A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS USED IN THE SONG LYRIC OF "IN THE LONELY HOUR" BY SAM SMITH

Thesis

Submitted in Faculty of Cultural Sciences,Hasanuddin University

In Partial fulfillment of the requirements

To Obtain the Bachelor of Literature in English Department

BY:

MUHAMMAD FARHAN MARHANUDDIN

F041181502

ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2022

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS USED IN THE SONG LYRIC OF "IN THE

LONELY HOUR" BY SAM SMITH
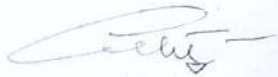
BY

MUHAMMAD FARHAN MARHANUDDIN

Student ID Number : F041181502

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on February 10th, 2022 and is

declared to have fulfilled the requirements.
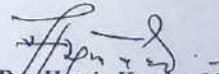
Approved By

Board of Supervisors

Chairperson

Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl.TESOL.
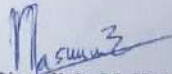NIP.196012311986011071

Secretary

Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum
NIP.196110281987031003

Dean Faculty of Cultural Sciences

Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.
NIP.196471619991031010

Head of English Department

Dra. Nasmilah, M. Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 196311031988112001

ii

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

<u>AGREEMENT</u>

On Thursday, February 10th 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Muhammad Farhan Marhanuddin (F041181502) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis Used in The Song Lyric of "In The Lonely Hour"by Sam Smith* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 10th February 2022

Board of Thesis Examination

1. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL	Chairperson	(.................)
2. Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum	Secretary	(.................)
3. Dr. Sukmawaty, M. Hum	Examiner I	(.................)
4. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.	Examiner II	(.................)
5. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL	Supervisor I	(.................)
6. Drs. Husain Hasyim M. Hum	Supervisor II	(.................)

iii

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
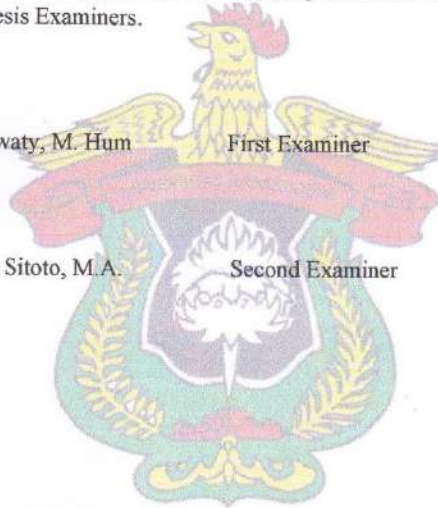
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

<u>DECLARATION</u>

The Thesis by Muhammad Farhan Marhanuddin (F041181502) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis Used in The Song Lyric of "In The Lonely Hour" by Sam Smith* has been revised as during the examination on 10th February 2022 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

1. Dr. Sukmawaty, M. Hum   First Examiner   (................)

2. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.   Second Examiner   (................)

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL SCIENCE
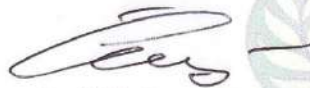**HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR**

APPROVAL FORM

With reference in the letter of the Dean Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1671/UN4.9.1/KEP/2021 regarding supervision. We would like to confirm that the thesis draft is approved to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Science.

Makassar, 4th December 2021

Approved by

First Supervisor

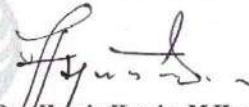Second Supervisor

Dr. Abidin Pammu M.A
NIP.1960112311986011071

Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum
NIP.196110281987031003

Approved for the Execution of Thesis Examination by
The Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Department

Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP.196311031988112002

v

SURAT PERNYATAAN
(STATEMENT LETTER)

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama   : Muhammad Farhan Marhanuddin

NIM   : F041181502

Judul Skripsi   : A Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis Used in The Song Lyric of "In The Lonely Hour" By Sam Smith

Fakultas/Jurusan : Ilmu Budaya/Sastra Inggris

       Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, 10 Februari 2022

Yang Menyatakan,

Muhammad Farhan Marhanuddin

ABSTRAK

Marhanuddin, Farhan. 2021. *A Pragmatic Study On Deixis Found In The Song Lyrics In The Lonely Hour By Sam Smith.* Pembimbing: Abidin Pammu dan Husein Hasyim

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis deiksis dan menafsirkan makna acuan dari deiksis yang ditemukan dalam album ciptaan penyanyi Inggris Sam Smith berjudul "In The Lonely Hour".

