



Groups of Deixis in Song Lyrics Say it Right By Nelly Furtado

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Deixis, Songs, Lyrics

Received : 18, November

Revised : 20, December

Accepted: 22, January

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this inquire about is to discover out types of the deixis and the foremost overwhelming deixis utilized in tune lyrics 'Say it Right' by Nelly Furtado. Nelly Furtado could be a Canadian vocalist for the song 'Say it Right'. The strategy utilized may be a clear subjective since the information are within the frame of words and expressions. The source of the information was taken from 'Say it Right' verses song. After examining the information, the result of this investigate is 69 information. Persona deixis (58 information), spatial deixis (7 information), and temporal deixis is (8 information). The foremost overwhelming that the analyst found in this investigate is persona deixis.

INTRODUCTION

Language is essential for people to communicate and convey information to each other in everyday life, and it serves as a means of expressing or exchanging thoughts, concepts, and knowledge. Many definitions of this language have been proposed. Henry Sweet, a British phonetician and linguist, explained that language is the expression of ideas by combining sounds to form words. Words are combined into thoughts. Another American linguistics expert, Bernard Block and George L.A Trager language is a system of arbitrary phonetic symbols that allows social groups to cooperate. In spoken language, this symbol consists of sounds resulting from the movements of certain organs in the throat and mouth. In sign language, these symbols are hand or body movements, gestures, or facial expressions. These symbols allow people to exchange information, express their feelings and emotions, influence the activities of others, and create different messages for people who use essentially the same symbols.

The study of language is linguistics. One of the branches of linguistics is pragmatics, the study of meaning. According to Yule (1996, p.3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings communicated by the speaker (writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader). Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of statements and sentences used in communication as well as the study of meaning in linguistic interaction between speaker and listener. Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context, based on situations, and deixis is the relationship between language and context reflected in the structure of language itself or in other sense of phenomena. Furthermore, pragmatics is a sub-discipline of linguistics developed from different linguistic, philosophical, and sociological traditions, studying the relationship between natural linguistic expressions and their usage in a particular situation. Levinson (1985, p. 27) states that "pragmatics is the study of deixis (at least in part), implicatures, presuppositions, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure.

Deixis comes from the classical Greek word *deiknurai*, which means "to point out or indicate". According to Yule, deixis is essentially a technical term (from the Greek) meaning "only" through language [2]. Cruse then says that deixis means different things to different people [3]. Thus, Bouk explains that deixis means indication through language and is concerned with how language encodes features of the context of an utterance or speech event. Deixis is that which derives certain elements of its meaning from the situation, which can be a person, a place, a time, a discourse, and a society. Deixis refers to the situation in which understanding the meaning of words and expressions identified in pronunciation requires contextual information. So, this has some relevance to conversation analysis and pragmatics. Deixis functions to clarify the point of view of the speaking or writing participant. And it depends on explaining aspects of communication, knowledge of the context in which communication takes place, semantics - the study of the meaning of language.

A song is a musical composition of words and music. A song has rhyming stanzas, lyrics, and a ballad. Usually, a song is performed by the human voice. Song is a written word created for music; it is called words. Through songs, people can express their feelings, emotions, ideas, feelings, or thoughts. Lyrics are the words in a song. The meaning of lyrics can vary, being implicit or explicit, and sometimes lyrics have confusing conceptual meanings. Analysing and understanding song lyrics depends on each person's ability to understand. Everyone can guess the character or representative character of the author of the recorded passage. Knowing the musician's personality helps us understand the lyrics, even if they are not as perfect as what we really want and what we really think.

One of the famous singers is Nelly Furtado. Her song entitled '*Say it Right*' which was released on 31 October 2006. Nelly Furtado is a Canadian singer for the song '*Say it Right*', and it is from her third studio album. It was written by Furtado, Tim 'Timbaland' Mosley, and Nate 'Danja' Hills with Furtado crediting the Eurythmics' song "Here Comes the Rain Again" as her inspiration. '*Say it Right*' attained worldwide success, topping the charts in the United States, France, New Zealand, and numerous European countries. The accompanying music video for the song, directed by Rankin & Chris, features Furtado singing in various locations. The song has been performed on several live appearances by Furtado, including her third headlining Get Loose Tour. It received a Grammy Award nomination for Best Female Pop Vocal Performance at the 50th Annual Grammy Awards (2008) but lost to Amy Winehouse's "Rehab".

