

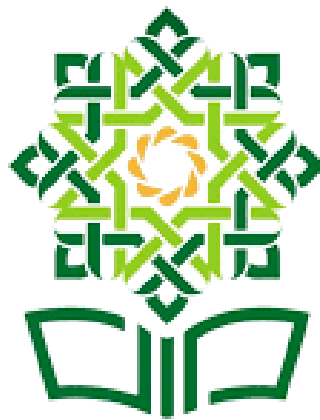
DEIXIS IN 30 ALBUM ON THE SONG LYRICS OF ADELE

(Pragmatic Approach)

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



Written by :

ANISA WIJAYANTI

183211022

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA

2022

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2022

ADVISOR SHEET

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To

The Dean of Cultures and Language Faculty

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In Surakarta

Assalamu' alaikum Wr . Wb.

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, we state that the thesis of

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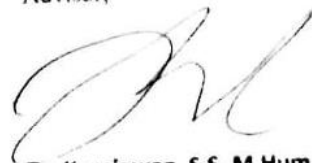
has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before The Board of Examiners (munaqosyah) to gain Bachelor Degree in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu' alaikum Wr . Wb

Surakarta,14 November 2022

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RATIFICATION

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Surakarta, December 2022 Approved

by

The dean of Faculty of Cultures and Languages



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself
2. My Parents
3. My Sister
4. English Letters Department
5. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

If you can't fly, run. Today we will survive. If you can't run, walk. Today we will survive. If you can't walk, crawl. Even if you have to crawl, gear up

BTS

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Anisa Wijayanti

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled “Deixis in 30 Album on The Song Lyrics of Adele” is my masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, Desember 2022

Stated by,

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the Almighty, the Lord of the Universe for all the blessings and graces so that the researcher was able to finish the thesis entitled *Deixis on The Song Lyrics of Adele in 30 Album*. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has led us from darkness to light. The researcher believes this thesis will not be finished without the help, support, and suggestions of various parties. For that, the researchers would like to thank all those who gave a contribution to this thesis. This thesis is dedicated to:

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10. For my friends who always support me, Dia Novila, and Islakhiah Nasrorotul Umah,
11. For Amethys class who always support each other

Surakarta, 22 December, 2022

The researcher

Anisa Wijayanti

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ABSTRACT

Anisa Wijayanti. 2022. Deixis in 30 Album on The Song Lyrics of Adele Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Languages Faculty.

Advisor : Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum.

Key Words : Lyric, Types Deixis, Reference, Implicature, Adele, Album "30",

Lyrics are part of a song. Every song lyric has meaning. Someone who listens to music sometimes does not know the meaning intended by the speaker. The meaning of the lyrics in a song makes it easier for listeners to understand the content of the song. The meaning of the lyrics of the song refers to the context of the lyrics of the song. In this regard, this study aims to (1) To describe the types of deixis used in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele. (2) To clarify the reference of deixis used in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele. (3) To know the implicature meaning of deixis in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele .

Based on the purpose of the study, the researcher used the theory from Yule (1996) as a basis for analysing deixis, by describing the types of deixis which were divided into three types, namely; Person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. In addition, the researcher uses the theory from Betty (2013) in analysing the reference by explaining the word referred to in the deixis so that the meaning can be conveyed clearly to the listener about something it can be in the form of people or objects., and the last theory from Yule (1996) by describing what the speaker said that implying something that doesn't says. Uses deixis to indicate words that relate to people, time, and place in song lyrics. So that the listener easily finds out the word reference in a lyric, then can understand the implicature meaning in a lyric conveyed by the singer.

This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The data used in this study are deixis, reference, and implicature in song lyrics on Adele`s album "30" which were collected using two analytical methods, namely documentation, and Observations. it aims to determine the type of deixis and reference, then explain the implicature meaning. The researcher use a validator for data validation.

The result of this research founds 390 data analyzed types of Deixis. In the reference findings, there are 214 data referring to singers. There are 88 data that refer to the addressee. 14 data refers to the main character in the song. There are 10 data that refer to time. There are 7 data that refer to the place. In the implicature analysis contained in the lyrics of Adele's 30 album songs related to deixis and reference. Implied can be found on every song from the album 30 with a total of 10 title tracks.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Each song consists of lyrics and each lyric contains a meaning that expresses the emotions and feelings of the singer. One of them is a song whose listeners are adults. The song tends to be related to the life story of a singer. It also tells about the journey of love. Almost every day many people listen to music and have their favorite songs and certainly different genres of music. There are many genres in music, but in this research, the researcher focuses on pop and soul genres. The genre of a song also affects the listener's mood, accompanied by the lyrics of the song and the message contained in the song. One of them is a song by Adele.

Adele is a singer and songwriter from England, she is a singer who has a distinctive voice. No wonder she has released many albums, attracting the attention of many fans. Adele has released 4 albums since her debut. The albums she released include; *19* was released in 2008. The second album was released in 2011 which is *21*. The third album *25* was released in 2015. In 2021 Adele re-released her fourth album after several years of not releasing an album. The album that was recently released in November is album *30*. After six years Adele has not released an album.

According to CNN 2021, Adele's *30* album is the best-selling album of 2021 with a span of 3 days. Even Adele's *30* album sales beat Taylor Swift's record album *Evermore*. The researcher chose Adele's album *30* as the object of research

because rumors circulated that when Adele considered album *30* coincided with the process of her divorce from her husband. Therefore Adele expresses her life story in the song. To understand the meaning of Adele's song lyrics, the researcher decided to analyze the deixis in the lyrics of Adele's song album *30*.

The Study of 'pointing via language is called deixis. In deixis there are several types Cruse (2000) divides deixis into 5 types of which are *person deixis*, *spatial deixis*, *temporal deixis*, *social deixis*, and *discourse deixis*. The following Yule (1996) *person deixis*, *spatial deixis*, *temporal deixis*. Person deixis indicates person by pronouns for first-person *I*, second-person *you*, third-person *he*, *she*, or, *it*. Spatial deixis is where the location of people and things is being indicated. Example of spatial deixis. *I am not here* that "here" as the example from spatial deixis or via location.

Temporal deixis is the time when a conversation occurs, for example *now*, *tomorrow*, etc. *Back in hour* "hour" for example in Temporal Deixis. In this study, the researcher uses the phenomenon of deixis because basically language contains very common words and may not be interpreted if they do not know the context Yule (2010). Some sentences in English it's almost hard to reach if you don't know who is speaking, about whom, where and when. It is related to the deixis phenomenon. Deixis also affects the meaning of the song, because we can know for whom, when, and where the song is intended.

To know a word it is directed called a reference. According to Betty (2013: 72), Reference is a linguistic expression used by the speaker to allow the recipient to "choose" something in the world. Reference is used for the speaker in referring

to something, it can be objects or people. Reference expressions are used by speakers with the aim of fitting some discourse entities and bringing those discourse entities to the mind of the interlocutor Betty (2013: 72). To understand the intent of the singer not only through what is written in a lyric. But it can also go through the implied meaning.

According to Verschueren (1999) implied is defined as the meaning that beyond the form of language itself or what is said literally, the meaning that arises from a contextually specific character of action or is called implicit. Meanwhile, according to Yule (2010), implicature describes the speaker who implies something that is not said. The aim of the researcher to analyze the implied meaning in deixis is to look for the meaning that is spoken literally with the aim of understanding what is meant in a sentence. The following is a brief example of deixis analysis.

You didn't clean up

Based on the example above taken from Yule (1996). It can be analyzed that "You" is a type of deixis, namely as person deixis, in person deixis it is still divided into several, one of which is Second person deixis, then the reference from the word above *You* refers to addressee. The implied meaning from the example above is that addressee is lazy.

I am not here now

Based on the example of the sentence above taken from Yule (1996). The sentence can be analyzed that *I* is a type of deixis, namely as person deixis, in person deixis it is still divided into several, one of which is first person deixis. *now*

indicate as spatial deixis. Then the reference from the sentence above *I* refers to speaker and *now* refers to place of the speaker. The implied meaning from the example above is that the speaker means to convey that the speaker has gone away from that place.

In this research, Dayana Sinaga, Herman, and Tiarma Intan Marpaung have discussed in a journal entitled *Deixis in Album Song "Breach" Lewis Capaldi*. This research discusses Deixis analysis in terms of deixis type, which was taken from Lewis Capaldi's album, *Breach* which in the album there are several songs, namely; *Tough, Grace, Someone You Loved, Something Borrowed (Demo)*. This research used Yule's theory, namely using a pragmatic approach in analyzing the lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's *Breach* album.

