A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN TAYLOR SWIFT’S “RED” ALBUM

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT


This research is aimed at analyzing the deixis used in song lyrics of Taylor Swift’s “Red” album by using John I. Saeed theory. “Deixis” is derived from the Greek word deiknynmi meaning “to show, point out”. It is used to denote those elements in the utterance which are directly to the situation. The study in this paper concerns with the way in which the researcher explains the kinds of deixis, the meaning, and why deixis used in these song lyrics.

In conducting research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method in which the researcher describes the types of deixis in which the data taken from listening and reading song lyrics in this album. Then the writer identifying and classifying the deixis are used in Taylor Swift’s song lyrics. Last step is the writer analyzing the data which in supported by the concepts of John I. Saeed.

From all the data analysis taken from Taylor Swift’s song lyrics “Red” album the writer found the types of deixis like person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis consists of first person, second person, and third person. First person deixis used to identify the speaker. Second person deixis used to show the addressee. Third person deixis used to show the referent not identified as the speaker or the addressee. Spatial deixis is used to describe a location of participant in speech event. Temporal deixis is used to point the certain period of time. The researcher suggest for the next researcher to use the other part such as analyzing in formal report or interview, speech text, conference, and the like. Finally, the writer hopes this research will be useful to sharpen the reader in understanding deixis in semantics.
APPROVAL SHEET

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 31st, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 31st, 2014

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that to the best of my work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material extent has been accepted for the award of other degree or diploma of the university or the other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 2014

Debi Ratna Wati
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful, the most Beneficent

May peace and blessing of Allah by upon all of us

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    May Allah blesses you all gives His Kindness. The writer realizes that her paper actually has not been perfect yet, there are many mistakes in its contents. Therefore, the writer would like to receive any comments, suggestion, or criticism.

    Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will be useful and guidance for the reader, library study, and those who are interested in it.

Jakarta, December 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Music is a tool of culture that is present in society as the construction of social reality as outlined in the form of song lyrics. At first, the requirement of song was used for the traditional ceremonies and rituals. However, as the development of society music has been transformed into a commodity shifted commercialized and become economic things are bought and sold.¹

Music is a complex social behavior and universal that contained an expression of human thoughts, ideas, opinion, and others. Messages or ideas conveyed through music or songs usually have a relationship with the historical context. Lyrics can be categorized as part of discourse, because it consists of words or sentences which have different grammatical function. Discourse is long and serious speech.² It means that discourse is more than a message from sender to a receiver and from the speaker to the listener. By writing a song lyric, people are easy to show their feeling and emotion.

The song lyrics vary in terms of textual meaning. Generally the hearers of the songs have different interpretation to understand the meaning of the songs. To understand the meaning in text, people must have semantics skills. In most current

linguistic theories, semantic analysis is important part of the linguist’s job. Semantics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. According to Palmer, semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Semantics tells us about the internal meaning. It means that semantic analysis is internally focuses of meaning in words and sentences.

Not all of the words which contained in sentences can be interpreted if we do not know the physical context of the speaker, such as the word here, this, today, or tomorrow, and the pronouns such as you, me, she, him and, it. Some sentences in English cannot be understood if we do not know who is talking and the reference is. Sometimes there is misunderstanding of meaning and intention between speaker and listener. In order to understand an intended meaning of the speaker, the listener should be able to identify the meaning of utterance or sentence. Nowadays, deixis used to solve that problem.

According to Saeed, deixis is a technical term (from classical Greek *deiknynmi*) ‘to show, point out’. Deixis is a study to interpret the relation of situation with words, phrases, and features are uttered in a sentence. Deixis is traditionally subdivided into a number of categories those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Deixis are words that are pointed at certain things, such as people, objects, place, or time like you, here, now. Deixis is used

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to know who the speaker is, who the reference is, where the place is, and when the communication happens.\textsuperscript{6}

The listener will not understand the text meaning in these songs because the physical context of the song lyrics is not clear. Where many of the words in the lyrics are not obvious on regarding whom, where, and when the text is situated. Deixis analysis semantically needed to understand the meaning of the deixis in these songs and know how to interpretation clearly. The word meaning becomes an important issue related with deixis in semantic study. With understand the meaning of text in sentence there is no misconceptions on the interpretation. The song lyrics vary in terms of textual meaning, because generally the hearers of the songs have different interpretation to understand the meaning of the songs.

The use of deixis could be found easily in American English, especially in music. As example, the writer stated some lyrics from Taylor Swift’s songs which contain deixis in its lyric with the title “All too well” in ‘Red’ album below:

(1) “I walked through the door with you”

(2) “The air was cold but something about it felt like home somehow”

(3) “And I left my scarf there at your sister’s house”

(4) “And you still got it in your drawer even now”

There are some examples of deixis used in those lyrics with italic writing like I, you, your, it, and now. Those are just a little example, the writer assume there still many deixis words left in the Red Album that could be found and is

there the affect of use the deixis for the whole meaning in the lyrics. However, in fact the listeners sometimes still get difficulty to determine the exact meanings of deixis are used in those English songs. From that reason the writer decided to create a research entitled *A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift’s Album*. It can help the listener or the listener to be easy to understand the use and the meaning of deixis, especially in song.

From those facts, the writer interested to analyze this album to discover more kinds of deixis are used in it. This album which was released in 2012 was chosen by the writer because despite containing many deixis words in its song lyrics, this album could still get many achievements and awards, also chosen as the top album in Billboard 200 Albums Chart for seven weeks. This album hit the 1 million first-week sales figure and also made a record as the fastest selling solo album in American music industry with 1, 2 million copies sold in the U.S. in its first week. “Red” marked the 2nd biggest week ever for a female artist and 8th largest first-week debut in chart history.

**B. Focus of the Study**

In this study, the writer focuses on the kinds of deixis, the meaning semantically, and how the use of deixis affects the meaning of the whole lyrics in Taylor Swift’s songs in “Red” Album.

**C. Research Question**

The problem will be discussed in this study are formulated through the following question:
1. What kinds of deixis are used by Taylor Swift and the meaning semantically in her songs in “Red” Album?

2. How does the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics in Taylor Swift’s Album?

D. **Significance of the Study**

This research will useful for reader to know more about deixis and the research theoretically can be additional for the next researcher who interested in deixis. Besides having beneficial as additional information, the research practically can help the readers more understand about deixis, there are about the kinds, the meaning semantically, and the affect of use deixis for the whole lyrics.

Hopefully the result of this research will enrich the reader’s understanding about deixis, and can give contribution or feedback in teaching and learning English Linguistic especially for deixis subject, then can give inspiration to other students who want to develop similar researches in the future.

E. **Research Methodology**

1. **The Objectives of Research**

The focus of the study:

1. To find out the kinds and meaning of the word deixis according to textual meaning in song lyrics of Taylor Swift’s Album.

2. To find out affect of use deixis for the meaning of the whole lyrics in Taylor Swift’s songs.

2. **The Method of Research**
In this research the writer uses a descriptive qualitative methodology, because the data in this research are lyrics in the song. Descriptive qualitative is the method of research used to describe nature phenomenon happened and relevancies between one phenomenon and the others. The research doesn’t use any statistical procedure so that the writer will describe the data obtained to answer the research questions.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

This research uses listen and take notes technique for collecting data. This research uses two steps in collecting data. Listening technique by listen all of the song lyrics from the beginning until the end of the entire album. Then the researcher uses taking notes technique to find out the kinds of deixis by use the data card that was prepared before.

In the phase of data analysis, data in this research which deixis resulted by the song lyrics will be analyzed with semantic theory by the concepts of John I. Saeed.

4. The Instrument of the Research

The instrument is the tool or the way that is used to obtain the data or information is needed in a research. The instrument in this research is data card. To get selected data, the writer collecting data then data is put in data card and chooses some of data findings and analyzes one by one.

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5. **Unit of Analysis**

As the unit of analysis, the research uses song lyrics in Taylor Swift’s “Red” Album. The data is taken from song lyrics in Taylor Swift’s Album which consists of ten (10) English songs, released in October 2012.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Previous Researches

The writer will present the previous researches that deal with deixis analysis. There are some researchers who have investigated about this. Each of them has different subject with use different perspective and theory in presenting the topic. So the researcher will provide the previous study dealing with this topic.

Wiwi S Mokodompit, discussed about Deixis in Hans Christian Andersen’s Short Story “The Little Mermaid”. The objective of this researcher is to identify kinds of deixis in the short story and analyze the meaning of deixis in the short story “The Little Mermaid”. The researcher uses the short story as the source of data and clarifies the kind of deixis based on pragmatic meaning. The result of this study the researcher finding the kinds of deixis that used in short story of The Little Mermaid is temporal, person, and spatial deixis. Temporal or time deixis refers to the adverbs now, last night, and tomorrow. Person deixis refers to the speaker, addressee, and audience of the utterance, example I, you, we, and my. Spatial or place deixis refers to the locative adverbs here and there, and the demonstrative this and that. The deixis that dominant used in the short story “The Little Mermaid” is person deixis, which contains of first person, second person, and third person deixis, it appeared is as subjective, objective, and possessive. The writer finds temporal deixis, person deixis, and spatial deixis have

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different function in each of utterance in this research. This function can help the readers to understand the meaning in the utterance of short story The Little Mermaid.

Another research about deixis was conducted by Mohamad Rofik.\textsuperscript{10} The researcher discussed about Deixis in The Bourne Identity Movie’s Script. The objective of this research is to analyzing the deixis in person deixis, place deixis, and discourse deixis. The researcher uses the theory of Levinson to analyze the deixis that used in The Bourne Identity Movie’s Script.

The last is a research about analysis deixis conducted by Nur Uchti Alfath.\textsuperscript{11} She analyzed deixis in the song lyrics entitled I Miss You, Iris, and the Color of Love by Boyz II Men’s. In her research, she focused on find out the kinds of deixis that used in three song lyrics Boyz II Men and to find out the meaning of word deixis according to textual and contextual so that the listener can understand the songs in their own interpretation. The researcher uses the song lyric as the source of data and clarifies the kinds of deixis based on pragmatic and semantic meaning. The results of this study the researcher finding the five kinds of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial/place deixis, temporal/time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The researcher finds out that person deixis is most often used in this research, compared to the place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. The researcher concludes that the deixis meaning cannot be

\textsuperscript{10} Mohamad Rofik. “Deixis in The Bourne Identity Movie’s Script” (Skripsi S1 Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2010), p. iv.