Peneliti memilih album "In The Lonely Hour" sebagai objek penelitian karena popularitas album tersebut dan juga karena banyak ditemukan kata-kata deiktik dalam lagu yang memiliki makna referensi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang digunakan adalah 10 lagu dari album In The Lonely Hour milik Sam Smith, yang kemudian diklasifikasikan menjadi tiga jenis deiksis yaitu Deiksis Person, Deiksis Spasial, dan Deiksis Temporal berdasarkan teori Alan Cruse (2000).

Penulis menemukan bahwa ketiga jenis deiksis tersebut terdapat dalam album dan setelah menganalisis makna rujukannya, sebagian besar deiksis terutama kata deiksis persona merujuk seseorang di luar wacana terutama penyanyi dan kekasihnya karena album ini dibuat oleh penyanyi untuk menceritakan kisah cintanya kepada banyak audiens dan merujuk seseorang yang dia cintai selama bertahun-tahun namun pada banyak kesempatan dia tertolak.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Daiksis, lagu, Lirik, Sam Smith., Album In The Lonely Hour.

ABSTRACT

Marhanuddin, Farhan. 2021. *A Pragmatic Study On Deixis Found In The Song Lyrics In The Lonely Hour By Sam Smith.* Supervised by Abidin Pammu and Husein Hasyim

The purpose of this study is to analyze the types of deixis and interpret the reference meaning of deixis which are found in the album created by english singer Sam Smith titled "In The Lonely Hour".

The researcher chose the album "In The Lonely Hour" as the object of the study because of the popularity of the album and also because there are many deictic words found in the song that have reference meanings. This study uses a qualitative description method. The data used are 10 songs from Sam Smith's In The Lonely Hour album, which are then classified into three types of deixis consisted of Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis based on Alan Cruse (2000) theory.

The writer found that the three type of deixis are existed in the album and after analyzing its reference meaning, most of the deixis especially the person deixis words refer someone outside the discourse mainly the singer and his lover because this album is created by the singer to tell his love stories to many audiences and reffering someone that he loved for many years yet mostly he does not got reciprocated.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Deixis, Song, Lyric, Sam Smith., In The Lonely Hour Album.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER IV: Findings and Discussions

Chapter V: Conclusions and Suggestions

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a symbolic tool or system designed to communicate and interact with each other. (Lyons, 2002). Furthermore, in order to tell and interpret their mind concept either orally or written people use languange which is why languange is so meaningful when it is said as it is used to carry particular means.

According to Yoder in Moekijat (1993:1), "communication is the interchange of information, ideas, attitudes, thought and opinions". The usage of languange by human is not limited for communication purely but also usually involved in other fields such as arts. And one of its lucrative and interesting field is Music which becomes this research main research area. As with language and communication usage in a Lyric accompanied by music which creates song, people become easier to show their feeling and emotion. Lyrics can be called as part the discourse.

In general, song listeners have different interpretations to understand the meaning of a song, so the lyrics of a song tend to encode the meaning of different texts. According to Raj & Muniapan (2012 : 2) Music is a melody which has been added some vocal parts is called song and it contains complex part, a song is a composition consisting of a vocal part (lyrics) usually performed (singing) with an instrument.. Lyric of a music which is sung has the ability to generate people's emotional thoughts to another world of their mind through lyrics. The lyricist takes the audience to a world created by his imagination and tries to make the audience think and react (Raj & Muniapan, 2012).

Nowadays, People's intention for listening to music is not only because a hobby but moreover for a live companion especially the youth generations in the present days. You can see that music are not only being played on a concert but also in a car, exercise event, and even today our tiny one-handed phone which is the strong proof of why music has become our live companion. this opinion is supported by Hanser and Mark (2013) The opinion that most people, especially teens, prefer to express their feelings by writing and listening to music, as music can be related to the emotions and experiences of the listener.

The writer asked himself why? and turns out that because music can evoke different emotions to the audience (Raj & Muniapan, 2012), especially in making music with his / her creativity created by singing. Therefore, listening to music is expected to bring joy and mood changes to people, and music is expected to bring joy to those who listen to music, which is an arrangement of sounds produced by musical instruments, songs, computers, or combinations thereof. Will be done. which is why music has give different vibes related to its situation where and when it is played such as horror movies music would be different with the fantasy movies music especially when the high-tension scene is being played.