In a research from (Kurniati, Haryudin 2021) *A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Hello by Adele*. In this study using theory from Levinson, and analysis deixis with pragmatic approach to clarifies the type of deixis. The main purpose to analyze the type of deixis that there are three types of deixis. in the previous study, only took 3 popular songs in album

Another researcher is from Debi Ratna Wati (2014) who explained the title *A Deixis Analysis Of Song Lyrics In Taylor Swift's "Red" Album*. In that research analyze the types of deixis of song lyrics in Taylor Swift *Red* Album. By using the theory of John I. Saeed. The researcher uses song as a data source and clarifies the type of diction based on pragmatic approach.

The similarity of this research with the three previous studies above is that they both explain the types of deixis and reference deixis in song lyrics. In addition, there are similarities between the objects studied. While the difference between this study and the three previous studies above is the use of theory to analyze data in the form of deixis type. In addition, there is another difference between the three previous studies above, namely the explanation of deixis analysis based on the approach used as data analysis. The last difference is regarding the implied meaning used in deixis.

In this study, researcher analyzed the type of deixis in songs from Adele's album 30. This study uses the theory of Yule, Betty, and the theory of Verschueren. Based on the previous study and from that explanation and reason above the researchers decided to create research entitled *Deixis in 30 Album on The Song Lyrics Of Adele*. The researchers hope that this research can help the readers easy to understand and know how deixis is used and the meaning in the song lyric of Album 30 by Adele.

B. Limitation of The Study

Based on this background, the researcher focus on Deixis's analysis with a pragmatic approach in the lyrics of Adele's album 30, which became a best-selling album, beating Taylorswift's album with 500 thousand copies in the United States on November 21. Adele's album consists of four albums, namely 19 in 2008, 21 in 2011, 25 in 2015, 30 in 2021. Here the researcher only discusses the 2021 album because the references to the songs in the album are large enough to make it easier to collect data for analysis.

In addition, because the songs on album *30* have recently become a trending topic, it is on this album related to rumors of Adele's divorce from her husband after a six-year break in world music. That makes Adele fans enthusiastic to listen to the album *30*

The data focus on deixis analysis Yule (1996) Devided into 3 types, there are: person deixis, spatial deixis , and temporal deixis. Deixis has a relationship with a reference, which aims to look at the word it points to. The problem limitation of this research is only focused on the identification types of deixis, reference, and implied to analyze from the data. This research uses Betty's (2013) theory to make it more specific in defining references. In the use of deixis, there is also an implied meaning taken from the lyrics of the song, with the theory of Yule (2010).

C. Formulation of the Problem

The problem statement will be discussed in this study. There are the following questions:

1. What are the types of deixis in *30* Album on the song lyrics of Adele?
2. What are the reference of deixis in *30* Album on the song lyrics of Adele ?
3. What are the implicature used of deixis in *30* Album on the song lyrics of Adele?

D. Objectives of The Study

Based on the problems statement above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the types of deixis used in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele ?
2. To clarify the reference of deixis used in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele ?
3. To know the implicature meaning of deixis in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele

E. Benefits of The Study

The benefits in this research are divided into two kinds, namely theoretical benefits and practical benefits. In this study, it is hoped that it can provide developments for linguistic knowledge, especially in pragmatic studies.

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to enrich pragmatic studies specifically on the type of deixis. It is hoped that this can provide a reference for other researchers who are interested in the linguistic study of the lyrics in a song with the pragmatic study.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. For researchers, this research aims to develop an understanding of pragmatic analysis, especially discussing deixis.
- b. For readers, this research contains an explanation of information by pragmatic study. For readers, this research is expected to be used as additional information for those who are

interested in analyzing Adele's songs and for comparative research with other studies.

F. Definitions of the Key Term

In this section, the researcher defines the key terms from the topic focused on deixis analysis and the meaning of references to avoid misunderstanding the terms of this study.

1. Pragmatics relates to the study of meaning conveyed by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers Yule (1996: 3).
2. The Study of pointing via language is called Deixis. Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language Yule (1996:9).
3. Reference expression is a linguistic form used by speakers with the intention to fit the discourse entity and bring the discourse entity into the mind of the interlocutor." Betty (2013: 72).
4. According to Yule (1996) an additional meaning conveyed is called implicature.
5. Adele is a singer and songwriter from England, she is a singer who has a distinctive voice Britannica (2022).
6. According to CNN 2021, Adele's *30* album is the best-selling album of 2021 with a span of 3 days. Even Adele's *30* album sales beat Taylor Swift's record album *Evermore*. CNN (2021)
7. Album '30' is the best-selling album in 2021 in this album, there are 12 single songs including; *StrangeBy Nature, Easy on me, My*

Little Love, Cry Your Heart out, Oh My God, Can I get it, I Drink Wine, All Night parking, Woman Like me, Hold on, To Be Loved, and Love is Game, Britannica (2022).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

There are many definitions of pragmatics from some linguistics. Every linguist has their own concept of interpreting pragmatics itself. For instance, According to Yule (1996), Pragmatic is the study of the meaning communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader). Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, the same as Semantics and Syntax. The pragmatic analysis is the study of the language of meaning in context, and how context can influence what the speaker says.

Pragmatic is defined as relative to a speaker or user of the language Leech (1983). Pragmatics has a purpose in linguistics, namely as a study meaning that is related to speech situations. According to Yule (2010) pragmatics is the study of meaning that is not visible, and how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written.

Betty (2013) claimed that Pragmatics may be roughly defined as the study of language use in context – as compared with semantics, which is the study of literal meaning independent of context. According to, Levinson (1983) pragmatics is the study of language usage. Such a definition is just as good (and bad) as the parallel definitions of the sister terms, but it will hardly suffice to indicate what the practitioners of pragmatics actually do; to find that out, as in any discipline, one must go and take a look. Pragmatics studies the use of

language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society
Mey (2001: 6).

2. Deixis

There are some very common words in a language that cannot be interpreted at all if you don't know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker. These are words like here and there, this or that, now and then, yesterday, today or tomorrow, as well as pronouns like you, me, she, him, it, and them Yule (2010). Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language Yule (1996). The use of deixis refers to person, place, and time. This is called the deixis type. Researcher use deixis to point out things.

According to Lyons (1997:637) in Ariani stated that deixis can identify people, objects, events, processes, and activities that the speaker is talking about or the activity being referred to, concerning the time, when the speaker says something, or when the listener listens to what the speaker is saying.

Betty (2013), Claimed that The term of deixis denotes the phenomenon of using a linguistic expression to 'point' to some contextually available discourse entity or property. Deictic expressions are a subtype of indexical expression. (Note that "deictic" is the adjectival form of the noun "deixis"; hence, "deixis" is the phenomenon, and "deictic" is a descriptor).

According to Patric (2006), deixis is an expression of words, phrases, and grammatical features that can be interpreted in relation to the situation in which they are spoken, such *me* the sender of this utterance or *here* where the sender is. Deixis is used to show 'when', 'where', 'who', 'what', and so on. In addition, deixis is useful for starting with the coordinates of situations in speech. There are several types of deixis, which relate to participants, people, and other entities: *she, her, hers, he, him, his, they, it, this, and that*. Discourse: *this* sentence, the *next* paragraph, *that* as what you told me, I want you to remember *this*.

According to Levinson (1983), the relationship between language and context in the language structure itself is a phenomenon through deixis. This term is borrowed from the Greek word for denoting and has examples of prototypes or demonstrative focus uses, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place words such as the present and here, and various other grammatical features which relate directly to the state of speech.

There are 3 types of deixis, namely personal deixis *him, them, those, he, she I, you*, and *it* spatial deixis used to point location consisting of *here, there, near that* and temporal deixis used to point time *now, then, last week*. According to Yule (2010) Use deixis to point to things *it, this, these boxes*, and people *him, them, those*. Spatial deixis is words and phrases used to point to a location *here, there, near that*, and those used to point to a time *now, then, last week* are examples of temporal deixis.