\textsuperscript{11} Nur Uchti Alfath. “An Analysis of Deixis in Boyz II Men’s Song Lyrics” (Skripsi S1 Universitas Islam Negeri Jakarta, 2013), p. i.
analyzed just based on the text (semantics) but also based on the context (pragmatics).

The similarity to the previous study is my research also about deixis and use song lyrics as my object of research as my data such as Nur Uchti Alfath did. The difference this research from previous research is, Nur Uchti Alfath focused on analyzing kinds of deixis that are used in three Boyz II Men’s lyrics and how the meanings of the deixis according to the text and context are; Wiwi S Mokodompit focused on identifying kinds of deixis in the short story and analyze the meaning of deixis in the short story “The Little Mermaid”; and Mohamad Rofik focused on analyzing person deixis, place deixis, and discourse deixis in The Bourne Identity Movie’s Script by using Levinson’s theory, while I as the writer focus on finding the meaning of deixis according to textual meaning by using Saeed’s theory and finding how the meaning of the deixis affect the meaning of the whole lyrics in song lyrics of Taylor Swift’s Album by using Saeed’s theory.

B. Semantics

There are many definitions of semantics. It comes from some linguists. Every linguist has the owner concept and principal about semantics itself. The linguists who have critical contribution to semantic are Saeed, Lyons, Palmer, Kempson, Yule, and so on.
One of them, Lyons states that semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning.\textsuperscript{12} As underlined by Saeed, semantics is the study of meanings of words and sentences.\textsuperscript{13} Yule said that semantics is branch of linguistics which concerns with meaning in words, phrases, and sentences.\textsuperscript{14} Moreover, Palmer states that semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.\textsuperscript{15} In other words, semantic is the study of meaning in word, phrase, and sentence to understand the text. Based those perceptions about semantics, it can be concluded that semantic related to internal meaning and focuses on the meaning of the text.

According to Griffiths, semantics is the study which concern of sentence meaning and word meaning.\textsuperscript{16} Based on the Griffiths definition, semantics is descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning. In semantic study, the meaning of words must be understood well. For instance, if people do not know words in sentences so the words will be meaningless and the sentences will be not understanding by people. It because sentence meaning or word meaning is what a sentence or word means, i.e. what it counts as the equivalent of in the language concerned.\textsuperscript{17} That’s why semantics is quite important to learn.

Linguistics semantic deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words, phrases, and sentences of a language. In semantic analysis, there is

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{13} John. I. Saeed., \textit{op.cit}, p. 3.
\item \textsuperscript{15} F.R. Palmer., \textit{op.cit}, p. 1.
\item \textsuperscript{16} Patrick Griffiths. \textit{An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics} (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p. 6.
\item \textsuperscript{17} James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. \textit{Semantics a coursebook}. Second ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), p. 3.
\end{itemize}
always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker means on a particular occasion.\(^\text{18}\) In other words, semantics as the study of meaning abstracted away from those aspects that are derived from the intentions of speakers based on context in which their utterances are made.

Semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication. Semantics is also as the centre of the study of the human mind – thought processes, cognition, and conceptualization – which all these are bound up with the way in which classify and convey our experience of the world through language.\(^\text{19}\) Semantics is not concerned with the factual status of things in the world but with meaning in language.

C. **Meaning**

Meaning of the word is a field of study that discussed in semantics. Semantics is as a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a word in the language\(^\text{20}\), while linguistics is a science that examines the spoken and written language that has the characteristics of a systematic, rational, and empirical as the description of the structure and rules of the language.\(^\text{21}\)

Meaning is what the speakers interpret or the speakers mean. Meaning always fused in the speech of the word or sentence. In Oxford Dictionary,

\(^\text{18}\) George Yule., *op.cit.*, p. 112.
\(^\text{20}\) George Yule., *op.cit.*, p. 127.
meaning is the thing or idea that a sound, word, and sign. Meaning is the relationship between languages with the world which has been agreed by the users so that can be understood. It can be concluded that meaning is the result of the relationship between languages with the world, determination of meaning occurs because the user agreement and the realization of meaning can be used to convey the information that can be understood by mutually.

According to Lyons, examine the meaning of a word or give the meaning of a word is to understand the word study which regard to the relationships the meaning that make it word is different from other words. Meaning of a word or of a sentence is a manifestation of the use the word or sentence which depending on the situation the using of that word or sentence. In detailing dependence word meaning or sentence meaning in the context speaking situation, among other experts suggest a characteristic inherent in the situation must be identified. Traits related to the speaker and the listener, place for speak, objects are discussed, they are form the elements of the language situation.

D. Deixis

Deixis comes from classical Greek *deiknymi* ‘to show, point out’. Hurford underline that deixis is word from a Greek word that means pointing. The elements of language that are so contextually bound are called deictic. In

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25 James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith., *op. cit*, p. 66.
linguistics, deictic word is use to describe the function of person pronoun, time, demonstrative, and other grammatical, and lexical feature which is connecting the utterance with relation of space and time.\(^{26}\) It means that a word can be deixis if the referent is nomadic depends on the speaker or time and place pronounced that words.

For example:

1. It’s too hot *here* in the sun, let’s take our drinks into the shade over *there*.

2. Let’s take our drinks into the shade over *here*; it’s too hot *there* in the sun.\(^ {27}\)

From example above can be interpreted that deixis is identification person, object, event, and activity which is connected with the time and place that utterance by the speaker depend on their interpretations on the speaker and the hearer sharing the same context. The lingual elements like *here* and *there* in two utterances above is deictic expression, because to interpret the lingual elements needed help of contextual information (like, who is speak the utterance, where and when that lingual elements produced). Related factors in the context of the utterance are essentially the speaker, the listener, place, and time. In the utterances above can be called as different utterance if delivered at different time. This is giving the sense that each utterance has its own context. It can be concluded that meaning will be always change from one context utterance to another context utterance, because which as the center orientation of deixis is the speaker.


According to Lyons deixis is the location and identification of people, object, events, process, and activities which is being talked about or referred to, in relation to the time, when the speaker says the utterance, or when the hearer hears it.\textsuperscript{28} It means that deixis is a word, phrase, or expression that the reference moves depending on the identity of the speaker, time, and place in relation to the utterance.

Deixis is a one of a particular kind of reference which depends crucially upon the time and place of utterance and upon the speaker’s and the addressee’s roles in the utterance itself. According to Kreidler, every utterance has deixis words which ‘point’ to ‘things’ in the physical social context of the speaker and addressee(s) and whose referents can only be determined by knowing the context in which they are used.\textsuperscript{29} The expressions are only known only from the context of the utterance that is called deixis. Deixis relate to disclosure of something which is used in the communication.

Deixis terms have been referring expression like you, I, here, today, and tomorrow or modifiers which can be used with referring expressions like the demonstrative that and this. Such deixis terms help the hearer to identify the referent of a referring expression through its spatial or temporal relationship with the situation of utterance. Saeed divides deictic expression being ‘near speaker versus away from speaker’. He distinguishes deictic expression between proximal and distal terms. Proximal terms are called near from the speaker. It is typically

\begin{flushright}
\end{flushright}
interpreted in terms of the speaker’s location. The terms are *this, here, now*. Distal term can simply indicate ‘away from speaker’, but in some languages can be used to distinguish between ‘near addressees’ and ‘away from both speaker and addressee’. It is include *that, there, and then.*

Deixis is a word that has a reference that can be identified through the speaker, time, and place that is spoken in the utterance. So the word or sentence has meaning of deixis if one of that word or sentence is changed due to the change of context. The meaning of word or sentence that is adapted to the context means that meaning of the word or sentence change when the context changes. Based on some definition of deixis above, it can be concluded that deixis is a word that has a referent or reference change depends on the speaker’s when express that utterance and influenced by the context and the situation that occurs when the utterance take place. In other words, an utterance can be interpreted by the reference with give attention to the situation of talking.

E. Types of Deixis

Deixis consists of three categories; those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Here is the deixis explanation:

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis is the term of deixis to point to people. Person deixis is deixis with the role of participants in the conversation, such as speaker, spoken,

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and addressee. The category of person is clearly definable with reference to the notion of participant-roles.\textsuperscript{31} Anderson & Keenan said that person deixis usually localizes an entity in relation to the position of the speaker and/or hearer. First and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaking and hearing speech-participant(s), whereas third person pronouns designated the non-speech or narrated participant.\textsuperscript{32}

According to Saeed, the information of person deixis can be grammaticalized by pronouns; typically a first person singular pronoun is used for the speaker, second person pronouns for addressee(s) and minimally, a third person category for a category ‘neither-speaker-nor-addressee(s)’.\textsuperscript{33}

Person deixis consists of three categories. They are first person, second person, and third person. The category \textbf{first person} is used by the speaker that refers to himself as a subject of discourse, example ‘I’ (singular) and ‘we’ (plural), \textbf{second person} is used to refer to the hearer to one or more addressees, the example of second person is ‘you’, and \textbf{third person} is used to refer to persons or things other than the speaker and hearer, example, ‘he’, ‘she’, and ‘it’ (singular) and ‘they’ (plural).\textsuperscript{34} First person relates to the speaker and second person to the hearer. It follows from this that \textit{I} and \textit{you} have constantly changing reference depending on who is present in the conversation or written correspondence.\textsuperscript{35}

\textsuperscript{33} John. I. Saeed., \textit{op.cit}, p 196.
\textsuperscript{34} John Lyons., \textit{op.cit.}, p. 276.
\textsuperscript{35} F. R. Palmer., \textit{op.cit.}, p. 126.
Nevertheless, Cruse states person deixis include pronouns (*I, You, Him, mine, yours, her, myself, yourself, herself*); possessive adjective (*My, Your, her*). Person pronoun can have singular and plural form. First person plural refers directly to a plurality of speaker in speaking. Cruse explains that plural are normally produced by a single speaker but in the meaning it represents a group. Move aside explains that some languages have different first person plural. Whether they represent group includes both the speaker and the addressee (inclusive form) or the speaker and other, but not the addressee (exclusive form).³⁶

It can be concluded that person deixis is the speaker that currently speaks in utterance, represent the speaker and the reference. There are three main points in person deixis namely first person, second person, and third person. First person refers to the currently speaker in the sentence or utterance and indicate with the pronoun *I* and *We*. Second person is the addressee or the hearer of the sentence or utterance and indicate with the pronoun *you*. The third person becomes the object of the sentence or utterance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1ˢᵗ Person</td>
<td><em>I/me</em></td>
<td><em>We/us</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2ⁿᵈ Person</td>
<td><em>You</em></td>
<td><em>You</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3ʳᵈ Person</td>
<td><em>He/him,</em></td>
<td><em>They/them</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>She/her,</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>It</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is deixis which indicates the location of some spaces between the speaker and the listener. Spatial deixis is also known as place deixis. According to Yule, spatial deixis concerns to the concept of distance. In other word, spatial deixis terms indicate the relative location of people and things (here, there). Lyons also states that place or spatial deixis concerns with the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech events. The important of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that three seem to be basic ways of referring to objects by describing or naming them, on the one hand, and by locating them on the other.