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. Furthermore, numerous lyrics accompanied by music in a song also give a particular means depends on what song is being sung which is why when people listen to song lyric simultaneously they would try to understand the meaning of lyric and the person who sing it which acts as a speaker and they are trying to uncover what the "speaker" means .

Language users may misinterpret the meaning. This understanding involves statements or references to sentences. In order to understand the reference to the utterance, the reader or listener needs to be able to identify the context of the utterance.

Not all words in a sentence can be interpreted if you do not know the physical context of the speaker, such as you, me, her, him, and other pronouns today or tomorrow. Not all English sentences can be understood without knowing who is speaking and who the reference is, and misunderstandings of meaning and intent between the speaker and the listener may be unavoidable. In order to understand the intended meaning of the speaker, the listener must be able to recognize the meaning of the utterance or sentence. Today, Deixis analysis is at the top of the list when it comes to revealing it.

Deixis use is easy to find in English music. For example, the writer recognizes that some lyrics in Sam Smith's songs contain deixis in the title lyrics "In the Lonely Hour" below:

(1) "*I* need someone, that *I* will look to"

(2) "In the lonely hour, *I* need *you*"

(3) "There is nothing *I* can do"

(4) "*I* am helpless without *you*"

There were some example of person deixis used in those lyrics with italic and bold writing like "I and You". This is just a small example, and it is the writer's assumption that Sam Smith's album still has many kinds of deixis words, which, when analyzed, contain many reference meanings. However, in practice, it can be difficult for listeners to pinpoint the exact meaning of the deixis used in these English songs.

In fact, there were many lyrics that could be analyzed, but for some reason the writer wanted to analyze the deixis of Sam Smith in the Lonely Hour's lyrics. In the lonely hour album has many award-winning streak including being nominated 8 times by the british phonographic industry in 2017 which was one of it best outcomes.

Moreover, many people like the songs on the album In The Lonely Hour, as evidenced by the sale of many albums. According to official chart data, the album "In the Lonely Hour" was the UK's best-selling entertainment product in 2014. The writer states that the lyrics of the album "In the Lonely Hour" had many deixis. And that's why the writer chose this album for analysis.

Finally, it can be concluded that the writer's intention of uncovering and analyzing deixis in song lyrics specifically "In the Lonely Hour" album by Sam Smith is because it would be much interesting to analyze music which had become one of our unstopable activities as stated on the previous paragraphs which had evoked many peoples' feelings beforehand including himself. Also, although there were many utterances that could be analyzed, many people did not understand the specific meaning of the lyrics, so many people listened to them, so the lyricist looked up the lyrics. This study helps everyone understand the meaning of the text revealed by deixis and reference sentiment analysis.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The Statement of Problems in this research was to use Alan Cruse (2000) pragmatic-based methods to find three types of deixis which are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The writer realized that when he listened these songs his hypothesis is that these songs are love-related stories which are venerated in ten songs, but if the writer called these songs venerated love stories without theoretical evidences then it will be just a subjective opinion. Thus, the writer wants to conduct a research which will help him and the other people to understand the references behind these songs by uncovering its three types of deixis and their references meaning.

1.3 Scope of problem

In order to get a focused explanation, the writer would give the limitation on his research. This study, the writer only focused on the three kinds of deixis that found in Sam Smith's "In The Lonely Hour" album using Alan Cruse (2000) pragmatics approach and their reference meaning. Here, the writer would examine 10 songs in this album.

1.4 Research Questions

These passage of questions acted as the main questions which would be the writer's quests in order to compete his research

1. What kind of deixis that were found in Sam Smith In The Lonely Hour album?
2. What were the the reference meanings of deixis used in the song lyrics of Sam Smith In The Lonely Hour album?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

There were three objectives of the study which served as main guidelines in this research, and the following objectives were the main guidelines that the writer must uncover.

1. To find what kind of deixis that were found in Sam Smith's In the Lonely Hour album

2. To uncover the reference meaning of the deixis which were being used in the song lyrics of Sam Smith's In The Lonely Hour album.

1.6 The Significances of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study will give abundant benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefit. They are as follows.

