hair falls perfectly without her trying”, the using word “her” refers to hair and eyes of the girl which is mentioned before. This line showed how special a girl in a boy’s perception by describes it.

Then the use of words “it” can be used for all other inanimate object and for animal where the sex is unknown. In the second stanza, “Yeah, I know, I know when I compliment her, she won’t believe me, and it’s so, it’s so sad to think that she doesn’t see what I see”, the using “it” refers to the “she won’t believe”. From that line we can know that the writer feels sad when he knows that the girl is not believed with him. It means that the writer has been described how beautiful the
girl and the writer afraid if the girl does not believes that what the writer’s said is real. Next third person deixis is word “they”. The word “they” can be interpreted as plural third person or as a group of people who are being addressed. The using word “they” showed in first line “Oh, her eyes, her eyes make the stars look like they’re not shining”. Word “they” here refers to the stars. The writer imagines and describes the girl’s eyes brighter than the stars, so when the writer sees the girl’s eyes make the stars not shining. It means that the girl’s eyes are brighter than the star. The last third person deixis is words “them”. This word can be categorized as the objective case or objective personal pronoun of they. In fifth stanza, “Her lips, her lips, I could kiss them all day if she’d let me”, the using word “them” refers to the lips of the girl which the writer’s wants to kiss.

Next is temporal deixis. This song uses four words indicate temporal deixis, such as “every day, every time, then and all day”. First is use of word “everyday”. The use of word “everyday” refers to the day when the first time the writer falls in love with a girl and how the writer amazed with a girl in everyday of his life. So, from the word “everyday” occurs in that line we can know that the writer very deep in love with the girl from now, tomorrow and future of his life. Next temporal deixis is “every time”. This word occurs in the second stanza, “but every time she asks me do I look okay”. Word “every time” in this song refers to the time that he passes to love the girl, include when he sad, happy, and disappointed, etc he will look okay in front of her. Next is use of word “then”. This word includes temporal deixis or time deixis which has means as the time when one of the time in the lyric of the song happened. The word “then” in the
sixth stanza, “If perfect’s what you’re searching for, then just stay the same”, refers to the time when the writer said to the girl or someone he loves that he will stay with her and do not search the other perfect girl. The last temporal deixis occurs in this song is “all day”. This word same as the use of word “every time” which is refers to the time that he passes to love the girl.

Then the use of discourse deixis in this song which is represented by use of word “that” in the second and third stanza of this song. “That” here refers to the previous portion of discourse in the lyric “When I see your face”. “That” means when the writer see the girl’s face, he feels comfort and happy because the girl’s face is beautiful and cannot change his feeling to her. He still loves with the girl and awes everything that the girl’s has.

The last type of deixis in this song is social deixis. The social deixis in this song represents by use of word “girl”. The word “girl” indicates the social status of someone which has closed relationship and this word “girl” include absolute social deixis. This word occurs in the fourth stanza, “Cause girl, you're amazing, Just the way you are”. The writer has reason why take the word “girl” to describe someone whom he loves because that word indicates intimate between both of the writers and the girl.

4.2.4. Reference Meaning of Song “The Lazy Song”

The use of personal deixis in this song is complete with occurring three types of personal deixis. First person deixis in this song shows by using word “I,
In the first stanza, the use of word “I” refers to the writer himself. He feels lazy to do anything in that day. The writer as the main subject in this song because the lyric of this song is his experience when he has nothing to do and want to stay at home. Then for using word “me” in this song can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the writer as the main subject in this song. While the using word “my” is include possessive pronoun of me and indicate that it is his bed. It proves in the second line “I just wanna lay in my bed” means that the writer is lazy and uninterested to do anything and he just want to lay in his bed. The use of word “my” in this song almost occurs in all stanza and has different referent based on the context. In the second stanza, the word “my” refers to the writer’s body like feet, pants, hands and snuggie.

Next is second person deixis which is shows by use of word “you”. The using word “you” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person. The occurring “you” can be seen in the sixth stanza, “But sorry pops, you’ll just have to wait.” From that line, word “you” refers to the writer’s father or his pops. The writer says that he lazy to go to college and he promise he will make his father proud of him but he asks his father to wait.