Spatial deixis is where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Spatial deixis manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs like here and there, and demonstrative adjective or determiners like this and that. Place deixis deals with proximal (close to speaker) or distal (close to addressee) dimension. The term here means something like “region relatively close the speaker”, and there means “relatively distant from the speaker”. It concerns with the spatial locations relevant to the utterance. However, spatial deixis is not only about the distance or the location, but also the movement or motion happened either toward or away from the speaker. Moreover, the

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37 George Yule., op.cit, p. 12.
38 John Lyons., op.cit, p. 650.
determination of the location in spatial deixis is not only limited in here and there, but also specific location, such as in the bedroom, in London, and soon.\(^{40}\)

For example:

I’m glad we moved here, I was melting over there.\(^{41}\)

The deictic expressions ‘here’ and ‘there’ pick out places according to their proximity to the location of the speaker. If the speaker moves, the interpretation of the deictic expressions will change. When the speaker and the addressee in example above have moved, they can call the shade here and their original place there.\(^{42}\)

However, to analyze the reference of here, for example, we also should consider the deictic center. The word ‘here’ can be interpreted as ‘near to you’, or ‘near to me’, or ‘not near to either you or me’. The third interpretation means that there is a third person included in the conversation.

3. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is the term of deixis that used to point to a time. Time deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech. In other word, time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal point; typically, this point is the moment of utterance. It distinguishes between the moment of the utterance (coding/ time) and the moment of the reception (receiving time). The markers of time in deixis of time are now, tomorrow, today, yesterday.

\(^{40}\) George Yule., op.cit, p. 12.
\(^{41}\) John. I. Saeed., op.cit, p. 192.
\(^{42}\) Ibid., p. 183.
Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points to the time at which an utterance was spoken. According to the Cruse, time deixis or temporal deixis is indicating the timing of event relative to the time of speaking. The term now represents the time that speaker uttered, whereas the term then is represent the time is not now but it can designate to the past or future. Cruse distinguishes three points in time such the time at which the event occurred (ET), the time at which the utterances was produce (UT), and the reference time (RT). Those are known by primarily tense such past, present, and future.

In relation to temporal deixis, the verb tense is also considered as temporal deixis since it marks time. Something which has been happened in the past time is treated as distant from the speaker’s current situation and it is called as distal form. For example:

a. I live here now
b. I live there then

The first utterance is a present tense form. It is a proximal form since it occurs in the speaker’s current situation. The second utterance is treated as distal form since it uses the past tense form. It also did not occur in the speaker’s current situation.

From explanation above, the writer conclude that deixis is the way in which languages encode-feature of the context and thus concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of

43 Alan Cruse., op.cit, p. 176.
44 Ibid., pp. 179-180.
45 George Yule., op.cit, p. 15.
utterance. Additionally, deixis is defined as an expression that is bound by its context. For example, it is in the context of utterance. The expressions are only known from the context of utterance in which it is called as deixis. There are some very common words in our language that cannot be interpreted at all if we do not know the context. Some sentences in English are virtually impossible to understand if we do not know who is speaking, about whom, where, and when the utterance is uttered. Out of context, the purpose of the sentence is really hard to catch. It contains a large number of expressions (you, she, he, we, tomorrow, here, there, and today). Expressions mentioned technically known as deictic expressions, from the Greek word Deixis which means “to show, point out” via language.

Deixis consists of three categories; those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The use of deixis are to point to people (I, you, we, they, he, she, and it) are called as Person Deixis, to point to location (this, that, here, near, and that) are called as Spatial Deixis, and to point to a time (now, last week, tomorrow, yesterday, and then) are called as Temporal Deixis. All these deictic expressions have to be interpreted in terms of which person, place, and time the speaker has in mind.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

This chapter is going to elaborate the analysis of Taylor Swift’s song lyrics in “Red” album with applying the deixis analysis to semantics studying word meanings. From the lyrics of Red album by Taylor Swift the writer found many data shows deixis words expressed in the songs of this album are consists 10 songs. The writer has selected 10 lyrics. The song titles in this album are State Of Grace, Red, Treacherous, I Knew You Were Trouble, All Too Well, 22, We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together, Stay Stay Stay, The Lucky One, Everything Has Changed.

The categories of deixis divide into three types there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. After selecting Taylor Swift’s lyrics that are used as the material for the research, the writer would like to presents the data analysis and interpretation in this chapter, then the writer explain how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of whole lyrics.

Basically, there are two kinds of method that can be used in research; qualitative method and quantitative method.46 In this research, the writer uses qualitative method. There are some steps used by the writer in this research. First, the writer transcribes Taylor Swift’s song lyrics. Second, the writer tabulating then classifying the deixis into person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis, which

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46 Muhammad Farkhan., op.cit, pp. 43-44.
in supported by the concepts of John I. Saeed. After grouping the deixis, the writer goes to the next steps by analyzes the meaning based on the perspective from semantics to analyze the meaning based on the text. Then, the writer analyzes the word meanings according to text by looking up Advanced Learner’s Oxford Dictionary. Last step the writer draw general interpretation on the lyrics to understand the theme of lyrics and describes how the use of the deixis affects the meaning of the whole lyrics in Taylor Swift’s Album.

**Table 3.1: State of Grace**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I am walking fast through the traffic lights</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as participant and first person who walk fast through the traffic lights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>And all we know is touch and go</td>
<td>We (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘We’ indicates the first person plural refers two people who only know about touch and go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>We are alone with our changing minds, we fall in love until it hurts or bleeds or fades in time</td>
<td>We (Person Deixis), Time (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘We’ as first person plural show both of two people with them minds and who fall in love until it hurts or bleeds or fades in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>And I never saw you coming</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ refer to first person who never saw ‘you’ as second person or hearer come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>And I’ll never be the same</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person would never be the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>You come around and the armor falls, pierce the room like a cannon ball</td>
<td>You (Person Deixis), Room (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘You’ as second person who come around and make the armor falls. ‘Room’ show place where ‘you’ pierce like a cannonball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Now all we know is don’t</td>
<td>Now (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Now’ as a temporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lyrics</td>
<td>Types of Deixis</td>
<td>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Loving him is like driving new Macerate down a dead end street</td>
<td>Him (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Him’ as pronoun refers the hearer who loved by the speaker like driving new Macerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Once you’re already flying through the free fall</td>
<td>You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘You’ as second person refers to the hearer who already flying through the free fall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.2: Red**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>I loved in all shades of wrong</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person deixis who refers to the song writer who love all shades of wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>We learn to live with the pain</td>
<td>We (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘We’ refers two people who learn to live with the pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>But this love is brave and wild</td>
<td>This (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘This’ as demonstrative expression refers to object love that brave and wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>This is a state of grace</td>
<td>This (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘This’ as demonstrative expression refers to a state of grace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Unless you play it good and right</td>
<td>You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘You’ is second person refers to people who play the love with good and right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>You’re my Achilles heel</td>
<td>You, My (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘You’ as second person or hearer who deemed ‘my’ as possessive adjective from I as first person Achilles heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>This is the golden age of something good and right and real</td>
<td>This (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘This’ is a temporal deixis as demonstrative adjective which refers to condition of the song writer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Like the colors in autumn so bright just before they lose it all  
Autumn (Temporal Deixis)  
‘Autumn’ refers to time while love begin grow and bright before the bright lose.

4. Losing him was blue like I’ve never known  
Him (Person Deixis)  
‘Him’ as reference who ‘I’ as first person loving like blue which never known.

5. Forgetting him was like trying to know somebody you’ve never met  
Him, You (Person Deixis)  
‘Him’ is as reference who ‘I’ as first person forgetting like trying to know somebody who ‘you’ as hearer never met.

