

ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN "DIE WITH A SMILE" BY BRUNO MARS AND LADY GAGA

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled “Analysis of Deixis as Found in the Song Die With A Smile Bruno Mars Feat Lady Gaga”. In this research, the object used is the lyrics of Die With A Smile Bruno Mars Feat Lady Gaga. The purpose of this research is to find out the use of deixis found in the song Die With A Smile Bruno Mars feat Lady Gaga. This research is organized using a descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research can be concluded that, based on the data that has been presented, the use of deixis in the lyrics of Die With A Smile has successfully fulfilled its function and purpose as a whole. The researcher shows that the deixis not only strengthens cohesion and coherence in the text but also plays a vital role in conveying messages in a more precise and more structured way. With the right choice of words, the deixis in this song facilitates understanding for the listener or reader and enriches the meaning contained in the lyrics.

Keywords: Deixis, Song, Lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Music is a universal form of art that transcends cultural and linguistic boundaries. It serves as a medium for expressing emotions, ideas, and experiences. One of the most crucial elements in music is song lyrics, which help convey messages in a way that resonates with listeners. Through lyrics, artists express their thoughts and emotions,

shaping the way their audience perceives and interprets a song.

Music, as an artistic output, consists of several core elements, including rhythm, melody, harmony, and structure. These components work together to form a cohesive musical composition. According to Banoe (2003:288), music is a branch of art that organizes various sounds into

understandable patterns that humans can perceive and appreciate. Similarly, Bahari (2008:55) describes music as both a science and an art that combines rhythmic tones—either vocal or instrumental—into melodies and harmonies that express emotions.

In addition to its artistic value, music also holds significance in linguistic studies. Analyzing song lyrics from a linguistic perspective provides valuable insights into the use of language in creative contexts. It can also serve as a useful tool for language learning, as song lyrics demonstrate how words and phrases function in natural, everyday communication. By examining lyrics, language learners can develop a deeper understanding of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics in a way that is engaging and relatable.

One important linguistic feature often found in song lyrics is deixis. The term deixis originates from the Greek word *deiktikos*, meaning "pointing" or "indicating." Deixis refers to words or expressions that require contextual information to be fully understood. These include pronouns, demonstratives, temporal expressions, and spatial references. Since deixis depends on

context, sentences containing deictic elements can be ambiguous when taken out of context. For example, in the sentence He is always the center of attention in this family, the pronoun he could refer to a family member, a pet, or even an external figure. Without further context, its meaning remains unclear.

This study focuses on identifying and analyzing deixis in the lyrics of the song *Die With A Smile* by Bruno Mars and Lady Gaga. Understanding the different types of deixis and their functions allows us to uncover deeper meanings within the song and explore how these linguistic elements contribute to its overall message. Since deixis is frequently used in spoken and written language, analyzing its presence in song lyrics highlights the relationship between language and artistic expression.

The combination of linguistic analysis and popular music makes this study relevant to both language enthusiasts and music lovers. By applying linguistic theories to a well-known song, this research demonstrates how linguistic concepts can be studied in an entertainment context. Additionally, the popularity of *Die With A Smile*—with millions of views and likes on YouTube—further emphasizes its

cultural impact and relevance for linguistic exploration.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

Deixis is a fundamental concept in pragmatics that describes how the meaning of an utterance heavily depends on the situational context. Levinson (1983) states that deixis is a crucial aspect of communication that demonstrates the relationship between language and its context, including who is speaking, where, when, and in what social conditions. Putrayasa (2011) also emphasizes that deixis plays a role in indicating a point in time or distance as perceived by the speaker when the utterance occurs.

According to Levinson (1983) classifies deixis into five main categories. Personal deixis relates to the use of personal pronouns, such as I, you, he, she, we, they, which function to identify the participants in a conversation. Bahari (2008) states that personal deixis is essential in determining the roles of individuals in communication, whether as the speaker, listener, or object of conversation. Place deixis refers to spatial location in a conversation. Levinson (1983) notes that words like here and there do not only indicate physical location but can also

reflect emotional closeness. For example, in the phrase "Here I feel comfortable," the word here does not only indicate a place but also describes the speaker's emotional attachment to it. Additionally, Banoe (2003) adds that place deixis can change its meaning depending on social and cultural relationships between the speaker and the listener.