Then for third person deixis, the writer finds there are two words indicate third person deixis, such as “she, it and they”. In this song exactly in the fifth stanza occurs word “she” indicated third person deixis which is refers to the girl who has been mentioned before. This word means the girl which the writer invites to do sex. In this line “she’s gonna scream out” explain how the writer and the
girl enjoy their sex and make the girl scream out because of their sex. The use of word “it” can be used for all other inanimate object and for animal where the sex is unknown. The word “it” occurs in the fifth stanza and refers to the word “freaking man” in the fourth stanza. It proves in this line, “Cause in my castle I’m the freaking man, Oh yes, I said it I said it”. Next is using of word “they” which can be interpreted as plural third person or as a group of people who are being addressed. This word refers to the couch in the third stanza. It proves in this line, “I’ll be lounging on the couch just chilling in my snuggie, Click to MTV so they can teach me how to dongie”.

Next types of deixis in this song are spatial deixis which is shows by use of word “anywhere”. This word indicates spatial deixis or place deixis which is refers to the place where the location doesn’t know exactly. This word means that the writer of the song doesn’t to go to other place so he said not comb his hair and just stay at home to make his body relax.

Next is temporal deixis or time deixis which is represented by use of word “today and tomorrow”. Both of these words explain the time of event in the song happens. The occurring of word “today” in the first stanza refers to the time when the writer begins to feels lazy and this time is not specific because did not mention in the song. The using word “today” as the beginning of the song to shows that start from today, the writer just want to stay at home. While for word “tomorrow” refers to the time when the writer decides to go out from his home after in a full day he spares his time in his home and begins to do some sexual activity and meet
with every girl and doing bad attitude like sex. This word occurs in the fifth stanza, ‘*Tomorrow* I’ll wake up, do some P9DX’.

Discourse deixis in this song shows by use of word ‘*this*’. This word occurs in the fifth stanza, ‘Meet a really nice girl, have some really nice sex, And she’s gonna scream out, this is great, (Oh my god, this is great)’. The use of word ‘*this*’ in that stanza indicate discourse deixis which is refers to the writer activity outside his home when he meets with every girl. He feels that have nice sex with nice girl is the great activity.

The last is social deixis which is represents by use of word ‘*pops and girl*’. The word ‘*pops*’ includes relational social deixis because this word refers to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. The use of word ‘*pops*’ is the writer’s call to his father. It proves in this line ‘*I bet my old man will be so proud of me, but sorry pops you’ll just have to wait*’. While for the word ‘*girl*’ is includes absolute social deixis because it words is used to show intimate between the writer and his nice girl which he asks to do sex. Actually the use of word ‘*girl*’ refers to the prostitute because the writer wants to do sex with them. It proves in this line ‘*Meet a really nice girl, have some really nice sex *’.

4.2.5. Reference Meaning of Song “Talking to the Moon”

The use of word ‘*I*’ in this song can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. Word ‘*I*’ refers to the writer his self because in this song tells about the experience of the writer. The writer tells when he lost his girl. He doesn’t know where she is now. But he believes that she is still alive
and lives in one place he unknown. Then the use of word “my” can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun “my” can be interpreted as belonging to me. In the second stanza “My neighbors think I’m crazy”, “my” here refers to the neighbor of the writer which is say that the writer is crazy because in every night he just sits alone and begins to talk to the moon. The use of word “my” in this song has different referent based on the context. In the second stanza, “at night when the stars light up my room”, the word “my” refers to the writer’s room. The writer also found the word “myself” which has function as reflective pronoun that refers to the subject me. In the third stanza, “I sit by myself talking to the moon”, the word “myself” refers to the writer who sit alone and talks to the moon to replace the girl who lost.

Next type of deixis in this song is second person deixis represented by using word “you”. This word occurs in the first stanza, “I want you back” which is refers to the girl whom her presence is hoped by the writer. The writer beliefs that the girl still alive and know the writer’s feeling who miss her so much. In every night, the writer prays the girl will come back to him.

Then the last type of personal deixis is third person deixis represented by using word “they”. This word “they” can be interpreted as plural third person or as a group of people who are being addressed. Word “they” as the third person of deixis can be seen in the first stanza, “My neighbors think I’m crazy, but they don’t understand”. This word refers to “my neighbor” which is mentioned before.
Next is spatial deixis represented by use of word “somewhere and there”. Both of those words are referring to the location of the girl which unknown by the writer. The writer lost his girl and he hopes that the girl is come back. The use of word “somewhere and there” can be found in the first line “I know you somewhere out there, somewhere far away”. While for temporal deixis in this song represented by use or word “at night”. This word refers to the time that the writer’s spend to imagine that he talks directly with the girl. The writer believes that the girl still alive and lives in one place although he does not know where the place is.