6. But loving him was red  
Him (Person Deixis)  
‘Him’ as reference who loved someone like red.

7. Touching him is like realizing all you ever wanted was right there in front of you  
Him (Person Deixis)  
You (Person Deixis)  
There in front of you (Spatial Deixis)  
‘Him’ as pronoun refers the hearer someone who loved by the song writer, where the listener of song can imagine all that ever wanted was right ‘there in front of you’; as spatial deixis which refers to the place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Put your lips close to mine</td>
<td>Your (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Your’ be possessive pronouns from you as second person. Its mean the lips of first person to put close into ‘mine’ as possessive pronouns from my as first person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>As long as they don’t touch</td>
<td>They (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘They’ refers to lips the speaker and the hearer to do not touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>And I will do anything you say</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person tells will do anything ‘you’ as reference say.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>And I’d be smart to walk</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person tells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.3: Treacherous
would be smart to walk away

5. This slope is Treacherous  
   “This” as demonstrative adjectives refers to slope Treacherous

6. I hear the sound of my own voice  
   “I” as first person who hear the sound of “my” as possessive pronouns from I own voice

7. Asking you to stay  
   “You” as second person who asked to stay

8. Two headlights shine through the sleepless night  
   “Night” as a temporal deixis show the time which sleepless where two headlights shine through

9. And I just think you should think you should know And I will follow you home  
   “I” as first person who think “you” as second person should think and should know then will follow home

Table 3.4: I Know You Were Trouble

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I was in your sights</td>
<td>I, Your (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>“I” as first person that was in ‘your’ as possessive adjective from your sights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>You got me alone</td>
<td>You, Me (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>“You” as second person who get ‘me’ as object pronoun alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I guess you didn’t care</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>“I” as first person who guess ‘you’ as second person who didn’t care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>And when I fell hard you took a step back without me</td>
<td>I, You, Me (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>When ‘I’ as first person feel hard, ‘you’ as second person took step back without me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>And he’s long gone</td>
<td>He (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>“He” as third person refers to other person between speaker and hearer who long gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. When he’s next to me and I realize the blame is on me</td>
<td>He, I, Me (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>In this lyrics we can see when ‘he’ as third person next to the speaker, she realize the blame is on her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Cause I knew you were trouble when you walked in</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person know that ‘you’ as second person were in trouble when walked in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. So shame on me now</td>
<td>Me (Person Deixis) Now (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Now’ as a temporal deixis refers to present tense, where to show the time that ‘me’ as object pronoun so shame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Flew me to places I’d never been till you put me down</td>
<td>Me, I, You (Person Deixis) Down (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Me’ as object pronoun refers to the speaker who flew to the place that ‘I’ as first person never been until ‘you’ as second person put me ‘down’ as spatial deixis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Now I’m lying on the cold hard ground</td>
<td>Now (Temporal Deixis) I (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Now’ as a temporal deixis refers to present tense, where to show the time that ‘I’ as first person lying on the cold hard ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. He’ll never see you cry, pretend he doesn’t know</td>
<td>He, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘He’ as person deixis third person and refers to other person who never see ‘you’ as second person cry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. That he is the reason why you’re drowning</td>
<td>He, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘He’ as third person refers to other person who as the reason ‘you’ as second person drowning in her feels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Now I heard you moved on</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis) Now (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Now’ as a temporal deixis refers to present tense where to show the time that ‘I’ as first person heard ‘you’ as second person moved on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. And now I see, he was long gone</td>
<td>Now (Temporal Deixis) I, He (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Now’ refers to time when ‘I’ as the song writer see that ‘he’ as third person was...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.5: *All Too Well*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I walked through the door with you</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis) Door (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person who walked through the door with ‘you’ as reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Left my scarf there at your sister's house</td>
<td>My, Your (Person Deixis) There (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘My’ as possessive pronoun from I as first person, show to left the scarf ‘there’ as location expression refer to the place at ‘your’ as third person sister’s house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>And you still got it in your drawer even now</td>
<td>You, Your (Person Deixis) Now (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘You’ as third person refers to the hearer who still got that scarf in ‘your’ as possessive adjective drawer until ‘now’ refers to present tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>We're singing in a car getting lost Upstate</td>
<td>We (Person Deixis) Upstate (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘We’ as first person plural gives the impression between two people are singing in a car getting lost ‘upstate’ refers to place where they are go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>And I know it's long gone, and that magic’s not here no more</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis) That, Here (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person who know it is long gone, and ‘that’ as demonstrative adjective refers to magic is not ‘here’ as shows the place more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Wind in my hair, I was there, I remember it all too well</td>
<td>My, I (Person Deixis) There (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘My’ as possessive adjectives from I refers to the speaker who have hair blown by wind, and ‘there’ show the location expression refer to the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>You tell me about your past thinking your future</td>
<td>You, Me (Person Deixis) Future (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>In this lyric we can see how ‘you’ as second person or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

long gone.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>We’re happy, free, confused, and lonely at the same time</td>
<td>We (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘We’ as first person plural give the impression that both of them are two people who feel happy, free, confused, and lonely in the same time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tonight is the night when we forget about the deadlines</td>
<td>We (Person Deixis) Tonight (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Tonight’ refers to time when ‘we’ as first person plural forget about deadlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I don’t know about you but I’m feeling 22</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ refer to the speaker who do not know about ‘you’ as a hearer or object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Everything will be alright if you keep me next to you</td>
<td>You, Me (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Me’ is object pronoun from I that refers to the song writer who think everything will be alright if ‘you’ as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lyrics</td>
<td>Types of Deixis</td>
<td>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I remember when we broke up the first time</td>
<td>I, We (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>“I” as participant and first person singular who remember when ‘we’ that refers the speaker and the hearer when broke up in the first time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>We hadn’t seen each other in a month</td>
<td>We (Person Deixis) Month (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘We’ refers to first person plural that give impression that both two people the speaker and the hearer had not seen each other in a ‘month’ refer to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>When you said, you needed space</td>
<td>You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘You’ as second person who said that he needed space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.7: *We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together*
4. I say, I hate you, we break up, you call me, I love you | I, You, Me (Person Deixis) | ‘I’ as the speaker who say that she hate ‘you’ as a hearer
5. We called it off again last night | We (Person Deixis) Last night (Temporal Deixis) | ‘We’ refers to first person plural that give impression between two people they are the speaker and the hearer who break their relationship ‘last night’ refers to time
6. This time I’m telling you | I, You (Person Deixis) This (Spatial Deixis) Time (Temporal Deixis) | ‘This’ as demonstrative adjective refers to ‘time’ as temporal deixis where to show the time ‘I’ as the speaker tell to ‘you’ as the hearer or reference
7. We are never ever ever getting back together | We (Person Deixis) | ‘We’ as first person plural refers to two people who never back together
8. You go talk to your friends talk | You (Person Deixis) | ‘You’ is second person deixis refers to the hearer.
9. I used to think, that we were forever | I, We (Person Deixis) Used to, Forever (Temporal Deixis) | ‘Used to’ as temporal deixis refers to past time, where to show the time when ‘I’ as first person singular or the speaker that they were forever
10. He calls me up and he is like I still love you and I am like, I am just, I mean this exhausting, you know | He, Me, I, You (Person Deixis) | ‘I’ refers to the speaker who feels that all off this feeling just make exhausting although his man call her and say still love her.

Table 3.8: Stay Stay Stay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I’m pretty sure we almost broke up last night</td>
<td>I, We (Person Deixis) Last night (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as participant and first person singular who very sure that ‘we’ as first person plural refers to the speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and the hearer almost broke up ‘last night’ as temporal deixis refers to past tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I threw my phone across the room at you</td>
<td>I, My, You (Person Deixis) Room (Spatial Deixis) ‘I’ refers to first person who throw her phone to ‘you’ as second person across the ‘room’ as spatial deixis to show a place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>This morning I said we should talk about it</td>
<td>I, We, It (Person Deixis) This morning (Temporal Deixis) ‘I’ as first person singular said that ‘we’ as first person plural refers to the speaker and the hearer should talk about ‘it’ their problem ‘this morning’ as temporal expression to show the time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>You think that it’s funny when I’m mad</td>
<td>You, I (Person Deixis) In this lyric we can see that ‘you’ as reference second person think ‘I’ as first person funny when mad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>But I think that it’s best if we both stay</td>
<td>I, We (Person Deixis) ‘I’ as first person singular think that it is best if ‘we’ refers to the speaker and the hearer both of them stay together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I love you because you have given me no choice but to stay I have been loving you for quite some time</td>
<td>I, You, Me (Person Deixis) ‘I’ as first person who love ‘you’ as second person because he not give her choice except to stay and she love him for quite some time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>You took the time to memorize me, my fears, my hopes, and dreams</td>
<td>You, Me (Person Deixis) In this lyric we can see that ‘you’ as second person took the time to memorize ‘me’ and ‘my’ fears, hopes, and dreams. ‘Me’ is as object pronoun from ‘I’, and ‘my’ is possessive pronoun from ‘I’ as first person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>I would like to hang out with you for my whole</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis) ‘I’ as first person tells would like to hang out with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.9: *The Lucky One*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Types of Deixis</th>
<th>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>You had it figured out since you were in school</td>
<td>You (Person Deixis) School (Spatial Deixis) Since (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Since’ as a temporal deixis refers to past tense, where to show the time that ‘you’ as second person had figured it were in ‘school’ refers to place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>And they will tell you now you’re the lucky one</td>
<td>They, You (Person Deixis) Now (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘They’ as third person plural who will tell to ‘you’ as second person that you are the lucky one ‘now’, refers to present tense to show the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>And your secrets end up splashed on the news front page</td>
<td>Your (Person Deixis) News front page (Spatial Deixis)</td>
<td>‘Your’ as possessive adjective from I as first person refers to the hearer who the secrets appear on the ‘news front page’ as spatial deixis refers to the place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>And they tell you that you are lucky</td>
<td>They, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>‘They’ is third person deixis plural refers to person who as fan and think ‘you’ as second person who referred by the song writer that she is lucky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>It was a few years later, I showed up here</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis) Here (Spatial Deixis) Few years later (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person who showed up ‘here’ as locative adverb refers to the place in ‘few years later’ as a temporal deixis refers to future time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>And they still tell the legend of how you</td>
<td>They, You (Person Deixis)</td>
<td>In this lyric we can see that ‘they’ as third person still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3.10: <em>Everything Has Changed</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Lyrics</td>
<td>Types of Deixis</td>
<td>Meaning Deixis in Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>All I knew this morning when I woke is I know something now</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis) Morning, Now (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as participant and first person know that ‘this morning’ as temporal deixis when she wake up she know something ‘now’ as temporal deixis refers to present tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>And all I’ve seen since 18 hours ago is green eyes and freckles</td>
<td>I (Person Deixis) Since 18 hours ago (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person singular have seen ‘since 18 hours ago’ as a temporal deixis refers to past tense, where to show the green eyes and freckles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I just want to know you better now</td>
<td>I, You (Person Deixis) Now (Temporal Deixis)</td>
<td>‘I’ as first person just want to know ‘you’ as second person or reference is better ‘now’, as a temporal deixis refers to present tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. All I know since yesterday is everything has changed
   I (Person Deixis)
   Yesterday (Temporal Deixis)
   ‘I’ refers to first person who know ‘since yesterday’ refers to past tense everything has changed

5. Tell me why I’m feeling like I’ve missed you all this time
   I, Me, You (Person Deixis)
   Time (Temporal Deixis)
   ‘Me’ as object pronoun from ‘I’ as first person want to know why she is feel like miss all ‘this time’ as a temporal deixis refers to present tense

6. And meet me there tonight
   Me (Person Deixis)
   There (Spatial Deixis)
   Tonight (Temporal Deixis)
   ‘Me’ as object pronoun from ‘I’ who want to meet ‘there’ as locative adverbs where to show the place to meet ‘tonight’ as a temporal deixis refers to present tense

B. Data Analysis

1. State of Grace

   From the title State of Grace can be inferred that the song tells about love story. In that song the song writer uses three types of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

   From the tabulated data above, the writer founds that the song writer uses singular first person deixis ‘I’ and ‘my’, then plural first person deixis ‘we’, and second person deixis ‘you’.