3. Type Of Deixis

Some linguist has their opinion about defining types of deixis, which has been mentioned above. Therefore, this research used only three types of deixis by Yule (1996).

a. Personal Deixis

Person deixis generally refers to people. According to Yule (1996), The distinction just described involves person deixis, with the speaker *I* and the addressee *you*. Deixis is divided into three parts, pronouns for first person *I*, Second Person *You*, and third person *he*, *she or it*. Based on Betty (2013), In deixis person, linguistic expressions are used to select a particular individual in a possible context that hasn't appeared linguistically. Perhaps the most common example of personal deixis involves the pronoun *I* and *you* . Deitic use in personal pronouns, and also be achived with a possessive prounoun.

Levinson (1983), Person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, it may be argued that need to develop an independent pragmatic framework of possible participant-roles, so that can then see how, and to what extent, these roles are grammaticalized in different languages.

Here is an example of person deixis is like in the word, *I am going to the office* the pronoun *I* in a sentence is an example of person deixis. *I* indicate as first person and as the person who utters the sentences.

b. Spatial deixis

Spatial deixis is used to pick out a location relative to the location of the speaker or addressee Betty (2013). The concept of distance already mentioned is clearly relevant to spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is indicated by Yule (1998).

According to Yule (1998:12). Contemporary English uses two adverbs, here and there, for a fundamental difference, differing in older texts in some dialects, a wide range of deictic expressions is found. Although *there* (further from the speaker) still used words like *here* (to this place) and from there (from that lace) now sound archaic. Based on this example, the last two words include the meaning of motion towards or away from the speaker. Some verbs, such as *come* and *go*, are ddeicticwhen used to indicate movement towards the speaker for example: *Let's go to sleep!* or move away from the speaker *Sleep*.

c. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is the time when an uttering occurs. According to Yule (1998) the use of the proximal form indicates the time that coincides with the speech of the speaker and the speaker, and the distal expression 'then' applies to past and future times relative to the speaker's current time. the speaker's utterance and the time the speaker's voice is heard *now* by the listener.

According to Levinson (1983), There are a number of aspectst of 'pure' time deixis, where there is no direct interaction with non-direct methods of time reckoning. These include tense (to be discussed below) and the deictic time adverbs like English now, then soon recently, and so on.

The use of proximal from 'now' as indicating both the time coinciding with the speaker's utterance and the time the speaker's voice is heard (the hearer's now). In contrast to 'now', the distal expression 'then' applies to both past and future time relative to the speaker's present time Yule (1996).

Here are an example of temporal deixis:

Free Beer Tomorrow (The next day to a bar that displays then will be (deictically) one day early for the free drink.

Back in an hour (Short or long wait head).

4. Reference

According to Cruse (2006) in Theresa and Laura, reference is a general term to identify things in the world, and deixis is a technique to achieve reference. According to Yule (1993) in Theresa and Laura, references show the ability of the speaker or writer to enable the listener or reader to identify something.

According to Joan (2002:7). reference is the act of linking language to refer to an entity in context. an act of a speaker using linguistic forms which aim to enable the listener to identify something. Speakers use linguistic forms, known as referent expressions, to enable listeners to identify the entity being referred to, and are known as referents.

According to Yule (2010: 131), reference is an action in which a speaker or writer uses language to allow listeners or readers to identify something. In the use of reference, we can use the proper noun *he, she, I*, and other nouns in phrases (a writer, my friend, the cat). Reference depends on who is using it.

Reference is a linguistic form used by a speaker with the aim of conforming to some discourse entities and bringing those discourse entities into the mind of the recipient. Reference is what is meant by the speaker with the aim of referring to, or selecting, through the use of that expression Betty (2013: 72).

According to Yule (1996), Reference is an act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistic forms to enable a listener, or reader, to identify

something. To take action, references can use proper nouns e.g. (Chomsky, Jennifer, Whiskas), other nouns in phrases (a writer, my friend, The cat), or pronouns (he, she, it). We sometimes assume that a word can identify someone or something uniquely, but more accurately that identifies to say that, for each word or phrase, there is a "reference range".

The linguistic form is referring expressions, it can proper nouns, noun phrases that there are definite or indefinite, and the last is pronouns. Reference can refer to things when we're not sure what to call them. It can use expressions like those *the blue things* and that *icky stuff* disgusting things and we can even find names.

For example, there is a man who rides his motorcycle very fast. Therefore, the surrounding environment or local people refer to as Mr. Kawasaki. In this case, the brand name for a motorcycle is used to refer to a person, because the example above it refers to a person who rides a motorcycle at a fast speed like Kawasaki specs.

For example, in the word *'I went with Francesca and David'*, 'I' is referring expression which refers to the person speaking, while Francesca dan David referring expressions that refer to the two people whose names are Francesca and David. Another example *'yesterday was beautifull'*, 'yesterday' is referring expression which refers to the time that makes someone enjoy the day and feel grateful, for what has happened.

5. Implicature

According to Verschueren (1999), Implicit is a series of meanings that arise from the characters of speech acts embedded contextually, which can be captured under general implicit. According to Yule (2010), Implicature is additional meaning conveyed about the speaker implying something that doesn't say. Example of conversation

CAROL: Are you coming to the party tonight?

LARA: I've got an exam tomorrow.

It could be argued that Lara's statement was not the answer to Carol's question. Lara didn't say Yes or no. However, Carol would directly interpret the statement as "No" or "Probably not." The conclusion is that based on the example above, how to use background knowledge and then interpret what we hear and read. This is an important part of analyzing a discourse.

According to Yule (1996), An additional meaning conveyed is called implicature. Implicature is divided into two, there are conventional implicature and conversational implicature. According to Grice's in Kroeger (2018) there are characteristic of conversational implicatures:

1. Implicature is different from the literal meaning of a sentence. what is implied is different from "what is said".
2. Thus, the speaker aims so that the listener can understand the meaning of the sentence and its implicature, in addition, that the listener realizes that the speaker meant it that way.
3. The implicature of the conversation depends on the context,

4. Conversational implicature is often unmistakable, but not “inevitable”.

According to Yule (1996) implicatures are divided into two there are: Conventional Implicature and conversational implicature.

- a. Conventional Implicature is an additional unstated meaning associated with the use of a specific word example: ‘A but B’ implies a contrast between A and B, so ‘contrast’ is a conventional implicature of ‘but’.

- b. Conversational Implicature

Conversational Implicature is an additional meaning that is not stated directly that must be assumed first to maintain the principle of cooperation.

Example of Conversational Implicature; If someone says ‘*The President is Mouse*’, something that is literally wrong, the hearer must assume that the speaker means to convey more than is being said. Another example

Charlene : I hope you brought the bread and the cheese

Dexter : Ah, I brought the bread.

It can represent in the structure of what was said, with (*b= bread*) and (*C=cheese*). Using the symbol \Rightarrow for an implicature, it can be representing the additional conveyed meaning.

Charlene : $b \& c ?$

Dexter : b (+>NOT C)

Based on the example analysis above, it is the speaker who communicates the meaning through implicatures and it is the listener who recognizes the meaning communicated through inference.

6. Adele's album

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins or stage name often called Adele was born on May 5, 1988, in Tottenham, London, England. Adele is a British pop singer and songwriter. Adele has a soulful voice. Adele really likes singing. She begins to sing at the age of 4. She grew up in an incomplete family because her parents decided to separate, but Adele did not become discouraged. The support from her mother became his strength to keep trying to achieve her dreams. Adele has released four albums since her debut. The albums he released include; *19* was released in 2008. The second album was released in 2011 under the name *21*. The third album, *25*, was released in 2015. In 2021 Adele released her fourth album after several years of not releasing an album.

The album she released was *30*, according to Adele's age when the album was released. The album *30* became the best-selling album, and was popular, besides that it was widely used as a background for the TikTok and Instagram media platforms. This album contains 12 single songs including; *Strange By Nature, Easy on Me, My Little Love, Cry Your heart out, Oh My God, Can I Get It, I Drink Wine, All Night Parking, Women Like Me, Hold on, To Be Loved, Love Is A Game.*

Researchers chose 10 Album by Adele as the object of research there are; *Strange By Nature, Easy on Me, My Little Love, Cry Your heart out, Oh My God, Can I Get It, Women Like Me, Hold on, To Be Loved, Love Is A Game.*

Adele's 30 album is selling fast in 2021. Despite only being released in November last year, "30" became the UK's biggest-selling album of 2021. With the album selling over 600,000 in just six weeks. According to CNN (2021), Adele told American Vogue in October that the album she had released was a way to explain her divorce to her son.

The researchers chose album 30 because the artist and the song sung are known by the world and have high popularity. The language used in the songs on this album is easy for people to understand and has a deep meaning to the song.