4.2.6. Reference Meaning of Song “Liquor Store Blues”

The occurring word “I” in this song can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. Word “I” refers to the writer his self because in this song tells about the experience of the writer. The writer tells about his experience and how he faces his live with his job in the liquor store, also how his conviction that he can life and get better after consume drag. Next the occurring word “me” in this song can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the writer. Then the using of word “my” can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun “my” can be interpreted as belonging to me. In the third stanza, “I’ll take one shot for my pain, one drag for my sorrow”, the using word “my” in this stanza refers to the writer’s pain and sorrow. That stanza also tells about the writer who shot his self for his pain because he feels sick after consume alcohol and drug continuously. He
cannot manage his self when he feels sickness because of consume whiskey and drug.

Next type of personal deixis is second person deixis which show by use of word “you”. The use of word “you” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person. In this song, the occurring word “you” can be seen in the first stanza, “Lotto tickets, cheap beer, that’s why you can catch me here”. The word “you” here refers to the police who catch the writer when he in the liquor store and sell cheap beer. Police catches him because he do criminal, not only sell cheap beer but also consumes of drag. In this line “Whiskey coming through my pores” shows that the writer likes consumes whiskey until cross his pores. He doesn’t care about his body and he ignores the effect after he consumes whiskey continuously.

The last type of personal deixis is third person deixis represented by use of word “they”. The use of word “they” can be interpreted as plural third person or as a group of people who are being addressed. This word occurs in the fourth stanza, “I’ll be out here till they call cops” and refers to the people who know him in the road. From fourth stanza we can know after the police catch him in the liquor store, he runs and get scratch then he sing in the road with his guitar. So the word “they” here refers to all the people who know him and want to call the cops to catch him.
This song also use three words indicate spatial deixis, they are “here, nowhere and this”. First is word “here” which is occurring in the fifth stanza “here comes Junior Gong”. “Here” refers to the place of the writer that is in Junior Gong. He imagines that his position is in Junior Gong and he can fly like superman. From this line can take the point that the writer is in unconscious condition because of the drag and whiskey. Then for spatial deixis in the using word “nowhere”. This word refers to the place where the writer’s job after he catches by police. This word occurs in the second stanza, “cause my job got me going nowhere”. It means that “nowhere” is a new place where the writer’s works and it is nomadic. The last is use of word “this” indicate spatial deixis. In this song, the occurring word “this” has different referent deixis. Usually, the use of word “this” is included discourse deixis, but for this song the use of word “this” included spatial deixis. The using word “this” in the first line of first stanza, “standing at this liquor store” indicate space or spatial deixis. This word refers to the liquor store or place where he works. Firstly, he works at the liquor store but after that incident he decides to work as the singing beggar. It proves by the lyric in the song “Me and my guitar tonight, singing to the city lights”. The use of word “this” in this song has different referent deixis based on the context. In the first stanza in third line, “feeling like I run this whole block” means that use of word “this” refers to the whole block as the imagination of the writer can run in the whole of block.

Next type of deixis is use of temporal deixis in this song to indicate the time when the event in the song happens, they are use of word “today, tomorrow
and *tonight*. For temporal deixis “*today*” refers to the day when the police catch him to enter the jail because of his criminal jobs. While for use of word “*tomorrow*” refers to the day after he in the jail. He said he will okay for tomorrow means that he don’t care about his condition after police catch him. The last is use of word “*tonight*” which is refers to the night that he does when he in the liquor store, drinks whiskey, consume drug and the night when he plays the guitar and singing in the road of every city because his job is nomadic and go anywhere.

Next is use of discourse deixis in this song represented by use of word “*that*”. This word occurs in the first stanza, “*Lotto tickets, cheap beer, that's why you can catch me here*”. From this stanza can be seen that word “*that*” is the word that refers to previous portion of discourse “*Lotto tickets, cheap beer*” and include criminal activity of the writer which is make the police catches him. Then for the use word “*this*” in the second stanza, “*this is me and my liquor store blues*” refers to the next part which is mean. It means the introduction of the writer. That is he with his liquor store blues.

4.2.7. Reference Meaning of Song “Marry You”

The use of word “*I*” in this song indicate first person deixis and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. Word “*I*” here refers to the writer. The writer tells about his experience and his life. Almost all the song tells about his experience. Then for the use of word “*we*” as the first person deixis indicate the using more than one person in the same situation. Means that in this song word “*we*” refers to the writer and the girl as the same
situation based on the context. The use of word “we” in the first line of third stanza refers to the writer and the girl. The writer said that they will go to the boulevard and there is no one can know where they are.