This song is the result of an impromptu jam session in the studio in the early hours of the morning, as mentioned in the facts section. This is when the human mind is not at its sharpest. And Nelly Furtado herself has admitted that she '*couldn't put it into words*' for the lyrics of this song. But she also said that it might be about the idea of approaching life "without inhibitions. And in that sense, yes, certain parts of the song, like the first verse, do come across as a generally inspirational piece. However, there is a romantic tone that runs through the whole thing. The third verse can be interpreted as being addressed to the singer's lover. The second verse is a combination of the first and third. In fact, Furtado once claimed that the song's subject matter referred to her breakup with a DJ named Jasper Gahunia. DJ Jasper was the guy she dated in the early 2000s who also gave her a daughter. And if you look at it from that perspective, it's safe to say that the singer has some kind of beef with the addressee. She tells this person that he "doesn't mean anything to (her)". The phrase '*say it right*' only appears once in the lyrics, at the beginning of the first verse. The way Furtado seems to be using the phrase is to suggest that one (perhaps especially the one being addressed) should be sure of what they're going to say before they even speak. So, we can agree with Nelly's explanation of this song, that it is at least not about a single topic. It also seems that the title itself does not play a very important role in the song. Rather, '*Say it Right*' seems to be part general inspirational piece and part love song, albeit about a troubled relationship.

Based on the above, the researcher wants to conduct a study titled "*Types of Deixis in the lyrics of Nelly Furtado's song Say It Right*" because Deixis is important in understanding the speaker's meaning. The aim of the study was to explore the types of deixis in the lyrics of *Say It Right* and to discover the types of deixis that are most prominent in this song. The researcher hopes that this study can be useful to other researchers as a reference on deixis and types of deixis. In addition, the researcher hopes that this study can enrich the knowledge of deixis for students who are studying it.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Deixis

"The pointing or specifying function of some words (as definite articles and demonstrative pronouns) whose denotation changes from one discourse to another". The word deictic has its roots in the Greek word *'deiktikos'*, meaning 'able to show'; which comes from the word *deiktos*; which is a verbal of the word *deiknynai*, meaning to show. A related word is deixis, used in pragmatics and linguistics where it refers to a process whereby either words or expressions are seen to rely utterly on context. In modern linguistic studies as according to (Levinson S. C., Cognitive anthropology, 1995, p. 10) it means as follows: "Deixis is an important field of study in pragmatics, semantics and linguistics. Deixis refers to the phenomenon that understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in pronunciation requires contextual information. Words or expressions that require contextual information to convey meaning are indicative"; and further "Deixis is concerned with the way in which languages encode...features of the context of utterance...and is therefore also concerned with the way in which the interpretation of utterances depends on analyse the context of that statement."(Levinson S.C., 1995, p. 12).

Deixis not only functions as a grammatical element but is also responsible for signalling different meanings of words, even when they are used in the same way in different situations. Traditional grammar has neither the ability nor the resources to make a difference in such cases. Time, place, and person conveying the message are all important in the communication process. On the other hand, modern linguistics has a different approach. Pragmatics, the analysis of words and linguistic terms in situational terms, relative to cultural, temporal, spatial, social, etc of participants in the communication process (refer to the dictionary), making it easier to get a clearer view of the thoughts being conveyed. Yule (1997, p.9) points out that deixis is clearly a form of reference relative to the speaker's context, with the most basic difference between demonstrative expressions being "near the speaker" and "far from the speaker speak". In English, the terms "near the speaker" or near the speaker are "this", "here". The terms "far from the speaker" or far are "that", "there".

When you notice a strange object and ask, "what is that?", you use the deictic expression "that" to refer to something in a direct context. From the above explanation, the researcher can conclude that deixis is the study of how to analyse a word or a phrase that is directly related to a person, a time, a place, a social and a discourse. It is concerned with encoding many different aspects of the circumstances in which the utterance is used and the relationship between language structure and context. Deixis is also the study of how to encode or grammatically characterize the context of the utterance or speech event, and how to interpret utterances depending on the analysis of the context. There are five main types of deixis, namely 1) person deixis, 2) spatial deixis, 3) temporal deixis, 4) discourse deixis, and 5) social deixis (Cruse 2000, p. 319). Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher only writes three types of deixis, they are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Groups of Deixis

1) Person Deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role the participant in the speech even in which the utterance in the question is delivered. Person deixis is related directly to grammatical categories of person. According to Cruse (2000, p. 319), person deixis involves basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, known as third person.