B. Previous Study

There are five previous studies that are relevant to this study. The first study by Debi (2014) was titled *Deixis Analisis of Song Lyrics In Taylor Swift's "Red" Album*. This research aims to describe the type of deixis. In his research, explaining the type of deixis is divided into three

types that use theory from John I. Saeed, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In his findings, the dominant data is the type of deixis, namely person deixis which is almost found in every song from the *Red* album with 12 songs. From the data that has been analyzed by the researcher, it is found that the deixis type data domain is person deixis, so the context in Taylor Swift's album *Red* refers to people, not places or times. The equal in this study with mine is on the same topic, namely regarding deixis analysis by analyzing the types of deixis found in song lyrics. What distinguishes it from my research is that this research does not discuss the meaning of reference. With the reference, the interlocutor or reader can know the speaker is referring to something.

The second researcher from Sutrisno and Yanuarti 2021 with a journal entitled *A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICSIN "I WANT TO BREAK FREE" BY QUEEN*. This study discusses the topic of the type of deixis found in the lyrics of the song "I want to Break Free" by Queen. To analyze the data, the researcher uses the theory from Yule (1996) by using three types of deixis, there are: person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. In this research, the dominant researcher found personal deixis with a percentage of 94% and spatial deixis at 3%. Based on this research, the similarity with my research is to analyze the data by looking for the type of deixis using the theory from Yule (1996). The difference between this research with my research is in the object being studied. In this study, the object used was only one song, whereas in my research I used an album containing several songs.

The third research from Kholifatul, Surya, and Sand Setya 2019 entitled *DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE PITCH PERFECT 2 FILM*. This journal discusses the types of deixis in the Pitch Perfect 2 film using the theory from Levinson (1983), which divides deixis into five types, namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. In this research, the dominant finding was personal deixis with a percentage of 69%. In this research, there are differences with my research, namely in the theory used and the object under study. This research uses object data in the form of films and uses the theory from Levinson (1983), in which there are five types of deixis. In my research, use the theory from Yule (1996). The different theories used in previous studies are several types that are not explained by my theory. from deixis, namely; Discourse deixis and Social deixis, because the previous researchers used an object in the form of a film so it is possible to analyze the expressions in several conversations referring to the discourse in conversation and to show social differences between the speaker and the interlocutor.

The fourth research from Rian and Efransyah 2021 entitled *DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN ADELE RIGHT TO ALL I ASK*. This journal discusses the types of deixis in a song by Adele, using the same theory, namely Yule (1995), with the dominant data found in the type of deixis, namely personal deixis. Then what stands out in this research is that the topics discussed are only deixis, while in my research there are meaning references that aim to make it easier for the interlocutor or the reader to know the speaker is referring to something.

The last research from Lina 2021 entitled *THE DEICTIC EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE ADVERTISEMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION*. This research discusses the same topic, namely the types of deixis. This research uses the theory of Yule by explaining three types of deixis. Based on the findings of this research, the dominant data found is personal deixis. The difference between this research and mine is that the topics discussed are only deixis, whereas in my research there are meaning references that aim to make it easier for the interlocutor or reader to know that the speaker is referring to something that can be an object or a person.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The research in this study used a descriptive qualitative method in conducting the analysis. By collecting and analyzing data, after that draw conclusions. The qualitative method is a research method that aims to examine the condition of natural objects Sugiono (2016:1). The researcher uses qualitative research because, in this research, it takes from a phenomenon that occurs, namely taking an object by analyzing Adele's album 30 whose song was widely discussed by the public because of rumors of a divorce with her husband so Adele wrote her song based on what she was going through, besides that the song became trending.

Descriptive qualitative research, namely the data collected in the form of text or pictures so that it does not emphasize numbers Sugiono (2016:9). Using a descriptive study because the researcher collects data in the form of words that are taken from the lyrics of the song from Adele on the album '30', which contains an analysis of deixis. This research uses a pragmatic approach to analyze the data.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that this research includes research using qualitative methods and includes characteristics qualitative namely qualitative descriptive. The researcher analyzed the lyrics of Adele's song on the album "30" to find out the 'pointing' via language in the song. Therefore, the researcher uses the type of deixis as a reference in analyzing using

the theory of Yule (1996) and the theory of Betty (2013), to analyze the reference. So this study not only discusses the types of deixis but also analyze the related material topics.

In this study, the researcher analyzes deixis, which is to find the context by 'pointing' through language by referring to the type of deixis. Then Reference is an action to identify a context. Meanwhile, there is an implied meaning in the use of deixis which is not found in the text. The form of the data used in this research is song lyrics. Therefore, the method that is suitable to be applied in this research is the descriptive qualitative method.

B. Data And Data Sources

According to Edi Subroto in Nugrahani (2014: 34) that the research data are the information contained in everything that become the field and target by research. Therefore, data is important things in research, because it becomes the basis of research in analyzing data. According to Subroto (1992) that data can be in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases. The form of data in this research use Texts (words and sentences). The song lyrics were included in the deixis analysis with a pragmatic approach. The data will not be obtained if there is no data source.

Sources of data used to explore information in qualitative research, among others; documents or archives, interviewees (informants), events or activities, places or locations, objects, pictures, and recordings. The data sources that comes from the found object. The data source for this research uses the song lyric of *Strange By Nature, Easy on me, My Little Love, Cry Your*

Heart out, Oh My God, CanI gett it, Woman Like me, Hold on, To Be Loved, and Love is Game, that appeared in '30' Album by Adele.

Based on the notion of qualitative research above, that data can be in the form of text (words in sentences), data of this study in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that found in Adele's song lyrics on album 30. To explain clearly, there are an example of data and not data written below:

1. For all of **my** lovers in the present and in the dark (data)
2. Didn't get the chance to (not data)

As in the example explained above, it shows data and not data. The text (word, sentence, or phrase) is called data if it falls within the criteria described in the theory.

C. Research Instruments

According to Sugiono (2016), The main instrument in research is the researcher himself. Therefore, in this research, the research instrument was the researcher herself, or called the human instrument. The researcher as an instrument must also be validated by measuring how far the researcher is ready to carry out research. Validation of researchers as the main instrument includes validation of understanding of qualitative research methods, mastery of insight into the field or material to be analyzed, and readiness of researchers to enter research objects, both academically and logistically.

In qualitative research, the research tool in this research that researcher herself discusses the pragmatic approach and uses the Deixis theory. The researcher determines the research focus, then selects information as a data

source, collects data by observation and documentation, then analyzes the data. Interpret data and make conclusions from this research.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

Qualitative research data usually takes the form of text, photos, stories, pictures, and artifacts and not in the form of numbers. Research data can be collected from observations, interviews, and documentation (Patton 2002). According to Creswell (2009), Observation is the process of collecting data from researchers by making field notes about the behavior and activities of individuals at the research site. Documents can be in the form of writings, drawings, or monumental works of a person Sugiono (2016). interviews are a meeting of two people that aims to exchange information and ideas through a question-and-answer process, so as to find meaning in a particular topic. This research is using the technique of documentation and Observations.

Documents in the form of writing, for example, diaries, life histories, and so on. Documents in the form of images, for example, sketch photos or other images. Documents in the form of works such as films, sculptures, and others. The observation technique in this study is that the researcher takes the lyrics from the album 30 by Adele. The song lyrics taken from the album are written text, so this is a documentation technique

The technique for collecting the data for this research that elaborate in the following steps:

1. The researchers found all song lyrics in Adele's album '30' through the official youtube channel and Lierix.
2. The researchers read and observed the lyric of the song of Adele in the 30' album with the aim of finding words that contain deixis.
3. Researchers categorize sentences containing deixis into three types of deixis, there are: Person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.
4. The researcher analyzes the data based on deixis and reference theories to answer the problem statements.
5. The next step is, for the researcher to write conclusions from the results of the data analysis.