1. Theoretical Benefit

   a. For Student

The writer hopes that his research can enrich the students' knowledge about deixis particularly according to Alan Cruse (2000) theory.

   b. For Teacher

The writer hopes that the final result of his research can become a useful guidances for the teacher to select the good materials which is used in learning process.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Publisher

Within this research, the writer can contribute his knowledge about deixis within Alan Cruse (2000) theory.

b.Other writer

This research hopefully will be useful for the other students who are interested in researching using the same theory.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Studies

There were many writer who conducted deixis analysis in a song or the entire album to uncover the kind of deixis and and its reference meaning, And the writer had found three notable researches.

1. The research conducted by Ali (2012) titled "*A person deixis analysis of song lyric in Maher Zain"s album*". This research dealt with pragmatics field. It analyzed personal deixis in discourse of Maher Zain"s album based on Goerge Yule theory (1996). The objectives of this research were to identify the kinds and reference of person deixis in song lyrics of Maher Zain"s album.

2. The research conducted by Wati (2014) titled "a deixis analysis of song lyric in Taylor Swift's "*RED*" Album". The writer wanted to analyze and discovered more kinds of deixis in song lyrics in Taylor Swift's "*RED*" Album by using Jhon I. Saeed theory. The objectives of this research were to find out the kinds of deixis, to know the meanings and to know why deixis was used in the song lyrics.

3. The research about analysis deixis conducted by Lestari (2015) titled "The Study of Deixis in song lyrics of Bruno Mars "*Doo Wops and Hooligans*" 2010 Album. This research used qualitative approach. She classified the deixis based on the five types of deixis that used theory of Levinson and also describe the reference meaning of deixis that were found in song lyrics of Bruno Mars *"Doo Wops and Hooligans"* 2010 Album.

Based on three previous studies, The Writer concluded that there was a great deal of emphasis on analyzing Deixis' style and interpretation in the lyrics. The writer analyzes the types of deixis contained in the lyrics of the song and their references in the various themes and theories used in the lyrics of Sam Smith's album "In the Lonely Hour" (2014). I wanted to, so Alan Cruse Theory (2000).

2.2 Definition of Pragmatics

The definition of pragmatics varies from person to person because linguists have sought understanding. In line with Cruse (2006), pragmatics deals with aspects of context-dependent meaning. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics about communicating meaning in context and about meaning (Kreidler, 1998).

In addition, Griffith (2006) argues that pragmatics involves the use of tools for meaningful communication . Additionally, pragmatics examines the use of language in contexts that include the dependence of multiple interpretations of language . So it is not about what words or phrases mean, but about analyzing what people mean with their words (Lycan, 1995: 588).

Pointed out that pragmatics is the study of meaning, that is, exchanges made by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. In short he said that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the speaker or the meaning of the speaker so according to him people must recognize the meaning of the words in the statement when they are communicating with the others, as well as the meaning expressed by the speaker or the writer's statement to be able to communicate in a clear way (Yule, 1996: 3).

In addition, Yule (1996: 3) divides pragmatics into four definitions. The first definition shows that pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning . This means that what

people say means more than words and phrases in a sentence. Secondly, pragmatics examines the contextual meaning of . It's about what the speaker wants to say, how to follow it, who, when, and where. It is an important part of this study to include an interpretation of what people mean in a given context and how the context affects what is being said . Third, pragmatics is the study of how to get more communication than stated. In this study, we looked at how a large amount of unreferenced content became known as part of communication content. Show how the audience can infer what was said to explain the speaker's intent. The final definition, the pragmatic definition, is the study of the representation of relative distances. The problem is deciding how much the speaker speaks based on how close or far the listener is.

After considering the full understanding of the expert, the writer states that pragmatics is a context-dependent study of meaning that can implement a person's intended meaning, including goals and future actions.

In addition, Levinson (1985, p. 27) states: Pragmatics is a subdivision of linguistics that evolved from various linguistic, philosophical, and sociological traditions, studying the relationship between natural language expressions and their use in specific situations.

2.3 Definition of Deixis

Many linguists have different definitions and interpretations of deixis. First Yule (1996: 9) points out that indices come from Greek. It means "point it at the tongue". Second, Saeed (2003: 182) borrows the word 'deixis' from the Classical Greek word 'deiknymi' and roughly translates it as 'showing or prominent', people say.

Beside that, Levinson (1983: 54) defines deixis as point or points out that the interpretation of a sentence depends on analyzing the context of the sentence. and the final Grundy (2000:22) instruction is a reference to the instruction's origin.