A well-known way of encoding such participant roles in language is, of course, through pronouns and their associated agreements. First-person deictic words are deictic words that refer to the speaker or both the speaker and the referent grouped with the speaker. A second-person deixis is a dedication to one or more of her identified persons as the addressee. The destination person called the second person. Third-person deixis is predicative to a referent that is not identified as the speaker or addressee. The person or thing you are talking to is called a third party. The basic grammatical distinction here is the categories of first, second, and third person. So, from the explanation above the writer can conclude that person deixis is the study how to encode of the role the participant in which the utterance in the question is delivered. Person deixis can be reflected directly in the grammatical categories of the person, it may be argued that we need to develop an independent pragmatics framework of possible participant roles so that we can then see how, and what extent, these roles are grammaticalized in different languages.

2) Spatial Deixis

Levinson (1985, p. 79) says that the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the place of the utterance. Place or space deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech events. According to Yule (1996, p. 12), considering spatial deixis, it is the important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective that can be fixed mentally as well as physically. Place deixis, also known as space deixis, concerns itself with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance. Place deixis has the locations that may be either those of the speaker and addressee or those of

persons or objects being referred to. The most salient English examples are the adverbs “here” and “there” and the demonstratives “this” and “that” – although those are far from being the only deictic words.

There are though some pure place deixis words notably in English, the adverb of place here and there and demonstrative pronoun this and that. The importance of location specification in general can be gauged from the fact that they seem to be the basic ways of referring object, such as:

- By describing or naming them on the one hand
- By locating them on the other hand

The demonstrative pronouns are perhaps more clearly organized in a straightforward proximal distal dimension, whereby this can mean the object in a pragmatically given area closed to the speaker location. The expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the location of the utterance, as shown by the examples: here, that place, this city, there, that park. From the above explanation, the researcher can conclude that place deixis is the study of how to encode the expression of place deixis requires contextual information about the location of the utterance. While location deixis can mean the object in a pragmatically given area closed to the speaker's location. Spatial deixis is the ability of a speaker to project himself into places.

3) Temporal Deixis

According to Levinson (1983, p. 62), time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed). According to Cruse (2000, p. 321) temporal deixis functions to locate points or intervals on the time deixis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point.

The systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be the natural and prominent styles of day and night, last months, seasons and years. Temporal deixis depends heavily on calendar nation if we understand the terms to subsume both clock and calendar. It also depends heavily on calendar. For instance, today, yesterday, and tomorrow, designate, respectively, ‘the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 o’clock midnight which includes the time of utterance’. From the above explanation, the researcher can conclude that temporal deixis is the study of encoding temporal points and spans relative to the time at which the utterance was spoken (or a written message was inscribed). Temporal deixis depends on the clock or calendar, for example: today, yesterday, and tomorrow, respectively. Tenses (past, present, or future) are usually used in temporal deixis. Temporal deixis functions to locate points or intervals. It (ultimately) uses the moment of utterance as a reference point.

METHODOLOGY

This research involves library research in the descriptive sense, that is, research that describes objects as they are. Some of the steps researchers take when acquiring data are: First, you need to find and understand the research findings related to your title. This is done to ensure successful research. Therefore, researchers conduct a literature review. Its purpose is to identify, compile and provide options and formulations of research questions. The next step is research methods. The use of this method refers to the procedure of solving a problem by describing and describing the research subject or the current state of the research subject based on existing facts. This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods. According to Nazir (2003): "A descriptive qualitative design is one used to describe a situation, an event, or the collection of basic data. A descriptive qualitative design describes what is happening and what the data shows. This means that the purpose of this research is not to find a new theory, but rather to find new evidence to prove the truth of a particular theory.

The source of the data for this research was taken from the song by Nelly Furtado entitled "Say It Right" from musixmatch.com, while the data for this research was taken from song lyrics by Nelly Furtado that consist of words and phrases, and it contained by deixis. There are some steps that the researcher has conducted to collect the data. First, the researcher downloaded the song lyrics of 'Say it Right' by Nelly Furtado on the website Second, the researcher listened to the songs and then read the lyrics several times to find types of deixis in this song based on the theory which has been mentioned above. The next step is the researcher highlighted the types of deixis in the lyrics. And the last, the researcher put the types of deixis found in the lyric into the table. After all the data have been collected, the researcher analysed the data according to the following steps. First of all, the researcher classified the data based on the theory of types of deixis which has been proposed. Second, the researcher analysed the data of the research. The next step, the researcher rechecked the data about the types of deixis. And the last, the researcher made a conclusion from the data analysis.