Time deixis, according to Putrayasa (2011:50), refers to expressions that indicate time relative to when the utterance occurs. Words such as now, yesterday, tomorrow depend on the time of the conversation, making their meanings shift in different contexts. For instance, in the sentence "I'm busy now," the word now signifies that the activity is happening at the moment of speaking. Levinson (1983) also highlights that time deixis is not limited to daily time references but can also encompass broader time frames, such as next year or a long time ago, which add depth to communication.

Discourse deixis concerns the relationship between different parts of a

discourse. Levinson (1983:85) explains that discourse deixis often takes the form of pronouns or referential words that connect elements within a text. For example, in the sentence "John is studying in the library. He is very diligent," the word he refers back to John, creating continuity within the discourse. Social deixis, according to Levinson (1983), is used to reflect social differences between the speaker and the listener. This can be observed in the use of honorifics such as Mr., Mrs., Sir, which indicate the level of formality and social hierarchy. Banoe (2003) asserts that language usage in social interactions is influenced by cultural norms, making word choices in social deixis a reflection of politeness levels and hierarchical relationships among individuals.

In the context of music, deixis plays a vital role in shaping the narrative and emotions within song lyrics. Songs, as a form of artistic expression, do not rely solely on melody and harmony but also on lyrics that carry deep contextual meanings. Levinson (1983) explains that deixis in

song lyrics helps listeners understand who is speaking in the song, to whom the message is directed, and how time and place are constructed within the song's story. Overall, the various types of deixis contribute to conveying meaning in communication, both in daily conversations and in song lyrics. By understanding how deixis functions in the musical context, we can see how language is used to create deeper meanings and enhance listener engagement in the aesthetic experience of a song.

Include the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to your topic. A literature review surveys books, scholarly articles, and any other sources relevant to a particular issue, area of research, or theory, and by so doing, provides a description, summary, and critical evaluation of these works in relation to the research problem being investigated.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to conduct the analysis. The data source for this study is the lyrics

of the song by Bruno Mars with Lady Gaga entitled "Die With Smile". (Alfianika, 2018) states that qualitative research is a

research activity whose study material is a series of words that are packaged and explained descriptively. The researcher aims to analyze the types of deixis contained in the lyrics of the song "Die With A Smile", with the work he created, the song "Die With A Smile", which is contained in the implied narrative of the song's lyrics, through qualitative research. This study uses library research methods and content analysis methods to collect and

analyze the data used. Data were collected from primary data sources, namely the lyrics of the song "Die With A Smile" and secondary data sources in the form of books, research journals and articles that are relevant to this study. The data collection technique uses documentation techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research are presented in the form of identifying and understanding the types and functions of deixis contained in the lyrics of Die With A Smile. This includes analyzing how each kind of deixis contributes to the meaning and interpretation of song lyrics. The aims of this research is to identify the types and functions of deixis contained in the lyrics of Die With A Smile. After collecting data, the researcher found several types of deixis in the lyrics. Next, they analyzed the function of each type of deixis to understand its role in forming the meaning of song lyrics. In this study, the author involved a rater as an evaluator of the instrument that had been developed.

4.1 Wherever You Go

Indicates a hypothetical location narrator would follow. Example, "Wherever you go, that's where I'll follow". The function of place deixis here is to show movement or location that depends on context. In this case, "wherever" indicates no limitation of a particular place, but indicates uncertainty or flexibility regarding the location in question.

4.2 Next To You

Refers to being physically or emotionally close to a partner. Example, "I'd wanna be next to you". The function of place deixis in this phrase is to indicate the location or relative position of an object or individual near the person being spoken to. In this case, "next to"

refers to a position that is next to or close to the subject in question, namely "you".

4.3 I

Refers to the narrator/singer, first person. Example, "I just woke up from a dream". The function of persona deixis in this case is to refer to the speaker or person who is speaking in communication. In this context, "I" indicates who is speaking, namely the speaker himself.

4.4 You

Refers to the second person, partner, or person being addressed. Example, "Where you and I had to say goodbye". The function of persona deixis in the word "you" refers to the listener or person being spoken to in communication. "You" indicates the individual or group who is the target of conversation or who is being interacted with.

4.5 We

Refers to the narrator and the second person, first person plural. Example: "Lost in the words that we scream" the function "We" is used to refer to a group that includes the speaker and at least one other person.

4.6 Our

Refers to the relationship or shared ownership between the narrator and the

second person. Example, "Our time on Earth" The word "Our" is included in the category of first person plural deixis, which functions to refer to possession or something that is owned by the speaker and other people involved in the conversation.