The following is an example of the data collection table and its coding

Table 3.1

Coding	Data	Types of	Reference	Implicature
Data		Deixis		

(01/PD/MC /SBN)	I'll be taking flowers to the cemetery of <u>my</u> heart	I (Person Deixis) as First Person Deixis My (Person Deixis) as First Person Deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics 'My' refers to the main character in the song lyrics the song lyrics	The main character is very sad about the situation. The main character will always remember someone in her heart.
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Explanation of the coding data :

- 1) Data Number
 - a. 01 describe data number 1
 - b. 02 describe data number 2
 - c. 03 describe data number 3

- 2) Types of Deixis
 - a. PD refers to Person Deixis
 - b. SD refers to Spatial Deixis
 - c. TD refers to Temporal Deixis

- 3) Reference
 - a. SI refers to singer
 - b. MC refers to Main character
 - c. ADS refers to Addressee
 - d. PLC refers to place
 - e. TM refers to time

- 4) Title of The Song
 - a. SBN refers to Strangers by Nature
 - b. EOM refers to Easy on Me
 - c. MLL refers to My Little Love
 - d. CYHO refers to Cry Your Heart Out
 - e. OMG refers to Oh My God
 - f. CIGI refers to Can I Get It
 - g. WLM refers to Woman Like Me
 - h. HO refers to Hold On
 - i. TBL refers to To Be Loved
 - j. LIG refers to Love Is a Game

E. Data Validation Techniques

Validation of research results is a way for researchers to determine the accuracy and credibility of the results through appropriate strategies, such as member checking or triangulation. According to Sugiono (2013), validity is the accuracy between the data that occurs in an object of research with data that can be reported by researchers.

According to Yin (2011), Validity is a study who have collected and interpreted the data well, so that it can draw good conclusions accurately in order to reflect and represent the real world being studied. Many items can be considered facts presented by a study, and all of them need validation.

In this study researcher used data validation to validate the data. This study uses data validation by asking for help from experts to validate the data findings. The researcher asked for help from the English Letters lecturer at the State Islamic University specifically for studies related to the thesis material of Mr. Dwi Cahyono, M.Pd as the validator. The finding data is checked by the validator by reading, understanding the theory, and checking the finding data that the researcher has found. The process in this validator is carried out from November, 11th 2022 until November 14th 2022.

F. Data Analysis Technique

In qualitative research, data is obtained from various sources using various data techniques (triangulation) and is carried out continuously Sugiono (2016). To analyze the data, the researcher uses ethnographic analysis by Spradley. According to Spradley (1979), there are four kinds of qualitative or ethnographic analysis. There are:

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is the first step of ethnographic analysis. Domain involves finding a general description of the object/research. In this analysis, the researcher search for a cultural symbol that is included in large categories by virtue of some similarity. Domain analysis is to collect and read data from all song lyrics contained in Adele's album '30' to obtain the data based on the formulation of the problem.

The domain aims to clarify the deixis of the song which includes the data used and not the data. Deixis is taken from songs: *Strange By Nature, Easy on me, My Little Love, Cry Your Heart out, Oh My God, can I gett it, Woman Like me, Hold on, To Be Loved, and Love is Game* and are analyzed based on the types of deixis, reference, and implicature.

Lyrics on songs that are categorized as data in this study are lyrics that indicate deixis. Meanwhile, the lyrics of the songs that are not data are song lyrics that are not found by deixis.

2. Taxonomic analysis

Taxonomic is the second step in the ethnographic analysis. This step analysis looks for the internal structure of the domain by describing it in detail and leads to identifying contrast sets. The next step is a taxonomic analysis using data coding after the data collection process. The aim of the analysis is to analyze the types of deixis, reference, and implicature that are found in the song lyrics on Adele's album '30' in order to answer the problem formulation by coding the data. The table below explains codes from data collection.

Table 3.2

No	Data Codes
1.	(03/TD/TM/SBN)
2.	(14/SD/PLC/EOM)
3.	(32/PD/SI/MLL)
TOTAL	3

From the data codes above, here is a detailed explanation:

1). The first part explains the number of data

03: Data number 3

2). The second part explains Types of Deixis

TD: Temporal Deixis

3) The third part explains the reference in deixis

TM: refers to Time

4) The fourth part explains implicature that found in the title song

MLL: My Little Love

3. Componential analysis

Componential is the third analysis in the ethnographic analysis. The componential analysis involves a problem that indicates a difference in the domain. In this analysis, the researcher makes a table that addresses the research formulation, object, and topic. The aim of the analysis is to explain briefly the data found.

Table 3.3

Lyrics	Types of Deixis			Reference				Implicature
	Person Deixis	Spatial Deixis	Temporal Deixis	Refers to Singer	Refers to Main character	Refers to Place	Refers to Time	Strange by Nature

								Easy on Me
								My Little Love
								Cry Your Heart Out
								Oh My God
								Can I get It
								Woman Like Me
								Hold on
								To be Loved
								Love is Game

4. Cultural Theme

Cultural Theme analysis is the final step of ethnographic analysis. Spradley (1979) involves searching for relationships between the domains and how they are related as a whole. Researchers will find the types of deixis contained in the album '30' and how it relates to the reference and implicature. The relationship between deixis reference and implicature are that deixis is an analysis that aims to find out the words displayed through language in a song lyric. Then the reference explains a word from deixis referring to who can be an object, person, or other. To find out the meaning of a lyric that contains deixis, the researcher uses implicatures to find out the meaning that is not said directly. The researcher uses this analysis because Spradley explains the qualitative research analysis starting from the stages of the process to collecting data in detail.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

1. Types of deixis used in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele

According to Yule (1996) there are 3 types of deixis; person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. The researcher extends to some examples of the data for types of deixis. There are the types Deixis has found.

Table 4.1

No	Deixis Types	Frequency
1.	Person Deixis	369
2.	Spatial Deixis	7
3.	Temporal Deixis	14
Total		390

As in the table above, the researcher found three types of deixis in *Album 30* by Adele. Person deixis with 369 data Spatial deixis with 7 data, and Temporal deixis with 14 data. The following below is a description of each type of deixis.

a. Personal Deixis

Personal deixis focus of the participant that refer to people in the song lyric. The researcher finds three kinds of personal deixis in *Album 30* those are: first, second, and third person deixis. First and second person deixis always appear in every song. However, it is different with third person deixis that just found a little. Person deixis is divided into three are

- i. First Person deixis: I, Me, We, etc.
- ii. Second person deixis: You
- iii. Third person deixis: He, she or it, etc

The following are an explanation of the data found in this research:

- 1) *I'll be taking flowers to the cemetery of my heart*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Strange By Nature*. The type of deixis above show that 'I' is indicate as first person deixis, and 'my' indicate as first person deixis.

2) *For all of my lovers in the present and in the dark*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Strange By Nature*. The type of deixis above show that ‘my’ indicate as first person deixis.

3) *For they never stood a chance as if they could*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Strange By Nature*. The type of deixis above show that ‘They’ is indicate as third person deixis.

4) *When no one knows what it's like to be us*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Strange By Nature*. The type of deixis above show that ‘us’ is indicate as first person deixis.

5) *I rebut all my rebuttals*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Strange By Nature*. The type of deixis above show that ‘I’ is

indicate as first person deixis, and ‘my’ indicate as first person deixis.

6) *That I've been washin' my hands in forever*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Easy On Me*. The type of deixis above show that ‘I’ is indicate as first person deixis, and ‘my’ indicate as first person deixis.

7) *I know there is hope in these waters*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found two kinds of deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Easy On Me*. The types of deixis above show that ‘I’ is indicate personal deixis as first person deixis, and ‘these’ indicate as spatial deixis.

8) *Baby, let me in*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Easy On Me*. The type of deixis above show that ‘me’ is indicate as first person deixis.

9) *You can't deny how hard I have tried*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title Easy On Me. The type of deixis above show that 'You' is indicate as second person deixis, and 'I' indicate as first person deixis.

10) *My little love*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *My Little Love*. The type of deixis above show that 'my' indicate as first person deixis.

11) *I see your eyes widen like an ocean*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *My Little Love*. The type of deixis above show that 'I' indicate as first person deixis, and 'your' indicate as second person deixis.

12) *When you look at me so full of my emotions*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *My Little Love*. The type of deixis above show that 'you' indicate

as second person deixis. 'me' indicate as first person deixis.
'my' indicate as first person deixis.

13) *Cry your heart out, it'll clean your face*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Cry Your Heart Out*. The type of deixis above show that 'your' indicate as second person deixis.

14) *When you're in doubt, go at your own pace*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Cry Your Heart Out*. The type of deixis above show that 'you' indicate as second person deixis, and 'your' indicate as second person deixis.

15) *When I walk in a room, I'm invisible*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Cry Your Heart Out*. The type of deixis above show that 'I' indicate as first person deixis.

16) *I feel like a ghost*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title

Cry Your Heart Out. The type of deixis above show that ‘I’ indicate as first person deixis.