Then the second person deixis “you” refers to the girl who the writer’s mean. The use of word “you” indicate the position of the girl as the object of the song because the meaning of this song can be clear enough if the referring words “you” also clear. “You” here means this girl who the writer’s wants to marry. While the use of word “your” in this song can be categorized as the possessive pronoun of word you. In the second stanza, “is it the look in your eyes”. The use of word “your” refers to the writer’s eyes based on the context in the first line of this stanza.

Next types of deixis occur in this song is temporal deixis represented by use of word “now”. This word occurs in the last stanza and refers to the time when the writer asks to the girl if she wants to break from their relation, she must tell to the writer. From that stanza can be seen the writer says that break up after married is cool and fun. It proves from this stanza, “if we wake up and you wanna break up that’s cool, no I won’t blame you, it was fun girl, just say I do, tell me right now baby”.

Then the use of discourse deixis in this song shows by word “these and this”. The word “these” in the second stanza is plural of word “this” and indicate discourse deixis which is refers to the “your eyes”. The use of word “these” because word “eyes” are plural so the word “this” become “these”. The
using word “these” present in the second stanza, “Is it the look in your eyes? Or is it these dancing juice?” Next is word “this” indicates discourse deixis which is refers to a portion of the discourse “little chapel” in the third stanza, “Well I know this little chapel on the boulevard we can go”.

The last type of deixis is social deixis. This type shows by use of word “girl and baby”. Both of two words indicate absolute social deixis because there is no relationship between the writer and the girl and this word used to call the girl as the special person for the writer. Both of them are refers to the girl. These words are the writer’s call to the girl because the writer has special relation with the girl, so these words are the sign his love to the girl.

4.3. Discussion

Based on the analysis of data finding above, the writer can observe that the five types of deixis, include personal deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis can be the essential using in song lyrics of Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010* album. The writer analyzed it based on the theory of Levinson, 1983.

According to Levinson, first person deixis is reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns or referent of speaker’s or the writer’s refers to himself. The deictic marker “I” can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. Next is first person deixis “me and my”. The pronoun “me” can be categorized as the objective case for one person, especially for the writer.
The objective case is usually placed after verb or preposition. While, the pronouns “my” can be categorized as the possessive pronoun for singular or one person. The pronoun “my” can be interpreted as belonging to me. The writer also found the word “myself” in the Talking to the Moon’s song. This word has a function as reflective pronoun that refers to the subject me. The other pronoun which include first person deixis occurs in this album are using word “we” and “our”. For pronouns “we” can be categorized as the combination of pronoun I and you, while word “our” indicate possessive pronoun of we based on the context.

Next types of personal deixis are second person deixis which is represented by use of word “you”. Levinson stated that second person deixis is referred to the person or person being addressed. The writer found in every Bruno Mars’s song, second person deixis always exist. The pronoun “you” can be interpreted as a replacement for someone who has a role as addressee or someone which has direct contact with the first person. In the last lyrics of “Grenade” can be seen the occurring of word “you” tells about a girl who ignore and reject everything the boy’s giving to her. So, the function of word “you” there, is to show the referring to the girl herself. While for pronoun “your” can be classified as a possessive pronoun for the addressee. Furthermore, in the song Count on Me, the writer found the word “yourself” occurs in every stanza, this word has a function as reflective pronoun that refers to the subject you.

The next type of person deixis is third person deixis. Levinson claimed that third person deixis is referred to the third parties or person who is being talked between first person and second person. The writer found the use of word
“he, she, her, it, and they” in the data. The pronouns “she and he” are deictic reference refer to the third person deixis or Levinson categorized those deictic element as singular third person deixis. The pronouns “she” can be interpreted as the gender of addressee especially for female, while pronouns “he” can be interpreted as the gender of addressee for male. Furthermore, the occurring words “her” indicate possessive pronoun of she based on the context. Next is pronouns “it” which can be used for all other inanimate object and for animal where the sex is unknown. The other third person deixis is pronoun “they” which can be interpreted as plural third person or as a group of people who are being addressed.

Besides personal deixis, time deixis also occurs in this data. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken. Time deixis occurs in this data include “every day, every time, today, tomorrow, at night, tonight, sunny day, now”. The deictic adverb of time “today” can be interpreted as the day when the speaker delivers the utterance. In one of lyric in Lazy Song said that “Today I don't feel like doing anything”, this word “today” means the day when the writer feels lazy to do anything in that day. Next is word “at night” can be interpreted as existing at the present time or at this time. The existing word “at night” in the Talking to the Moon’s song means the day when the writer uttered the sentence in the song is at night when he imagines that he talks to the moon with his girl.