4.7 You Already Know What You Mean To Me

Indicates the close emotional relationship between the narrator and the couple. "You already know what you mean to me" functions as a social deixis because it shows the social relationship between the speaker and the listener, as well as communicating emotional closeness, the depth of the relationship, or the level of familiarity between the two. Its primary function is to reflect the closeness or social hierarchy in the interaction between two parties.

4.8 Our Love

Shows the special relationship between the narrator and the second person. The word "our" refers to shared ownership between the speaker and another person, which in this context is "love". This phrase shows that the love is shared by the speaker and the person involved in the conversation or relationship. This reflects a close or substantial relationship between the two.

4.9 Every Night

Refers to recurring time in the present or future. Example, "So I'ma love you every night like it's the last night". "Every night" refers to the time that repeats every night. In this case, time deixis provides a temporal context regarding when an event or activity occurs, namely every night.

4.10 Last Night

Shows time in the past. Example, "Like it's the last night". "Last night" refers to the time of the night that has passed, that is, the night that occurred on the previous day. This provides an apparent temporal reference, indicating time has passed or that has already passed.

4.11 Tomorrow

Refers to a time in the future. Example, "Nobody's promised tomorrow". "Tomorrow" is used to indicate that an event or events will occur in the future. This provides a precise time perspective regarding when something will happen, the day after today.

4.12 When The World Was Ending

Indicates a hypothetical time in the future. Example, "If the world was ending, I'd wanna be next to you". "When the world was ending" is an example of time deixis which functions to refer to a specific time in the past, creating a clear temporal context and describing significant events that have

occurred, whether in a story, narrative, or conversation.

4.13 This

In "I don't even wanna do this anymore", refers to an ongoing relationship or conflict. "This" is a discourse deixis that functions to refer to a certain part of the discourse, be it a statement, idea or event that has just been mentioned, thereby helping the listener or reader follow the flow of the conversation or text more clearly.

4.14 That

In "That's where I'll follow", refers to the previously mentioned location or condition. "That" is a discourse deixis that functions to refer to a certain part in previous discourse or conversation, helping to direct the listener's or reader's attention to the relevant part and connecting parts of the conversation or text more clearly.

From the research conducted, I found that the deixis in the song Die With A Smile uses more person deixis and time deixis. The use of persona deixis, especially pronouns such as "I" and "you", shows the relationship between the singer and the listener or other person in the song, thereby creating a sense of emotional closeness and clarifying the perspective taken in the lyrics. Meanwhile, time deixis such as "lastnight," "every night," "when the word

was ending," and "tomorrow" are used to provide a clear picture of when the events in the song occurred, as well as strengthening the temporal nuances in the message to be conveyed. . With the dominant use of these two types of deixis, the song succeeds in building closeness and a substantial time connection, which allows listeners to more easily feel and connect themselves with the meaning contained in the lyrics.

Based on the results of the analysis carried out, it can be concluded that the types and functions of transition signals found in the lyrics of Die With A Smile involve the use of 14 deixis. Overall, the deixis contained in the song's lyrics has been applied correctly and by the desired function, this shows the writer's ability to utilize this linguistic tool to strengthen the delivery of arguments and information that he wants to convey to listeners or readers. This success is reflected in the way deixis supports the depiction of situations or

CONCLUSIONS

The research results show that the use of deixis in the lyrics of the song Die With A Smile is effective in fulfilling its communicative function and purpose. Deixis not only strengthens the cohesion and coherence of the text, but also helps convey the message more clearly and structured.

feelings in songs, which makes the message conveyed easier to understand and more relatable.

However, there are slight errors in the use of some deixis which, although not significant, still have a subtle impact on the author's intended understanding. This error does not reduce the overall effectiveness of the text, but can be taken into consideration to refine using deixis at the next opportunity. Overall, the use of appropriate deictic cues in the lyrics of Die With A Smile plays an essential role in creating cohesion and coherence in the text, allowing the message or argument to be better received and understood by the audience. Thus, it is essential to pay attention to the selection and application of appropriate deixis so that the text or song lyrics maintain maximum continuity and understandability.

Choosing the right words makes it easier for listeners to understand, enriches the meaning of the lyrics, and creates an emotional connection between the writer and the audience. In addition, deixis provides context of time, space, and point of view that clarifies the message in the song, showing

the writer's deep understanding of the importance of deixis to maintain the continuity of ideas and emotions in the song.

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