Levinson (2004) states that Dexis is the study of implied expressions or indices in languages like you, now, today. The proof for the following explanation is that this expression as a special grammatical property is created in familiar categories such as person, verb tense, place, etc. Therefore, verbal expression is a means of reference for people to understand the context of speech (Cummings, 2005: 22).).

In addition, it extracts some elements of the meaning in the context or condition of the statement in which that was used (Hurford et. Al, 2007: 66).

Each language has deictic words ,which "point" to "things" in the physical and social context of the speaker and the receiver . The reference object can only be determined by understanding the context in which they are used. Examples of deictic words in English include (1) the pronoun I, You, She, Him, It, Them, and Us. Which point to participants in any speech act. (2) The expression of location here, this / these, that / those and there. Three of them represents the space of the speaker. (3) The expression of time now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month, etc., is related to the time used by (Kreidler, 1998: 144).

Alternatively, the words deixis or deictic expressions can be used to refer to the so-called deixis person (me, you), the place called spatial deixis (here, there), or the so-called deixis time (now, then) (Christmas, 1996) . Even so, Levinson (1983) proposed that the deixis of people, the deixis of place and the deixis of time belong to the traditional

category . He extended them to a series of types of deixis called discourse and social deixis. Then, Cruise (2000) divides them into 5 main categories while Cummings (2005) divides indicator types into 4 areas, in which social indicators include types of human indicators.

However, in order to distinguish the types of indications, they are grammatically divided into two parts: the proximal term and the distant term . Proximal terms near are often interpreted based on the speaker's location or "near the speaker," such as this, this, and now. While distal terms can simply mean "far from the speaker", here and there as examples (Yule, 1996:9).

Deixis includes indicating or expressing through linguistic words people, times, and places. For example :

[I] I'll put this here.

Everyone understands that the speaker (I) is telling the listener to put something (this) in this place (this). Listeners know the context of the speech (Yule, 1998:9).

Finally, the writer points out that deixis refers to an expression in which the interpretation of a sentence depends on the context concerning who, when and where the sentence is said in.

2.4 Types of Deixis

In this study, the research only focused on the three deixis clasifications according to Alan Cruse's theory, including:

2.4.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis basically related to the speaker. It is also familiar with pronouns (Kreidler, 1998: 145). This feature is used to tell who is speaking words and sentences. In addition, the speaking event, the speaker (first person), the receiver or person(s) spoken to (the second person) and the non-speaker(s) and the receiver (third person) appointed from the Deixis (Cruse, 2000:319).

Cruse (2006: 127) points out that individual deixis include (me, you, he, mine, you, he, myself, himself) possessing attributes words (mine, you, her) and words (I like, you like, he or she like).

There is an brief example of deixis which is quick to understand.

I can't believe you let me down (Lyric of I am not the only one)

The bold deictic word of the example above (I) was the first person and as the people who uttered the sentence. In a nutshell, the deictic word "I" pointed the speaker in the sentence.

Based on explanation above, It can be concluded that person deixis is an exploration of how to encode a participant's role in the statement in question. Person deixis can be directly reflected in a person's grammatical category. It is most likely that the speaker may need to develop a work structure that is independent of the roles involved. Then it can be sees if these roles are grammatically significant to other languages.

2.4.2 Spatial Deixis

A space deixis is called a position (Kreidler, 1998: 145). Cruse (2006: 166) shows that spatial deixis represents positions in space with respect to the speaker . The most basic spatial direct words are adverbs here and there. You can grind with "Keep near the speaker" and "Do not put it near the speaker".

Another major use of the spatial indicative is to indicate this and that, although it tends to generate abstract meanings. For example, this theory and this theory are literally not have theory in a related space, but it is to put the distance to more abstract approaches and dynamics. This is called the proximal deicitc word, and the distal deictic word (cruse, 2000, 2006: 166)

Yule (1996: 9) believes that the proximal terms are commonly interpreted in terms of the speaker's position or "near the speaker". Nonetheless, the distal term is simply meaning "away from the speaker". It depends on the location of things or people who are thrown from the speaker (Cruse, 2006). However, space deixis is not only associated with a distance or location, but also in a moving or movement, or from a speaker such as a specific location or away. For example in bedrooms, London, etc. (Cruse, 2006: 45)

instead of proximal and deictic word, spatial deixis placed great emphasis on projected term. Based on Yule (1996), the projected term is used to denote the position. This term is projected as a straightforward word in the usual way. However, the decision center is not the speaker, but other participants in the discussion, often the speaker (Crews, 2006:142). An example of expected deixis is "Come here!". The word "to" is understood as moving towards the speaker (Yule, 1996).