   “I’m walking fast through the traffic lights busy streets and busy lives”

   “And I never saw you coming”

   “We fall in love ‘til it hurts or bleeds or fades in time”

   “You’re my Achilles heel”
From lyric above, it can be seen that the song writer uses first person deixis ‘I’ to refer itself who walking fast through the traffic lights in busy streets and busy lives. The use of first person deixis is to explain who talk in that song is.

The deictic word ‘my’ in song above is form of possessive adjective referring to something belongs to her. The word ‘my’ is one of deictic expression which is pointed to something belongs to the song writer. ‘My’ applied by the song writer for indicate that the song writer use deictic expression possessive adjective ‘my’ to point toward that the hearer or reference as Achilles for the speaker, it is the song writer.

Other person deixis are used by the speaker is “we”. Deictic word ‘we’ is deictic expression that usually indicates that the speaker is speaking as the representation of other speaker including the listener. It means more than one speaker is involved, and shows that the song writer applied the deictic expression to address the listener and the speaker. The song writer use deictic expression ‘you’ in Song State of Grace is addressed to the hearer as second person. Also ‘you’ is functioned as object because the hearer obtained an action by the speaker. ‘You’ is the listener as the addressee who loved by the speaker.

For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression of person deixis.

“Walking fast through the traffic lights busy streets and busy lives”

“And never saw coming”

“Fall in love ‘til it hurts or bleeds or fades in time”

“You’re Achilles heel”
From that lyric it can be seen if the song writer not uses deictic expression it will causing confusion for the listener of song, which the speaker is in that song. The song listener will be not know what the song tells about, whether talk about the song writer herself or other person.

Second, types of deixis are used by the song writer is spatial deixis. From the tabulated data above, it can be seen that the author use spatial deixis ‘this’ are include as demonstrative adjective, and ‘room’ are include motion verb.

“Pierce the room like a cannon ball”

“This is a state of grace”

Spatial deixis ‘this’ attached to noun state of grace in which this word refers to the speaker love. It is also used as proximal expression by the song writer as the deictic center in which the location is still near to the speaker, or in this case the speaker is still love the hearer with her love and her state of grace.

For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression of spatial deixis.

“Pierce like a cannon ball”

“A state of grace”

The use of spatial deixis in song is to explain where the location of speaker is and it will add the listener knowledge about where the place is. If the song writer not uses spatial deixis in the song it will be make confusion to the song listener where the location of the speaker is.

Last, kinds of deixis are used by the song writer is temporal deixis, there are ‘time’ and ‘now’.
“We fall in love ‘til it hurts or bleeds or fades in time”

“Now all we know is don’t let go”

Deictic expression ‘time’ in that lyric is used by the song writer refers to condition where between the song writer and the hearer fall in love until it hurts or bleeds or fades. Deictic expression ‘now’ shows the present time. In the lyrics it is refers to the time where the song writer and the hearer know that they may not let their love to go.

For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression of temporal deixis

“All know is don’t let go”

The use of temporal deixis in lyrics above is used to point to a time when the moment happens between the song writer and the hearer. Without use deictic expression the listener of song will be not understand the meaning of song lyrics, the listener will be not know who the speaker is, where the place is, when the time is, and the meaning of song will be different. The use of deixis in the lyrics, affect the meaning of the whole lyrics. With use the deixis all of the meaning in song lyrics will be understood easier.

2. Red

This song tells about the song writer who possesses a love for someone, where love and emotion the song writer is smolder and cannot be described by
another color except the color of red. It can be seen in the lyrics “loving him was red”, the song writer feels love the man like red that smolder.

From the tabulated data above the writer founds there are three kinds of deixis are used by the song writer, those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

First, the song writer uses person deixis “you” and “him”.

“Loving him is like driving a new Macerate down a dead end street”

“Once you’re already flying through the free fall”

Deictic expression ‘you’ is second person deixis (singular) that point to the hearer and “him” as third person pronoun for man, are used by the song writer refers to the hearer who her love.

For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression of person deixis.

“Loving is like driving a new Macerate down a dead end street”

“Once already flying through the free fall”

From that lyric it can be seen if the song writer not uses deictic expression it will causing confusion for the song listener. They will not know what the song talks about, who the addressee from this song, and who the speaker is.

Second, the song writer uses spatial deixis “there in front of you”. It can be seen from song lyrics below.

“Touching him is like realizing all you ever wanted was right there in front of you”
Deictic expression “there in front of you” is spatial deixis which indicates the location. From lyrics above it can be seen that it lyric refers to the place where the song writer imagine all of the thing wanted will be in front of if touching the hearer. For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression of spatial deixis.

“Touching him is like realizing all you ever wanted was right”

From that lyric it can be seen if the song writer not uses deictic expression it will causing the different meaning in the lyrics. Where the song lyrics will be not clear meaning if there is no the explanation of place. The song listener will be not understood what the song lyrics tell about.

Last, there is temporal deixis are used by the song writer it is “autumn”.

“Once you’re already flying trough the free fall like the colors in autumn so bright just before they lose it all”

From lyrics above it can be seen that temporal deixis there explain the time where the hearer already flying through the free fall.

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that without use deictic expression it will be affect the meaning of the whole lyrics. The uses of deixis will make the song listener easy to understand the meaning of the whole lyrics.

3. Treacherous

From the title Treacherous can be inferred that this song describes about the song writer feeling for someone who loved by her. After reading the lyrics, the writer can conclude that the song writer very loves her boy and do not care that he
is a playboy. It can be seen in the line of song “This slope is Treacherous this path is reckless and I like it”. The song writer knows that their relation will be not success but she does not care and still love the man.

From the tabulated data above, it can be seen that the song writer uses three kinds of deixis. There are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis are used by the song writer is ‘I’ as singular first person, ‘my’ as possessive pronouns, ‘you’ as singular second person, and ‘your’ as possessive pronouns. It expressed in the following lyrics.

“Put your lips close to mine”

“I will do anything you say”

“I hear the sound of my own voice”

From the lyrics above, it can be seen the song writer uses deictic expression ‘I’ refers to the song writer and ‘you’ refers to the hearer. ‘Your’ and ‘my’ is deictic expression as possessive pronoun. For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression of person deixis.

“Put lips close to mine”

“Will do anything say”

“Hear the sound of own voice”

In the lyrics above, it can be seen if the song writer not uses deictic expressions in the lyrics it will causing confusion for the song listener. The writer also finds spatial deixis and temporal deixis in the lyrics expressed in the following.
“This slope is Treacherous. This path is reckless”

“Two headlights shine through the sleepless night”

In these lyrics, it can be seen the song writer uses spatial deixis ‘this’ and temporal deixis ‘night’. Deictic expression ‘this’ in song above is spatial deixis demonstrative adjective which refers to Treacherous, and ‘night’ is deictic expression as temporal deixis shows the condition where two headlights shine through the sleepless. For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression in the lyrics.

“Slope is Treacherous. Path is reckless”

“Two headlights shine through the sleepless”

In song lyrics above, it can be seen if there is no deictic expression in the lyrics it will be cause the different meaning of all song lyrics. The use of temporal and spatial deixis make people easily conclude the situation that happens in that song. If the song writer not uses deixis in the song, it will make misconception for the song listener. Without use deixis in the song, so the song listener will be no understood who the speaker is, where the place is, and when the time is.

4. I Know You Were Trouble

This song tells about how love is complicated feeling that cannot be explained, the song writer love story that breaks and connects. By reading the lyrics, it can be seen that the lyrics describe feelings of the song writer who love the man but he is betraying the woman, it is the song writer. The song writer feels
that the man were in trouble when with the woman now, it can be seen in the lyric “I know you were trouble when you walked in so shame on me now”.

By reading the lyrics, it can be seen that the song writer uses three types of deixis. There are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The song writer uses person deixis ‘I’, ‘you’, ‘your’, ‘me’, and ‘he’. It expressed in the following.

“I was in your sights”

“You got me alone”

“And he’s long gone”

In those lyrics, it can be seen the song writer uses deictic expression ‘I’ indicates first singular person known as the speaker or the singer; it is the song writer herself. Deictic expression ‘you’ expresses the second singular person known as the addressee has meaning a man whom the singer loves. While deictic expression ‘me’ is pronoun to represent ‘I’, it means that person deixis ‘me’ refers to the speaker. Then, deictic expression ‘he’ is third singular person. ‘He’ that is used by considering the gender of the addressees, especially for male. Here ‘he’ refers to the man who loved by Taylor Swift. For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression person deixis in the lyrics below.

“In sights”

“Got alone”

“And long gone”
From those lyrics, it can be seen if the song writer not uses the deictic expressions it will make confusion the song listener. They will be not understood what the song tell about.

Furthermore, there are spatial and temporal deixis are also used by the song writer. It is expressed in the following.

“For me to places I’d never been till you put me down”

“So shame on me now”

From the song lyrics above, it can be seen that the spatial deixis in the lyrics is ‘down’ to describe the position of the song writer who want to fly to places and never been till the hearer put her down. The writer also finds temporal deixis are used by the song writer, it is ‘now’ is used to refer to the time period of the hearer feel shame on the speaker. To know how the use of deixis affects the meaning of the whole lyrics, the writer try to omit the deictic expression in the lyrics in the following.