17) *All my friends keep on tellin' me this feeling won't last*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *My Little Love*. The type of deixis above show that ‘my’ indicate as first person deixis. ‘me’ indicate as first person deixis.

18) *You're driving me away*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Woman Like Me*. The type of deixis above show that ‘you’ indicate as second person deixis. ‘me’ indicate as first person deixis.

19) *Give me a reason to stay*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Woman Like Me*. The type of deixis above shows that ‘me’ indicate as first person deixis.

20) *I want to be lost in you but not in this way*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title

Woman Like Me. The type of deixis above show that 'I' indicate as first person deixis. 'you' indicate as second person deixis.

21) *I don't think you quite understand*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Woman Like Me*. The type of deixis above show that 'I' indicate as first person deixis. 'you' indicate as second person deixis.

22) *Who you have on your hands*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found one kind of deixis named personal deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Woman Like Me*. The type of deixis above show that 'you' indicate as second person deixis. 'your' indicate as second person deixis.

b. Spatial deixis

Spatial deixis show the location of the speaker's utterance or the location of people and things is being indicated. Spatial deixis is marked by *there* (further from the speaker), *here* (to this place) and *from there* (from that place). The spatial deixis that is found in Album '30' by Adele is not dominant. Researchers just found little data from the lyrics.

The following is an explanation of the data found in this research:

I'm finding it hard to be here sincerely

Based on the datum above, the researcher found two kinds of deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *My Little Love*. The types of deixis above show that 'I' is indicate personal deixis as first person deixis, and 'here' indicate as spatial deixis.

c. Temporal deixis

Temporal deixis focus with time when uttering occurs. Temporal deixis marked by *today, now, daylight*, etc. In the analysis of temporal deixis, the researcher found data are not dominant. The researcher found little data from personal deixis.

The following are an explanation of the data found in this research

1) *But I know right now*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *Easy On Me*. The types of deixis above show that 'now' indicate as temporal deixis.

2) *I feel like today is the first day since I left him that I feel lonely*

Based on the datum above, the researcher found two kinds of deixis in the lyrics of the song with the title *My Little Love*. The

types of deixis above show that ‘today’ indicate as temporal deixis. ‘First day’ indicate as temporal deixis.

2) Reference of deixis used in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele

According to Betty (2013), reference is used by the speaker in referring to something, it can be objects or people. In this album be found 214 data refer to the singer, 88 data refer to Addressee, 14 data refers to the main character in the song, 10 data refer to the time, and 7 data refer to the place.

1) Ill be taking flowers to the cemetery of my heart

‘I’ indicate as first person deixis and refers to the main character in the song lyrics who says that the heart is dead. ‘My’ indicates first person deixis and refers to the main character in the song lyrics.

2) For all of my lovers in the present and in the dark

‘My’ indicates as first person deixis and refers to the main character in the song lyrics that the heart is dead or closed to lover in the present or past.

3) For they never stood a chance as if they could

‘They’ indicate as third person deixis refers to someone that won’t give chance. ‘They’ indicate as third person deixis refers to someone that doubts the ability.

4) *When no one knows what it's like to be us*

'Us' indicate as first person deixis and refers to the main character in the song lyrics that indicate a woman and woman who has experienced a situation like the main character in the song lyrics.

5) *I rebut all my rebuttals*

'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to the main character in the song lyrics. 'My' indicate as first person deixis and refers belonging to the main character in the song lyrics.

6) *That I've been washin' my hands in forever*

'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to the singer. 'My' indicates as first person deixis that refers to belonging to the singer.

7) *I know there is hope in these waters*

'I' indicate as first person deixis that refers to singer. 'these' indicate as spatial deixis that refers to place that is waters.

8) *Baby, let me in*

'Me' indicate as first person deixis that refers to the singer.

9) *You can't deny how hard I have tried*

'You' indicate as second person deixis that refers to the addressee. 'I' indicate as first person deixis that refers to singer.

10) *But I know right now*

'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to the singer.
'Now' indicate as temporal deixis and refers to the current situation.

11) *My little love*

'My' indicates as first person deixis and refers to the singer.

12) *I see your eyes widen like an ocean*

'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to the singer.
'Your' be a possessive pronoun from you indicated as second person deixis refers to the addressee.

13) *When you look at me so full of my emotions*

'You' indicate as second person deixis and refers to addressee. 'Me' indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer.
'My' indicates as first person deixis and refers to belonging to the singer.

14) *I'm finding it hard to be here sincerely*

'I'm' indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer.

'Here' indicate as spatial deixis and refers to place.

15) *I feel like today is the first day since I left him that I feel lonely.*

'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to the singer.

'today' indicate as temporal deixis and refers to time. 'first day'

indicate as temporal deixis and refers to time. 'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer. 'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer.

16) *Cry your heart out, it'll clean your face*

'Your' deixis be possessive pronouns from you indicate as second person deixis refers to singer.

17) *When you're in doubt, go at your own pace*

'You' indicate as second person deixis and refers to addressee. 'Your' deixis be possessive pronoun *you* indicate that second person deixis refers to addressee.

18) *When I walk in a room, I'm invisible*

'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer. 'I' indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer.

19) *I feel like a ghost*

‘I’ indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer.

20) *All my friends keep on tellin' me this feeling won't last*

‘My’ indicate as first person deixis and refers to the singer.

‘Me’ indicate as first person deixis and refers to the singer.

21) *You're driving me away*

‘You’ indicate as second person deixis, and refers to addressee. ‘Me’ object pronouns from I as first person deixis and refers to singer.

22) *Give me a reason to stay*

‘Me’ object pronouns from I as first person deixis and refers to singer

23) *I want to be lost in you but not in this way*

‘I’ indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer. ‘You’ indicate as second person deixis and refers to addressee.

24) *I don't think you quite understand*

‘I’ indicate as first person deixis and refers to singer. ‘You’ indicate as second person deixis and refers to addressee.

25) *Who you have on your hands*

'You' indicate as second person deixis and refers to addressee. 'Your' deixis be possessive pronoun from you indicated as second person deixis refers to singer.

3) Implicature used of deixis in 30 Album on the song lyrics of Adele

According to Yule (2010) implied talk about the speaker implies something that doesn't said.. According to Yule (1996) An additional meaning conveyed is called implicature. There are implied found in the lyrics song and relate to the deixis and reference.

1) *I'll be taking flowers to the cemetery of my heart*

The main character in the song is very sad about the situation.

The character will always remember someone in her/his heart.

2) *For all of my lovers in the present and in the dark*

To all the main character lovers who admire him/his secretly.

3) *For they never stood a chance as if they could*

For people who want to do something, but can't for some reason.

4) *When no one knows what it's like to be us*

The main character in the song shows that many women are in pain because of someone, and no one understand.

5) *I rebut all my rebuttals*

The main character in the song said that she couldn't believe what was happening.

6) *That I've been washin' my hands in forever*

The singer has been washing her hand means that singer has forgotten her memories forever.

7) *I know there is hope in these waters*

The singer knows that there is still hope to keep these relationships

8) *Baby, let me in*

The singer that let herself get into that problem.

9) *You can't deny how hard I have tried*

'Singer's husband that can't deny how hard singer tried to keep their relationship.

10) *But I know right now*

The singer, she knows the current situation

11) *My little love*

Singer's beloved son

12) *I see your eyes widen like an ocean*

The singer saw, son's eyes glazed like the ocean.

13) *When you look at me so full of my emotions*

When Adele's son saw her so full of emotion

14) *I'm finding it hard to be here sincerely*

The singer was having a hard time with the situation he was in at the time with all the heart

15) *I feel like today is the first day since I left him that I feel lonely*

The singer felt lonely after the divorce from her husband

16) *Cry your heart out, it'll clean your face*

The singer's friend suggested crying to feel more relieved

17) *When you're in doubt, go at your own pace*

'The singer admonished by others when he is in doubt then go and find peace for himself

18) *When I walk in a room, I'm invisible*

The singers when they have problems are not noticed by other people or those closest to them

19) *I feel like a ghost*

The singer feels she is not being cared for

20) *All my friends keep on tellin' me*

The singer's friends kept on advising her that this sadness would go away with time

21) *You're driving me away*

'The singer's husband shied away from the singer.

22) *Give me a reason to stay*

The singer is looking for reasons to be with her husband

23) I want to be lost in you but not in this way

The singer wanted to be near her husband, but not in that way

24) I don't think you quite understand

The singer felt that her husband was not paying attention to
her

25) Who you have on your hands

The singer said to her husband that who is the person she
loves that is being ignored.