Spatial or place deixis also occurs in this data. Spatial deixis concerns the encoding of spatial location relative to the location of the participant in the speech event. Place deixis can be interpreted as some areas or place where the event
happening based on the context. The writer found several place deixis in that song, include “here and there”. Word “here and there” can be found mostly in the song of Bruno Mars’s album.

The next type of deixis which is occurs in this data is discourse deixis include word “this, these and that”. Those words refers to some portion of discourse of the utterances include the utterance itself. The occurring discourse deixis can be found in the song The Lazy song. In this song, discourse deixis represented by use of word “this” refers to portion of the discourse that is the writer activity outside his home when he meets with every girl.

The last is social deixis which is concern the encoding of social distinction that are relative to participant’s roles. Social deixis can be divided into two parts, relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. In Bruno Mars’s song, the occurring absolute social deixis is more dominant than relational social deixis. Absolute social deixis is more dominant because it is indicate intimate relation between the writer and addressee. For example the use of word “baby” in Marry you, “Hey baby, I think I want to marry you”. The use of word “baby” indicates that there is no relation between the writer and the addressee and it is only the writer’s call to his girlfriend and indicate intimate between the writer and the addressee.

In this research the writer also finds the different result outside the five types of deixis. There is switch referent and shift of referent. Shift of referent means similar type but they still refer to one type of deixis such as the word “you
and she or her” in the song *Just the Way you are* which is refers to the girl which the writer’s means. The occurring word “you” refers to the girl but the writer imagines that he is talks to the girl directly. But in the use of word “she or her” is the description of the writer about the girl. It can be seen in this lyric, “*Her hair, her hair falls perfectly without her trying, She’s so beautiful!*” and in “*When I see your face.*” Both of the lyric in bold word has the similar referent that is refers to the girl who the writer’s mean in this song. While shift of referent mean one word can be include in two types of deixis. It can be seen in the *Liquor Store Blues* song in occurring word “*this*”. In the first stanza “*Standing at this liquor store, feeling like I run this whole block*” found two words that use word “*this*”. Actually, the using word “*this*” is include discourse deixis, but in this song the occurring word “*this*” is included spatial or place deixis which is refers to the place of the writer take in the song that is in liquor store.

Study about deixis and understand about the context can make the reader know the content and message of the song. In Bruno Mars’s *Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010* album, mostly tells about loving someone special. In song “*Grenade, just the way you are, and talking to the moon*”, personal deixis is dominant used in this song because this song tells about the writer experience for getting someone he loves. This song gives message to the reader that as human being we may not put the high expectation to other because sometimes our expectation is not as reality.

In the song “*Count on me*”, the use of personal deixis indicates the role of participant in the song. Second person deixis “you” in this song send us to
imagine how important having true friend. It proves in one lyric, “if you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you cannot see, I’ll be the light to guide you”. From that lyric can be seen that true friend will do anything for their friend in all situations. While in “Lazy song” gives message that we must enjoy the life but we cannot forget our obligation to study and make our parents proud of us. In “Liquor store blues” teach us how to face hard life. Then in “Marry you” can take the message that marriage is a not easy decision, it need more responsibility from two partners and must keep it until the last of breath.

There are several researchers have conducted research on deixis. However, there is a different finding of data analysis from the previous study. Even though, the theory is used to analysis the data are same but the finding is different. Magdalena Selvi (2009) has conducted the research on William Wordsworth poem. In her research, she takes the object on poem and she uses seven types of deixis include personal, spatial, temporal, discourse, social, gestural and symbolic deixis. In her result, she finds the five types of deixis but she does not find gestural and symbolical deixis in those three poems. Actually the use of gestural and symbolical deixis is easy to find in the movie object because gestural and symbolical is need to watch or touch. While in her research she takes the object on the poem, so she does not know body movement of the writer in the poem. In this current research the writer focused on deixis in song lyrics and used five types of deixis based on Levinson’s theory. In the result, all of the types of deixis are found in the song lyrics.
Based on the finding and analysis above, the writer can take the conclusion that deixis is one of the branch of pragmatics to describe the relation between language and contexts in language structure itself. Deixis also study that explain the place, time and situation of the writer. Deixis include the study which is very important because it can give the information and can make the meaning or referent will be clear based on the context. Based on the previous study explained before, there are a lot of researches who have done about deixis in a variety object. Moreover, the writer hopes for the next researchers who are interested in studying pragmatics to make other pragmatics field such as in implicature, speech acts, entailments or presupposition. For the next researcher who are interested to observe deixis to explore more about deixis in another data sources.