“For me to places never been till put”

“So shame”

From those lyrics, it can be seen if the song writer not uses the deictic expressions it will make confusion the song listener and make the different meaning for the whole of the lyrics meaning. It also make the message that want to delivered by the song writer might not achieved by the song listener. The song listener will be not understood what the songs tell about. The feeling of the singer will not achieved by the song listener. The use of deixis in song lyrics is to make the song listener easily to understand the meaning of the whole lyrics.
5. All Too Well

This lyric is a description about love journey the song writer with her ex boyfriend. The song writer fells all will be fine although have been broke relation with her boyfriend. It can be seen from the title of the song ‘All too well’.

The writer found some kinds of deixis are used by the song writer. There are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. From the tabulated data above, it can be seen that the song writer uses first person deixis there are singular first person that is ‘I’, ‘me’ and ‘my’, plural first person it is ‘we’, and singular second person there are ‘you’ and ‘your’. Then the writer also finds spatial and temporal deixis. All of deictic expressions are used by the song writer expressed in the following.

“I walked through the door with you”

“Left my scarf there at your sister’s house”

“You tell me about your past thinking your future was me”

“We’re singing in a car getting lost Upstate”

“And I know it’s long gone, and that magic’s not here no more”

“Now you mail back my things”

“Back before you lost the one real thing you’ve ever known”

From lyrics above, it can be seen there are some several person deictic words because the song tells us about love, feeling and relationship that happens
between two people. The song writer uses first singular person ‘I’ refers to the speaker who walked through the door with ‘you’ indicates the second singular person and refers to the addressee who has meaning a man whom the song writer loves, then the deictic word ‘me’ is as object pronoun and ‘my’ is as possessive adjective from ‘I’ who refers to the song writer herself, the word ‘your’ is possessive adjective from ‘you’. Next from lyrics above the word ‘we’ refers to the plural first person, they are including between the speaker and the hearer.

For spatial deixis in these lyrics, the writer finds 5 words, they are ‘door’, ‘there’, ‘upstate’, ‘that’, and ‘here’. ‘Here’ is spatial deixis locative adverb which indicate the relative location between the speaker and the hearer are close, while the deixis word ‘there’ (locative adverbs) and ‘that’ (demonstrative adjective) shows that the relative location between the speaker and the hearer are far.

Last, kind of deixis are used by the song writer is temporal deixis. From the tabulated data above it can be seen that the song writer use deictic word ‘now’, ‘before’, and ‘future’. The deictic word ‘now’ refers to the time when the utterance are uttered by the song writer is present, the deictic word ‘before’ is temporal expression show the time when the song writer want to the hearer back’, and the deictic word ‘future’ used by the song writer to shows the time when he think the song writer will be his marriage partner. Spatial and temporal deixis make people easily conclude that ‘you’ and ‘I’ are separated in two really different time and places.

To know how the use of deixis affects the meaning of the whole lyrics, the writer try to omit the deictic expression in the lyrics in the following.
“Walked through”

“Left scarf at sister’s house”

“You tell about your past thinking your was me”

“Singing in a car getting lost”

“And know it’s long gone, and magic’s not no more”

“Mail back things”

“Back lost the one real thing ever known”

From those lyrics, it can be seen if the song writer not uses the deictic expressions it will make confusion the song listener, and it will be result the different meaning for the song listener. It also make the message which want to be send by the song writer might not achieved by the song listener. They will be not understood what the song tell about. The use of deixis in song lyrics is to make the song listener easily to understand the meaning of song lyrics.

6. 22

From the title 22 can be inferred that the song above tells about life story of the song writer when she is 22 years old. This song tells about life of the song writer with her friends and someone.

From the tabulated data above, the writer found some kinds of deixis are used by the song writer to explain the meaning of this song. There are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

The writer found out that the song writer uses person deixis, they are first person singular ‘I’, first person plural ‘we’, and then second person ‘you’. The
writer also finds there is spatial deixis that used by the song writer it is ‘this’, and temporal deixis ‘tonight’.

They can be seen in some parts of the lyrics below.

“Tonight is the night when we forget about the deadlines”

“I don’t know about you, but I am feeling 22”

“If you keep me next to you”

“This place is too crowded”

From song lyrics above, it can be seen that singular first person ‘I’ (me) refers to the song writer herself. ‘I’ is certain about the song writer who does not know about ‘you’ as second person deixis who refers to the hearer. Deictic expression ‘we’ gives the impression that both of them are two people or more who forget about the deadline.

For spatial and temporal deixis the writer only finds one deixis word in lyrics above, there are ‘tonight’ and ‘this’. Spatial deixis ‘this’ is as demonstrative adjective that point to the place a time when the speakers spoke with the hearer or object in the song and temporal deixis ‘tonight’ refers to the time when the speaker and her friends forget about the deadlines.

To know how the use of deixis affects the meaning of the whole lyrics, the writer try to omit the deictic expression in the lyrics in the following.

“Forget about the deadlines”

“Don’t know about, but feeling 22”

“If you keep next to”

“Too crowded”
If there is no deictic expressions are used by the song writer, it will make the misconception for the song listener. It can be seen from the lyrics above, where if the deictic expression omitted from all of the lyrics the meaning of song will be difficult to understood by the song listener. The meaning of the whole lyrics with has the different comprehension between the song writer and the song listener.

7. We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together

From the title *we are never ever getting back together* it can be interpreted that it song tells about relation the song writer with someone that never back together again. That song describes the feeling of a woman as also the song writer who will not come back again with her ex boyfriend.

From the tabulated data above the writer founds there are three kinds of deixis are used by the song writer, those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

First, the song writer uses person deixis “I”, “you”, “me”, “he”, and “we”.

“I remember when we broke up the first time”

“I say, I hate you, we break up, you call me, I love you”

“He calls me up and he is like, I still love you”

From those lyrics, in first lyric it can be seen that the song writer uses singular first person ‘I’ to refers to the speaker. This is the deictic expression that gives an information signals that the speaker is. ‘I’ refers to the first person in which from song above is narrated by one person and it is the song writer herself.
She also uses plural first person ‘we’ that identified the speaker with the hearer. In second lyrics there are two deictic expressions ‘you’ are used by the song writer. In “I hate you” and “I love you” lyrics deictic expression ‘you’ is as the reference to person identified as addressee to refers to the hearer it is a man who loved by the song writer, but in “you call me” lyrics deictic expression ‘you’ there is as the reference to person identified as addressee to refers to the hearer it is a woman the song writer who loved by the man. Then the use deictic expression ‘me’ is as object pronoun from ‘I’ refers to the song writer the speaker who called by the man. In third lyric it can be seen there is deictic expression ‘he’ as singular third person refers to the object of the lyric. It is means that the song writer tries to communicate with the song listener and tells about her ex boyfriend who still called Taylor Swift and said still love her.

“We hadn’t seen each other in a month”
“We called it off again last night”
“This time I’m telling you”
“I used to think, that we, were forever ever”

From song lyrics above, the writer finds two kinds of deixis there are spatial and temporal deixis. The song writer uses spatial deixis ‘this’, it is an adverb of place that is used for demonstrating place are relatively close to the speaker and also used to demonstrate the place where the speaker tells for the hearer refers the place of condition between the speaker and the hearer.

Temporal deixis are used by the song writer it is means to reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. From song the title “We are Never
“Ever Getting Back Together” the speaker use ‘month’ to show the situation are refers it time that the speaker had not seen the hearer in one month, ‘last night’ refers to the time when the speaker and hearer break their relationship. The song writer also use temporal deixis ‘used to’ and ‘forever’ to point to the time when the speaker ever think that both of them, the speaker and the hearer will be together all along.

For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression in the lyrics.

“Remember when broke up the first time”
“Say, hate, break up, call, love”
“Calls up and is like, still love”
“Hadn’t seen each other”
“Called it off again”
“Telling”
“Think that were ever”

From song lyrics above it can be seen if there are no deictic expressions in song lyrics it will make confusion the song listener. The song listener will not know who remember in the first time when broke up, who say hate and break up, who calls up and said love, when the time hadn’t seen each other, and think that will forever. Without using deixis, the song lyrics will not have a meaning.

8.  Stay Stay Stay
This song tells about love story’s the song writer who wants to the hearer keep stay with her. By reading the lyrics, it can be seen that the song writer uses three kinds of deixis. There are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

From the tabulated data above, the writer founds that the song writer uses person deixis singular first person ‘I’ and ‘my’, then plural first person ‘we’, second person ‘you’, and singular third person ‘it’. The writer also finds spatial and temporal deixis. It can be seen in:

“I’m pretty sure we almost broke up last night”

“I threw my phone across the room at you”

“I was expecting some dramatic turn away but you stayed”

“This morning I said we should talk about it”

In the lyrics, it can be seen that the song writer almost uses singular first person ‘I’ is certain this song tells about the song writer herself. In these lyrics the song writer also uses plural first person ‘we’, second person ‘you’, and singular third person ‘it’. ‘We’ gives the impression that both of them are two people they are between the speaker and the hearer who is almost broke up. ‘You’ is as the object of the speaker to refer to the hearer a man who has a relation with the speaker, and ‘it’ refers to entities which are neither speaker, in this case ‘it’ means their problem in their relationship.

The writer finds one word representing spatial deixis, it is ‘room’. Spatial deixis in the lyrics is to describe the place where the speaker threw her phone across the speaker. Then the writer also finds two words representing temporal deixis, they are ‘last night’ and ‘this morning’. Temporal deixis based on
The definition is indicating the timing of event relative to the time of speaking. The two temporal deixis above ‘last night’ used to refer the time period of the speaker and the hearer almost end their relation, and ‘this morning’ refers to the morning when the speaker said they should talk about their relation.

To know how the uses of deixis affect the meaning of the whole lyrics, the writer try to omit the deictic expression in the lyrics in the following.

“Pretty sure almost broke up”

“Threw phone across”

“Expecting some dramatic turn away but stayed”

“Said should talk about it”

In those lyrics the writer tries to omit deictic expressions in each lyric. It can be seen that if the song lyrics not use deixis it will affect the meaning of the whole lyrics. With use the deictic expression the meaning of song lyrics will be clear, but without deictic expression the song listener will be difficult to understand the meaning of the whole lyrics. From this lyrics ‘I’m pretty sure we almost broke up last night’ it will understood that the speaker is very sure that between she and her boyfriend almost break their relation in last night, but from this lyric ‘Pretty sure almost broke up’ the song listener don’t know the speaker is who sure that the relation almost broken, where and when the situation happen.