Grundy (2000: 28) provides another place for deictic word. Includes *Here* (near end), *There* (far end), *Left, Right, Up, Down, Up, Down, Forward, Backward, Move, Move, Get,* and *Get.*

Example:

Where I was right **there** (Lyric of Lay me down)

"there" refers to the speaker's position in pronouncing the sentence. The word "there" is classified as a distal term because it indicates that someone is far from the speaker.

Finally, the writer concludes that spatial deixis consist of three kinds of deixis based on the location which are proximal,distal,and projected term.

2.4.3 Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis shares the same understanding with time deixis (Levinson, 1983: 73). As Cruse (2006: 179; 2006: 321) points out, the time indicator refers to the time of the event relative to the time of the speech. The feature uses speech points at moments on the timeline.

Therefore, there are three major distributions of the axis of the axis of (i) Statement (II) The statement (III) is after the time of the statement. The most basic temporary children are now as present. Now there is a time species and displays the same capacity for a weapon extension. In other words, it is related to the exact moment: Click the button - click Now!; Or it is possible to accommodate a wide range of time: The solar system is now a relatively stable step (but notification phenomenon) was absent to absent children's

communication with the first person. Then point away from the present, but it means indifferent direction. It is usually context (We were happy then; Ok, I`ll see you then). (Cruse, 1999: 321).

If you understand that the term includes both clocks and calendars, temporal deixis relies heavily on the concept of calendars. For example, today, yesterday, tomorrow, "the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 o'clock midnight which includes the time of utterance", "the period of 24 hours which precedes the one including the time of utterance" and "the period of 24 hours which follows the one including the time of utterance". Note that the meaning of these terms includes both deixis (past, present, or future) and non-deixis (such as "Start of 24 Hours ..."). Deixis was lexicalized only for 24 hours. If you want to refer to other periods in parallel, you should use the terms this, last, next.

These have complexity (and uncertainty) depending on whether the appropriate noun is given for the period. First, let's look at the case where the proper noun is not used. Expressions such as this week, last week, next week, this month, last month, next month, this year, last year, and next year are all interpreted in the calendar. In other words, taking the week as an example, last week was "the period of seven days beginning on Sunday (or Monday) preceding the corresponding period which includes the time of utterance" (a non-calendric interpretation would be "the period of seven days preceding the time of utterance").

Note that Mary's being here for a week / month / year is usually not interpreted here in the sense of the calendar. Mary is here for next week / month / year, based on my intuition it could be either calendar based or not. (Cruse, 1999: 321-322)

It's relatively easy to create such a list, but it's not always easy to use the deixis word of time (Grundy, 2008: 31). Therefore, whether or not the period is properly named complicates the deixis word in this, last, and next conceptual concept. For example, you can't pronounce last Wednesday as Tuesday to refer to the previous day, but you can't refer to the previous Wednesday. Therefore, it is not a particularly temporary deixis (Cruse, 2000: 322).

Thus, Cruse (2006) suggests that the verb tense is also a deixis. It is helpful to distinguish three points : the time at which the event occurred (past), the time when the statement was made (present) and the reference time (future).

Example:

I don't want to be here if I can't be with you **tonight** (Lyric of Lay Me Down)

The deictic word "tonight" indicates the timing of an event relative to the time of speak. It was categorizing as the first kind of three major terms of deictic word exists which is before the time of the utterance.

2.5 Definition of Reference

After discussing deixis in the above explanation, it turns out that using the word deixis in relation to people, space, and time is a simple case.. But this doesn't mean anything.

According to Cruse (2006: 3), criterion is a general term for identifying things in the world, and deixis is a mechanism for reaching the criterion . And also Yule (1993: 17) argues that referencing denotes the speaker's or writer's ability to identify something for the listener or reader.

Specifically, the writer were going to classify the deixis into gramatical reference. Grammatical reference is about linking to the other items of the text which in fact the reference does not have any meaning by itself, for example:

*Joe went to the office, and **he** came back an hour ago*

In this context the pronoun (**he**) is a grammatical reference, because it refers or mentions the name before, and it does not have any meaning by itself. Furthermore, Grammatical reference is a part of cohesion devices, cohesion devices consist of reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction (Nordquist, 2019)

It has to be said this research will mainly focuses on the reference as a cohesion device, in addition it is important to mention and explain the term "cohesion", and the classification of coherence devices. Coherence is a grammatical and lexical link in a text or sentence that brings the text together to give it meaning. This is related to the broader concept of consistency. There are two main types of adhesives. Grammatical cohesion is based on structural content and lexical cohesion is based on lexical content and basic knowledge. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 63).