RESEARCH RESULT

Data Findings

The researcher wants to present the data that has been found. After analysing lyric data for the song "Say it Right" by Nelly Furtado, the researcher found 69 deixis in the lyrics of Say It Right. The types of deixis which the researcher found is *persona deixis* (58 data), *place deixis* (7 data), *temporal deixis* (4 data). The following will be explained in the table below:

Tabel.1 Groups of Deixis in Song Lyrics Say It Right

The song lyrics	Types of Deixis		
	Person Deixis	Spatial Deixis	Temporal Deixis
You don't mean nothing at all to me	You, me	-	-
Say it right, say it all	It, it	-	-
You either got it, or you don't	It, you	-	-
You either stand, or you fall	You, you	-	-
When your will is broken	your	-	-
When it slips from your hand	It, your	-	-
Oh, you don't mean nothing at all to me	You, me	-	-
No, you don't mean nothing at all to me	You, me	-	-
But you got what it takes to set me free	You, it, me	-	-
Oh, you could mean everything to me	You, me	-	-
I can't say (say), that I'm not, lost, and at fault	I, I'm	-	-
I can't say (say), that I don't, love the light, a dark	I, I	-	-
I can't say that I don't (don't), know that I am	I, I, I am	-	-
And all of what I feel (feel) I could show (show)	I, I	-	-
You tonight, you tonight	You, you	-	-
From my hands, I could give you, something made	My, I, I	-	-
From my mouth, I could sing you, another ballad that I laid	My, I, you, I	-	-
From my body, I could show you	My, I, you	-	-
A place, God knows (that God only knows)	-	-	-
You should know space is holy	You	-	-
Do you really wanna go?	You	-	-
There is a hole in the plan	-	there is a hole	-
A place, God knows, that only God knows	-	a place, that	-
You should know the space is holy	You	the space is holy	-
I can't say that I'm not lost, and at fault	I, I'm	that	-
I can't say that I don't love the light	I, I	that	-
From my hands I could give you something made	My, I, you, I	that	-
From my mouth I could sing you another ballad I laid	My, I, you, I		-
In the day, in the night	-	in the day, in the night	
You tonight, you tonight	You, you	tonight, tonight	

From the table above, the dominant of deixis in 'Say it Right' song lyrics was personal deixis (58 data), spatial deixis (7 data), temporal deixis (4 data). The highest deixis that has appeared in the song lyrics of 'Say it Right' is Person Deixis.

DISCUSSION

The researcher found 69 words of deixis, the first one is *person deixis* (58 data), *spatial deixis* (7 data), and *temporal deixis* (4 data). It can be seen from the table above that the dominant deixis used in this song 'Say it Right' is person deixis. There are *person deixis* words that are used such as 'I, my, me, I'm' for the first person as a subject and an object, and there is 'your' for possessive pronoun which is addressed to her boyfriend in that song. Next there is *spatial deixis*, there are some deixis words used such as 'there is a hole, a place, that'. And the last there is *temporal deixis* used in this song like *in the day, in the night, and tonight*.

Datum 1 (Person Deixis)

You don't mean nothing at all to me.

According to Cruise (2000, p. 319), person deixis is related to grammatical categories of person. Person deixis involves basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, known as third person. So, in datum 1 above from the lyrics 'Say it Right' by Nelly Furtado is 'You don't mean nothing at all to me'. The person deixis in this lyric is *You* and *me* which those are as the first person and second person.

Datum 2 (Spatial Deixis)

There is a hole in the plan.

Levison (1985, p.79) said that the expression of spatial deixis needs contextual information about the place of the utterance. Place or spatial deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to roads points in the speech events. In datum 2, the lyric is 'There is a hole in the plan' the spatial or place deixis is *There* and *hole* which those are as place or spatial deixis the specifications of locations.

Datum 3 (Temporal Deixis)

In the day, in the night.

According to Cruse (2000, p.321) temporal deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal reference point. The systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be the natural and prominent styles of day and night, last months, seasons and years. In datum 3, the lyric of the song is 'in the day, in the night', which those are as temporal deixis is *in the day*, and *in the night* as the systems of reckoning and measuring time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After analysing the data, the results showed that there were *persona deixis* (58 data), *spatial deixis* (7 data), and *temporal deixis* (4 data) according to the previous study explained by the researcher. The total number of data is 69 data. After conducting this study, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful and may help readers who are interested in doing another study with groups of deixis. Additionally, the researcher hopes that this study can be beneficial in terms of pragmatic deixis in particular. The researcher suggests that other researchers interested in the same topic on “Deixis” should use different data sources such as another song, movie, novel, magazine, poem, etc.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Still carrying out further research to find out more about the Deixis Groups in the Lyrics of the Song Say It's True by Nelly Furtado

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This section gives you the opportunity to thank your colleagues who provided suggestions for your paper. You can also express your appreciation for the financial assistance you received, in completing this research.

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