9. The Lucky One

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This song tells about a famous artist and how to be a lucky person. By reading the lyrics, it can be seen that the song writer tries to tell the song listener how to be a lucky person. The song writer feels too difficult to be a lucky person because to be the one lucky person is not always nice. It also can be seen in the lyrics ‘And your secrets end up splashed on the news front page’. The song writer tells the song listener when be an artist all of their secrets will be public consumption.

From the tabulated data above, the writer finds there are some deixis are used by the song writer. Those are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. Person deixis are used by the song writer in this song is singular first person ‘I’ and ‘me’, second person ‘you’, and plural third person ‘they’. It can be seen in:

“I showed up here”

“And they still tell the legend of how you disappeared”

“Let me tell you now you’re the lucky one”

From the lyrics above, it can be seem that singular first person ‘I’ refers to the speaker that is the song writer herself who tries to tell to the song listener how to be a lucky person. ‘You’ is second person as the object of ‘I’. Deictic expression ‘you’ (your) here is refers to someone who as the lucky one person. ‘They’ is plural third person refers to persons which are neither speakers; ‘they’ are fans from that lucky one person. Deictic expression ‘me’ is object pronoun from ‘I’ who want to tell the hearer that ‘you’ is the lucky one.
The writer finds five words representing spatial deixis, they are ‘school’, ‘news front page’, and ‘here’. Take a look at some of lyrics below:

“You had it figured out since you were in school”

“You secrets end up splashed on the news front page”

“I showed up here”

Spatial deixis is indicates the location of spaces. In those song lyrics it can be seen ‘school’ is to describe the place where ‘you’ had figured out. The deictic expression ‘news front page’ in the lyrics above refers to the place where all of the secrets famous people will splashed there, and word ‘here’ locative adverb refer to place where the speaker began to showed up.

In the lyrics, the writer also finds temporal deixis expressed in the three following lyrics:

“You had it figured out since you were in school”

“I understand it now”

“It was a few years later, I showed up here”

Temporal deixis based on the definition is concerned with the timing of event relative to the time of speaking. The three temporal deixis above are adverbs of time. It can be seen ‘since’ is used to refer to the time period of the ‘you’ who had figured were in school. ‘Now’ refers to the time when ‘I’ the speaker understand how feel as the lucky one person and be a famous. ‘Few years later’ is used to refer to the past time when the song writer ‘I’ showed up.

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For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression person deixis in the lyrics below.

“Had it figured out”

“Showed up”

“And still tell the legend of how disappeared”

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that without use deictic expression it will be affect the meaning of the whole lyrics. The use of deixis will make the song listener easy to understand the meaning of the whole lyrics.

**10. Everything Has Changed**

From the title *Everything Has Changed* can be inferred that the song tells about the relationship which has end and everything has change between two people. By reading the lyrics, it can be seen the lyrics describe sad feeling because everything has changed. The writer feels sad because her relationship has end and everything between the song writer and the addressee has changed.

In the lyrics the song writer uses three kinds of deixis, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. From the tabulated data above, it can be seen that the song writer uses singular first person deixis ’I’ and ‘me and then second person ‘you’. It can be seen in:

“I just want to know you better”

“Tell me why I’m feeling like I’ve missed you”
In those lyrics it can be seen singular first person ‘I’ used to refer to the speaker it is the song writer herself who want to know ‘you’ is second person refer to the hearer. Deictic expression ‘me’ is pronoun from ‘I’. To know how the use of deixis affects the meaning of the whole lyrics, it can be seen in the following lyrics.

“Just want to know better”

“Tell why feeling like missed”

From the lyrics above, it can be seen there are no deictic expression that used by the song writer. It will make the song listener confusion to decide who the speaker is. The song listener will be difficult to understand the meaning of those lyrics, to know what the mean from lyrics above, knowing who want to know better and who that felling likes miss.

In the lyrics, the writer also finds spatial and temporal deixis expressed in the following.

“All I knew this morning when I woke”

“And all I’ve seen since 18 hours ago is green eyes and freckles”

“I just want to know you better now”

“All I know since yesterday is everything has changed”

“I’ve missed you all this time and meet me there tonight”

Time and place deixis make people easily conclude that the speaker and the hearer are separated in two really different time and place. From song lyrics above it can be seen there is spatial deictic expression used by the song writer is
‘there’. Temporal deictic expression are used by the song writer they are ‘morning’, ‘now’, ‘since 18 hours ago’, ‘yesterday’, ‘time’, and ‘tonight’.

Spatial deixis that used by the song writer ‘there’ is as locative adverb to show the location where the song writer want to meet with the man. From song lyrics above, it can be seen that temporal deictic expression ‘morning’ refers to the time when the song writer wake up, ‘now’ is used to refers to the time period of the song writer want to know about the man, and ‘since 18 hours ago’ refers to the past time to explain the condition between the speaker and the hearer, ‘tonight’ refers to the night when the song writer meet with the man, ‘yesterday’ used by the song writer shows the past time refers to time that everything has changed.

For knowing how the use of deixis affecting the meaning of the whole lyrics it can be seen if the writer omitted the deictic expression in the lyrics.

“All knew when woke”

“And all have seen is green eyes and freckles”

“Just want to know better”

“All know is everything has changed”

“Have missed all and meet”

In song lyrics above, it can be seen if there is no deictic expression in the lyrics it will be cause the different meaning of all song lyrics. The use of temporal and spatial deixis make people easily conclude the situation that happens in that song. If the song writer not uses deixis in the song, it will make misconception for the song listener. Without use deixis in the song, so the song listener will be no
understood what the song lyrics tell about, who the speaker is, where the place is, and when the time is.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writer has made final conclusion to explain about deixis. There are three types of deixis found in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift’s ‘Red’ Album they are Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis.

Person deixis is function to find out the participant role in the song. Therefore by using the person deixis it will make the song listener understand the message easier. Based on data analysis and discussion, the writer conclude that there are three types of person deixis that used by the song writer in song lyrics of Taylor Swift’s ‘Red’ Album, namely first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. Person deixis are most used by the song writer is singular first person ‘I’, because all of these song lyrics tell about life story the song writer itself. Spatial deixis is indicating the location between the speaker and the listener, including the locative adverb here and there and demonstrative adjective this and that. Temporal deixis is used to point to a time of event relative to the time of speaking, including the adverbs like now, yesterday, tonight, future.

Therefore, the writer conclude that the deixis is useful to describe the function of personal, pronoun, time, demonstrative, lexical feature which is connecting the utterance with relation of space and time. In answering the research question, the writer concludes that the deixis meaning can be analyzed semantically to know how the substantively meaning and how the affects of the
use deixis for the whole lyrics. Song lyrics analysis is multi interpretative depending on the hearer, or the singer of the song lyrics, the context of the song doesn’t refer to one specific setting, and participant. Hence, the deixis found in the lyrics vary too without specific on particular people or event.

2. Suggestions

After conducting this research, the writer would like to give some suggestions especially for English learner. Deixis is important to learn in order to know the purpose of utterance. By learning deixis like person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis it can help the readers or listeners to understand what the speaker means in the utterance.

For other researchers who want to analyze the deixis that are available in song lyrics, the first thing they have to do is to listen and read the song lyrics are carefully to understand the meaning of the lyrics because different people have different interpretation about meaning of the songs. Based on the conclusion above, the writer suggest the reader to pay attention on the references of the deixis used in the song lyrics, whether the song uses first person deixis that could be refer to anyone or third person deixis that refer to specific participant.

The writer hopes that the next research especially dealing with deixis can give more understanding about deixis in order to help students to get more understanding about the person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis, and the function of deixis in the sentence or utterance. The writer also hopes to the next researcher to use the other part such as analyzing in formal report or interview, speech text, conference, and the like.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

A. Biography of Taylor Swift

Taylor Swift was born on December 13th 1989. She is a pop singer from America. Taylor Swift was born in the borough of Wyomissing, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Scott Swift and Andrea. She has a younger brother, Austin.

Taylor Swift is a song writer, guitarist, and actress in America. Tim McGraw is her first album. This album released in mid 2006 and reached number 6 on Billboard's Hot Country Songs chart during the week of January 27, 2007. After that album success in music industry, Taylor Swift releases a new album that is Red which release in 2012. This album consists of 10 single songs. Those songs are State Of Grace, Red, Treacherous, I Knew You Were Trouble, All Too Well, 22, We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together, Stay Stay Stay, The Lucky One, and Everything Has Changed. All of those lyrics in this album, created by Taylor Swift own. She always tells about her feeling in a lyric then become a song. This album hit the 1 million first-week sales figure. Red has topped the Billboard 200 Albums Chart for seven weeks. With more than 1.2 million copies sold in the U.S. in its first week, RED scored the highest first-week sales debut of any album in over a decade, had the 8th largest first-week debut in chart history, and marked the 2nd biggest week ever for a female artist. Taylor’s lead single from RED, “We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together” set a new record for the biggest digital sales week ever for a song by a woman, and for the second-largest sales week overall.49

B. Song Lyrics

1. “State Of Grace”

I'm walking fast through the traffic lights
Busy streets and busy lives
And all we know is touch and go
We are alone with our changing minds
We fall in love 'til it hurts or bleeds or fades in time
And I never saw you coming
And I'll never be the same
You come around and the armor falls
Pierce the room like a cannon ball

Now all we know is don't let go
We are in love just you and me
Up in your room and our slates are clean
Just twin fire signs, four blue eyes
So you were never a saint and
I loved in all shades of wrong
We learn to live with the pain
Mosaic broken hearts
But this love is brave and wild
And I never saw you coming
And I'll never be the same
This is a state of grace
This is the worthwhile fight
Love is a ruthless game
Unless you play it good and right
These are the hands of faith
You're my Achilles heel
This is the golden age of something good and right and real
And I never saw you coming
And I never saw you coming
And I never saw you coming
And I never saw you coming
And I'll never be the same
And I'll never be the same
And I'll never be the same
This is a state of grace
This is the worthwhile fight
Love is a ruthless game
Unless you play it good and right