Additionally, Grammatical Reference has three main types, Anaphoric, cataphoric, and exophoric.

1- An inversion of reference occurs when a word or phrase refers to the text mentioned above. Inversions include only personal pronouns such as "he", "she", "they", "it", or possessive pronouns such as "my", "she", "she", "she" ". Terminology used. To rely on something or someone that has been mentioned in verse similar or earlier. On the other hand, Negative reference units refer to other units previously introduced in text /

language. You need to look back at the text / speech to understand the entity that the anaphoric reference refers to.

Here's an example of anaphoric reference:

A. *Michael went to the **bank**. **He** was annoyed because **it** was closed.*

"**He** refers to **Michael**, "**it** refers to the bank" (Camposn 2018).

2- On the other hand, cataphoric reference occurs when a word or phrase refers to what is described later in the text. Here is an example of a backlit reference: (Camposn, 2018). Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985: 65) agree that cataphoric reference is the opposite of anaphoric reference. Cataphora refers to to refer to a person, an object, or a situation in a discourse of use. Thus, the reference appears after in the text after the cataphoric reference. Cataphoric reference units refer to other units introduced later in the text / speech. You need to look ahead in text / language to understand the entity that the back-illuminated reference refers to.

A. Although I phone **her** every week, my <u>mother</u> still complains that I don't keep in touch often enough.

"**Her** refers to my <u>mother</u>" (Camposn 2018).

B. **The book** was there on the table. I'd never read <u>Charles Dickens</u> and I didn't intend to do so now.

"**The book** refers to <u>Charles Dickens</u>" (Camposn 2018).

3- Exophoric reference occurs when a word or phrase refers to something outside the text . Here are some examples of exophoric reference: (Camposn,2018)

Exophora is reference to something extralinguistic, i.e. not in the same text, and contrasts with endophora. Exophora can be deictic, in which special words or

grammatical markings are used to make reference to something in the context of the utterance or speaker. For example, pronouns are often exophoric, with words such as "this", "that", "here", "there", as in that chair over there is John's said while indicating the direction of the chair referred to. Given "Did the gardener water those plants?", it is quite possible that "those" refers back to the preceding text, to some earlier mention of those particular plants in the discussion Lestari (2019:31). But it is also possible that it refers to the environment in which the dialogue is taking place—to the "context of situation", as it is called—where the plants in question are present and can be pointed to if necessary. The interpretation would be "those plants there, in front of us". This kind of reference is called exophora, since it takes us outside the text altogether. Exophoric reference is not cohesive, since it does not bind the two elements together into a text Halliday and Hasan, (1976:85)

Example:

They are late again, can you believe it?

*I know! Well, **they**'d better get here soon or **it** 'll get cold*

They refer to some people <u>outside the discourse</u> known to both speakers" (Camposn, 2018).

"**It** also refers to something that both speakers know about (perhaps the <u>dinner</u>), but the "<u>dinner</u>" does not venerated explicitly in the discourse" (Camposn,2018)

2.6 Definition of Context

If we are talking about pragmatics, deixis and references, this is obviously context related. Pragmatics studies aspects of meaning that depend on context (Cruse, 2006). On

the other hand, in order to understand the reference of an utterance in which a direct expression is used, the reader or listener must be able to grasp the context of the utterance.

Based on Cruse (2006: 35), context is an important factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions. It is also necessary to resolve the problem of ambiguity in speech or writing (May 2001). May (2001: 41) also argued that context is more than just a reference. Context is an action. This means that a person, time, and place can always create referents that point to someone or something.

Cruse (2000: 35) asserts that the most important aspects of context are (1) statements and/or expressions before and after (graduate students) . This has a strong influence on what people think the word means (Yule, 2010:129). (2) Immediate physical condition. This affects people's understanding (Yule, 2010) (larger context, including social relationships and power, and (4) knowledge that speakers and listeners need to share).

Finally, the writer have determined that context, which is information that requires interpretation of an utterance or sentence composed of a person, place, or thing, whether spoken or written, is an important factor in the completeness of the meaning of any utterance or sentence.