2. “Red”
Loving him is like driving a new Macerate down a dead end street
Faster than the wind
Passionate as sin, ended so suddenly
Loving him is like trying to change your mind
Once you’re already flying through the free fall
Like the colors in autumn
So bright just before they lose it all
Losing him was blue like I’ve never known
Missing him was dark grey all alone
Forgetting him was like trying to know somebody you’ve never met
But loving him was red
Loving him was red
Touching him is like realizing all you ever wanted was right there in front of you
Memorizing him was as easy as knowing all the words to your old favorite song
Fighting with him was like trying to solve a crossword and realizing there’s no right answer
Regretting him was like wishing you never found out that love could be that strong
Losing him was blue like I’d never known
Missing him was dark grey all alone
Forgetting him was like trying to know somebody you’ve never met
But loving him was red
Oh red burning red
Remembering him comes in flashbacks and echoes
Tell myself it’s time now, gotta let go
But moving on from him is impossible
When I still see it all in my head
Burning red!
Loving him was red!
Oh, losing him was blue like I’d never known
Missing him was dark grey all alone
Forgetting him was like trying to know somebody you’ve never met
Cause loving him was red yeah yeah red
We're burning red
And that's why he's spinning round in my head
Comes back to me burning red
Cause love was like driving a new Maserati down a dead end street

3. “Treacherous”
Put your lips close to mine
As long as they don't touch
Out of focus, eye to eye
Till the gravity's too much
And ill do anything you say
If you say it with your hands
And I'd be smart to walk away
But you're quick sand
This slope is Treacherous
This path is reckless
This slope is Treacherous
And I like it
I can't decide if it's a choice
Getting swept away
I hear the sound of my own voice
Asking you to stay
And all we are is skin and bone trained to get along
Forever going with the flow but you're friction
This slope is Treacherous
This path is reckless
This slope is Treacherous
I I I like it
Two headlights shine through the sleepless night
And I will get you get you alone
Your name has echoed through my mind
And I just think you should think you should know
That nothing safe is worth the drive
And I will follow you follow you home, follow you follow you home
This hope is Treacherous
This day dream is dangerous
This hope is Treacherous

4. “I Know You Were Trouble”
   Once upon time
   A few mistakes ago
   I was in your sights
   You got me alone
   You found me
   I guess you didn't care
   And I guess I liked that
   And when I fell hard
   You took a step back
   Without me, without me, without me
   And he's long gone
   When he's next to me
   And I realize the blame is on me
   Cause I knew you were trouble when you walked in
   So shame on me now
   Flew me to places I'd never been
   Till you put me down oh
   I knew you were trouble when you walked in
So shame on me now
Flew me to places I'd never been
Now I'm lying on the cold hard ground
No apologies
He'll never see you cry
Pretend he doesn't know
That he's the reason why
You're drowning, you're drowning, you're drowning
Now I heard you moved on
From whispers on the street
A new notch in your belt
Is all I'll ever be
And now I see, now I see, now I see
He was long gone
When he met me
And I realize the joke is on me
When your saddest fear comes creeping in
That you never loved me or her or anyone or anything

5. “All Too Well”
I walked through the door with you
The air was cold but something 'bout it felt like home somehow and I
Left my scarf there at your sister's house
And you still got it in your drawer even now
Oh, your sweet disposition
And my wide-eyed gaze
We're singing in a car getting lost Upstate
The autumn leaves falling down like pieces into place
And I can picture it after all these days
And I know it's long gone, and that magic's not here no more
And it might be okay, but I'm not fine at all
Cause here we are again on that little town street
You almost ran the red cause you were looking over at me
Wind in my hair, I was there, I remember it all too well
Photo album on the counter
Your cheeks were turning red
You used to be a little kid with glasses in a twin-sized bed
And your mother's telling stories 'bout you on the t-ball team
You tell me about your past thinking your future was me
And I know it's long gone, and there was nothing else I could do
And I forget about you long enough to forget why I needed to
Cause here we are again in the middle of the night
We're dancing round the kitchen in the refrigerator light
Down the stairs, I was there, I remember it all too well
Yeah
And maybe we got lost in translation
Maybe I asked for too much
But maybe this thing was a masterpiece
'til you tore it all up
Running scared, I was there, I remember it all too well
Hey you called me up again just to break me like a promise
So casually cruel in the name of being honest
I'm a crumbled up piece of paper lying here
Cause I remember it all all all too well
Time won't fly it's like I'm paralyzed by it
I'd like to be my old self again
But I'm still trying to find it
After plaid shirt days and nights when you made me your own
Now you mail back my things and I walk home alone
But you keep my old scarf from that very first week
Cause it reminds you of innocence and it smells like me
You can't get rid of it, cause you remember it all too well Yeah
Cause there we are again when I loved you so
Back before you lost the one real thing you've ever known
It was rare, I was there, I remember it all too well
Wind in my hair, you were there, you remember it all
Down the stairs, you were there, you remember it all
It was rare, I was there, I remember it all too well

6. “22”

It feels like a perfect night to dress up like hipsters
And make fun of our exes
It feels like a perfect night for breakfast at midnight
To fall in love with strangers
We're happy, free, confused, and lonely at the same time
It's miserable and magical.
Tonight's the night when we forget about the deadlines
It's time
I don't know about you
But I'm feeling 22
Everything will be alright
If you keep me next to you
You don't know about me
But I'll bet you want to
Everything will be alright
If we just keep dancing like we're
It seems like one of those nights,
This place is too crowded.
Too many cool kids
It seems like one of those nights,
We ditch the whole scene and end up dreaming
Instead of sleeping.
It feels like one of those nights,
We ditch the whole scene.
It feels like one of those nights,
We won't be sleeping.
It feels like one of those nights,
You look like bad news.
I gotta have you,

7. “We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together”
I remember when we broke up the first time
Saying this is it, I've had enough, 'cause like
We hadn't seen each other in a month
When you, said you, needed space, what?
Then you come around again and say
Baby, I miss you and I swear I'm gonna change
Trust me, remember how that lasted for a day
I say, I hate you, we break up, you call me, I love you
Oooh we called it off again last night
But Oooh, this time I'm telling you, I'm telling you
We are never ever ever getting back together
We are never ever ever getting back together
You go talk to your friends talk
To my friends talk to me
But we are never ever ever getting back together
Like ever...
I'm really gonna miss you picking fights
And me, falling for it, screaming that I'm right
And you, would hide away and find your piece of mind with some indie
record that's much cooler than mine
I used to think, that we, were forever ever ever
And I used to say never say never
Huh, he calls me up and he's like, I still love you
And I'm like, I'm just, I mean this is exhausting, you know
We are never getting back together, like ever
We are never ever ever getting back together

8. “Stay Stay Stay”
I'm pretty sure we almost broke up last night
I threw my phone across the room at you
I was expecting some dramatic turn away but you stayed
This morning I said we should talk about it
Cause I read you should never leave a fight unresolved
That's when you came in wearing a football helmet
And said okay let's talk
And I said...
Stay stay stay I've been loving you for quite some time time time
You think that it's funny when I'm mad mad mad
But I think that it's best if we both stay
Before you I only dated self indulgent takers who took all of their problems
out on me
But you carry my groceries and now I'm always laughing
And I love you because you have given me no choice but to
You took the time to memorize me my fears my hopes and dreams
I just like hanging out with you all the time
All those times that you didn't leave it's been occuring to me I would like to
hang out with you for my whole life
Stay and I'll be loving you for quite some time
No one else is gonna love me when I get mad mad mad
So I think that it's best if we both stay stay stay stay
Stay stay stay I've been loving you for quite some time time time
You think that it's funny when I'm mad mad mad
But I think that it's best if we both stay stay stay stay
Stay stay stay I've been loving you for quite some time time time
You think that it's funny when I'm mad mad mad
But I think that it's best if we both stay
9. “The Lucky One”

New to town with a made up name in the angel city,
Chasing fortune and fame.
And the camera flashes make it look like a dream.
You had it figured out since you were in school.
Everybody loves pretty, everybody loves cool.
So overnight you look like a sixties’ queen.
Another name goes up in lights, like diamonds in the sky.
And they’ll tell you now, you’re the lucky one.
Yeah, they’ll tell you now, you’re the lucky one.
But can you tell me now, you’re the lucky one.
Now it’s big black cars, and Riviera views,
And your lover in the foyer doesn’t even know you.
And your secrets end up splashed on the news front page.
And they tell you that you’re lucky.
But you’re so confused,
Cause you don’t feel pretty, you just feel used.
And all the young things line up to take your place.
Another name goes up in lights. You wonder if you’ll make it out alive.
And they’ll tell you now, you’re the lucky one.
Yeah, they’ll tell you now, you’re the lucky one.
Can you tell me now, you’re the lucky one, oh, oh, oh.
It was a few years later, I showed up here.
And they still tell the legend of how you disappeared,
How you took the money and your dignity, and got the hell out.
They say you bought a bunch of land somewhere,
Chose the Rose Garden over Madison Square,
And it took some time, but I understand it now.
Cause now my name is up in lights, but I think you got it right,
Let me tell you now, you’re the lucky one.

10. “Everything Has Changed”

All I knew this morning when I woke
Is I know something now, know something now I didn't before
And all I've seen since 18 hours ago is green eyes and freckles and your smile
in the back of my mind making me feel like
I just want to know you better know you better know you better now
Cause all I know is we said hello
And your eyes look like coming home
All I know is a simple name, everything has changed
All I know is you held the door
You'll be mine and I'll be yours
All I know since yesterday is everything has changed
And all my walls stood tall painted blue
But I'll take them down, take them down and open up the door for you
And all I feel in my stomach is butterflies the beautiful kind
Making up for lost time, taking flight, making me feel like
Cause all I know is we said hello
And your eyes look like coming home
All I know is a simple name, everything has changed
All I know is you held the door
You'll be mine and I'll be yours
All I know since yesterday is everything has changed
Come back and tell me why
I'm feeling like I've missed you all this time
And meet me there tonight
And let me know that it's not all in my mind
I just want to know you better know you better know you better now
I just want to know you know you know you
All I know is we said hello
So dust off your highest hopes
All I know is pouring rain
And everything has changed
All I know is a new found grace
All my days, I'll know your face
All I know since yesterday is everything has changed