B. Discussion

This discussion chapter explains the reason for some findings from the data that have been analyzed. In this thesis, the researcher elaborated on types of deixis, references to deixis used on the song lyrics and implicature by the use of deixis on the song lyrics of Adele 30 Album.

The researcher used Yule's (1996) theory to discuss types of deixis. According to Yule (1996), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. It means 'pointing' via language. Deixis is divided into three types; Person deixis, Spatial deixis, and Temporal deixis, The reason will be discussed below:

First, based on findings in types of deixis namely person deixis. According to Yule (1996), person deixis generally involves the speaker. Person deixis is divided into three; First person deixis, Second person deixis, and third person deixis. The researcher found 369 data belong to Person deixis. First person deixis is the dominant finding of the research. The dominant data is in the word 'I' which indicates the first person deixis.

Second, according to Yule (1996), spatial deixis indicates the location of people. The researcher found 7 data in spatial deixis. The intended location in this album is to show the singer's presence in her husband's heart, besides that the river, in the water, and where Adele lives. Adele uses spatial deixis with the aim of showing the intended place in Adele's life story which is written in the song lyrics in Adele's album 30.

Third, according to Yule (1996), temporal deixis indicates the time when uttering occurs. The researcher found 14 data in temporal deixis. Adele as a singer conveys to listeners about the time that shows beautiful events and events that make singers sad. Based on her life story.

The researcher used Yule's (2010) theory to discuss the reference of deixis on the song lyrics of Adele 30 Album. The reference indicates to show the act speaker or writer uses language and identifies by listener or reader. In this album 30 by Adele, there are references in each song that refer to the singer, addressee, time, and place. Referring to the singer is dominant data. The researcher found 228 data that refers to the singer. Based on this finding, it can be interpreted that in Album 30 by Adele retells a story from the singer or point of view about Adele's love story and the divorce that happened.

According to Yule (2010), implicature is the speaker's speech which implies something that is not said. Implicature discusses explaining the details of meaning in a lyric in which there is a type of deixis that refers to something. The purpose of the implied in a song is to give detailed meaning in the song from 30 Adele Albums, so that listeners and readers can understand easily.

In connection with the researcher's findings, Adele presents her songs using words and language meanings related to her life story at the age of 30 years old. With the problems faced in married life. The language used in the lyrics uses words that are easy to understand for the listener. Knowing that the audience for Adele's songs are mostly

adults, Adele uses deixis to indicate words that relate to people, time and place in song lyrics. So that the listener is easy to find out the word reference in a lyric, then can understand the implied meaning in a lyric conveyed by the singer.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

There are three types of deixis found in the lyrics of Adele's album *30*, including Person Deixis, Spatial Deixis, and Temporal Deixis. In the research findings on the analysis of person deixis, there are 369 data. For temporal deixis the researcher found 7 data, then for the last type of deixis, namely temporal deixis with the number of data findings as many as 14 data. Therefore, it can be concluded that the dominant finding in this study is the type of deixis, namely person deixis with the number of words used included in first person deixis, which refers to the singer's life story.

In the references found in the song lyrics of Adele's 30 albums, there are references to the singer, time, place, and addressee. In the reference findings, there are 214 data referring to singers, 14 data refers to the main character in the song. There are 10 data that refer to time. there are 7 data that refer to the place. there are 88 data that refer to the addressee. Most of the dominant data that often appears are references to singers because in the album song refers to the story life of the singer. Therefore, it can be concluded that listeners will easily understand the word references in lyrics from Adele's 30 albums.

In the implied analysis contained in the lyrics of Adele's 30 album songs related to deixis and reference. implied can be found on every song from the album 30 with a total of 10 title tracks there are: *Strange By Nature, Easy on Me, My Little Love, Cry Your heart out, Oh My God, Can I Get It, Women Like Me, Hold on, To Be Loved, Love Is A Game.*

B. SUGGESTIONS

1. For the next researchers

This research can be used as a reference in conducting further research associated with the type of deixis. The results of this study can facilitate the next researchers in studying or analyzing the types of deixis, reference, and implied in song lyrics. By understanding the results of the study, the researcher hopes that further researchers can explain their knowledge about the types of deixis, reference, and implied. In addition, the researcher hopes that with this research, the next researchers can provide a new perspective on deixis types. The next researchers can also take one of the analysis procedures in this study which aims to get an overview in implementing other analyzes related to deixis.

2. For the songwriter

The results of this study can be used as a reference regarding types of deixis and their relationship to reference and implied. The researcher expects the songwriters to pay more attention to each word chosen for the song songwriting so that it is easy for listeners to understand.

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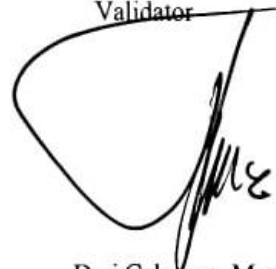
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VALIDATOR SHEET

The Thesis data entitled "*Deixis in 30 Album on The Song Lyrics of Adele*" has been validated by Mr. Dwi Cahyono, M.Pd. On Tuesday, November 15th 2022

Surakarta, November 15th 2022

Validator

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized loop on the left and several vertical strokes on the right, ending in a small flourish.

Dwi Cahyono, M.pd.

APPENDICES

Coding data	Lyrics	Types of Deixis	Reference	ImplicatureMeaning
(01/PD/MC/SBN)	I'll be taking flowers to the cemetery of <u>my</u> heart	I (Person Deixis) as First Person Deixis My (Person Deixis) as First Person Deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics 'My' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	The main character in the song lyrics is very sad about the situation. The main character in the song lyrics will always remember someone in her heart. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i>
(02/PD/MC/SBN)	For all of <u>my</u> lovers in the present and in the dark.	'My (Person Deixis) as First Person Deixis	'My' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	For everyone who loves the main character secretly. The meaning of the

				lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i>
(03/TD/TM/SBN)	<u>Every</u> anniversary, <u>I</u> 'll pay respects and say <u>I</u> m sorry.	Every as temporal deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Every' refers to present tense 'I' referst to the main character in the song lyrics 'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	The main character regretted what did in the past, and she will always remember and respect every day. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i> .
(04/PD/ADS/SB N)	For <u>they</u> never stood a chance as if <u>they</u> could	They (person deixis) as third person deixis	'They' refers to someone that don't give chance 'They' refers to someone that doubt the ability	For people who want to do something, but can't for some reason. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i> .

(05/PD/MC/SBN)	When no one knows what it's like to be <u>us</u>	Us (person deixis) as first person deixis	'us' refers to the main character in the song lyrics and woman that who have experienced a situation like a singer	The main character in the song lyrics shows that many women are in pain because of someone, and no one understands. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i> .
(06/PD/MC/SBN)	<u>I</u> 've never seen the sky <u>this</u> color before	I (person deixis) as first person deixis This as temporal deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics 'This' refers to the feeling of speaker or singer described by the state of the sky	The main character in the song lyrics said that singer has never felt miserable like this before. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i> .

(07/PD/MC/SBN)	<u>I</u> 's like <u>I</u> 'm noticing everythin' a little bit more	It (person deixis) as third person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'it' refers to speaker situation 'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	The singer feels better than before she's going through. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i> .
(08/TD/TM/SBN)	<u>Now</u> that all the dust has settled	Now as temporal deixis	'Now' refers to the time	Now shows that the times suffering has finished. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i> .
(09/PD/MC/SBN)	<u>I</u> rebut all <u>my</u> rebuttals	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics 'my' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	The singer said that she couldn't believe what was happening. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i>

(10/PD/MC/SBN)	Will <u>I</u> ever get <u>there</u> ?	I (person deixis) as first person deixis There as spatial deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics 'There' refers to place	The main character in the song lyrics doesn't expect to get there. She doubts her skill. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i> .
(11/PD/MC/SBN)	Oh, <u>I</u> hope that someday <u>I</u> 'll learn	I (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics 'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	The singer or 'I' hope that someday she will be able to learn from what has happened. She expects that she gets new knowledge in the future. The meaning

				of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i>
(12/PD/MC/SBN)	To nurture what <u>I</u> 've done	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	The main character in the song lyrics said that to keep what she has done or happened. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i>
(13/PD/MC/SBN)	Alright then, <u>I</u> 'm ready	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to the main character in the song lyrics	The main character in the song lyrics accepts what happened and ready to face it. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Strange by Nature</i>

(14/SD/PLC/EO M)	There ain't no gold in <u>this</u> river.	this as spatial deixis	'This' refers to place that is river	'This' refers to singer life path. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(15/PD/MC/EOM)	That I've been washin' <u>my</u> hands in forever	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer has been washing her hand means that singer has forgotten her memories forever. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(16/SD/PLC/EO M)	I know there is hope in <u>these</u> waters	I (person deixis) as first person deixis These as spatialdeixis	'I' refers to singer 'These ' refers to place that is waters	The singer knows that there is still hope to keep these relationships. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .

(17/PD/SI/EOM)	But <u>I</u> can't bring <u>myself</u> to swim	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Myself (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to the singer 'Myself' refers to singer	The singer can't bring herself to swim; it means that the singer can't keep the relationship. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(18/PD/SI/EOM)	When <u>I</u> am drowning in <u>this</u> silence	I (person deixis) as first person deixis This as spatial deixis	'I' refers to the singer 'this' refers to demonstrative expression from singer	The singer that drowning in 'this' silence, it means that the singer gets into the problem that she doesn't have the solution. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .

(19/PD/SI/EOM)	Baby, let <u>me</u> in	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' refers to singer	The singer that let herself get into that problem. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(20/PD/SI/EOM)	Go easy on <u>me</u> , baby	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' refers to object pronoun baby	The singer asked her lover to be calm to face their problem. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(21/PD/SI/EOM)	<u>I</u> was still a child	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer talked about the past that the singer still immature, it means that the singer doesn't understand everything. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .

(22/PD/SI/EOM)	Feel the world around <u>me</u>	Me(person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer that feels the world around her and close to her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(23/PD/SI/EOM)	<u>I</u> had no time to choose what <u>I</u> chose to do	I (Person deixis) as first person deixis I (Person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'I' refers to singer	The singer, does not have time to decide The decision is about what she should do. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(24/PD/SI/EOM)	What <u>I</u> chose to do	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The decision is about what she (singer) should do. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .

(25/PD/SI/EOM)	So go easy on <u>me</u>	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer asked her lover to be calm to face their problem. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(26/PD/SI/EOM)	When <u>we</u> are both so deeply stuck in our ways	We (person deixis) as first person plural	'We' refers to singer and others	The singer and her husband that deeply stuck in their ways that each one chooses. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(27/PD/ADS/EO M)	<u>You</u> can't deny how hard <u>I</u> have tried	You (person deixis) second person deixis I (person deixis) first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'I' refers to singer	The singer's husband can't deny how hard singer tried to keep their relationship. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .

(28/PD/SI/EOM)	<u>I</u> changed who <u>I</u> was to put <u>you</u> both first	I (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer has tried to change for the better for 'You' both (Adele's son and husband). The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(29/TD/TM/EOM)	But <u>now</u> I give up	Now as temporal deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Now' refers to current situation 'I' refers to singer	'now' is the current time or situation that is happening to the singer. The singer gave up on her problem. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .

(30/PD/SI/EOM)	<u>I</u> had good intentions	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer has good aims to consolidate the relationship. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(31/PD/SI/EOM)	But <u>I</u> know right <u>now</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Now as temporal deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Now' refers current situation.	The singer, knows the current situation. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Easy on Me</i> .
(32/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>My</u> little love	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	The Singer's beloved son. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i> .

(33/PD/SI/MLL)	I see <u>your</u> eyes widen like an ocean	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	The singer saw her son's eyes glazed like the ocean. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i> .
(34/PD/ADS/ML L)	When <u>you</u> look at <u>me</u> so full of <u>my</u> emotions	You (person deixis) as second deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	When Adele's son saw her so full of emotion. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(35/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> m finding it hard to be <u>here</u> sincerely	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Here as spatial deixis	'I' refers to singer 'here' refers to place	The singer was having a hard time with the situation she was in at the time with all the heart. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i> .
(36/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> know <u>you</u> feel lost, it's <u>my</u> fault completely	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'you' refers to addressee 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer feels regret for the decision she has taken, making her son feel lost. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(37/PD/SI/MLL)	Tell <u>me</u> you love <u>me</u>	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer talks to her son to say that her son loves the singer. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(38/PD/SI/MLL)	I love <u>you</u> a million percent	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to Singer's son 'You' refers to addressee	The singer loves her son very much. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(39/TD/TM/MLL)	I don't recognize <u>myself</u> in the coldness of the <u>daylight</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Myself (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Myself' is pronoun refers to singer	The singer has changed because of something that happened. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

		Daylight as temporal deixis	‘Daylight’ refers to time	
(40/PD/ADS/ML L)	So <u>I</u> ain’t surprised <u>you</u> can read through all of <u>my</u> lies	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘I’ refers to singer ‘You’ refers to addressee ‘My’ refers belonging to the singer	The singer is not surprised if her son knows her mother lied. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(41/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> feel so bad to be <u>here</u> when <u>I</u> m so guilty	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Here as spatial deixis	‘I’ refers to singer ‘Here’ refers to place ‘I’ refers to singer	The singer feels very lousy to be in a place with her son, when the singer is so guilty. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(42/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I'm</u> so far gone and <u>you're</u> the only one who can save <u>me</u>	I am (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I am' refers to singer 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer has taken a decision so far, but only her son that makes happy. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(43/PD/SI/MLL)	Oi, <u>I</u> feel like <u>you</u> don't love <u>me</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to Singer's son 'You' refers to addressee 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer's son	The singer feels her son doesn't love her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(44/PD/ADS/MLL)	Why do <u>you</u> feel like that?	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer's son doubted his mother's question. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(45/PD/ADS/ML L)	<u>You</u> do <u>you</u> like <u>me</u> ?	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee ‘Me’ is object pronouns from I that refers to singer’s son	The singer’s son asked the singer if he loved her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(46/PD/SI/MLL)	know <u>mommy</u> doesn’t like Anyone else like <u>I</u> like <u>you</u> , right?	Mommy (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second deixis	‘Mommy’ or ‘I’ refers to singer ‘I’ refers to singer ‘You’ refers to addressee	The singer insists she doesn't love anyone else more than her son. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(47/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I'm</u> holdin' on	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer survives to face her problems. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(48/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>Mama's</u> got a lot to learn	Mama or I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer has to learn a lot to deal with her problems. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(49/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>Mummy's</u> been having a lot of big feelings recently	Mummy or I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer feels uncomfortable with the situation that she has faced. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(50/PD/SI/MLL)	Just like mommy, <u>I</u> 'm the feeling that <u>I</u> have	Mommy (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	Mommy' or 'I' refers to singer 'I' refers to singer	The feeling that the singer feels can only be felt by herself without other people knowing. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(51/PD/SI/MLL)	Like, um, <u>I</u> feel a bit confused	I'm (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The Singer feels confused with the situation that she faced. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(52/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> don't know and <u>I</u> feel	I'm (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer'	The singer doesn't even know why she felt confused by this incident. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(53/PD/SI/MLL)	Like <u>I</u> don't really know what <u>I'm</u> doing	I'm (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer doesn't really know what she has done. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(54/PD/ADS/MLL)	And that would make <u>you</u> go, "Ay, yi, yi"	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	That incident will make the son of the singer go away. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(55/PD/SI/MLL)	Tell <u>me</u> , do <u>you</u> feel the way <u>my</u> past aches?	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer asks to her son. whether the son feels the pain of the past experienced by her mother. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

		My (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘My’ refers belonging to the singer	
(56/PD/ADS/ML L)	When <u>you</u> lay on <u>me</u> , can <u>you</u> hear the way <u>my</u> heart breaks?	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee ‘Me’is object prounouns from I that refers to singer ‘My’ refers belonging to the singer	When the singer's son is beside her, does her son feel the sadness that the singer feels?. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(57/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> wanted <u>you</u> to have everything <u>I</u> never had	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer wants her son to be happier in the future and get everything, unlike the singer's life. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(58/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> 'm so sorry if what <u>I</u> 've done makes <u>you</u> feel sad	I'm (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer is regret for making a mistake that made her son sad. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(59/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> love <u>your</u> dad 'cause <u>he</u> gave <u>you</u> to <u>me</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer loves her husband because he gave custody of his son to her. The

		<p>Your (person deixis) as second person deixis</p> <p>He (person deixis) as second person deixis</p> <p>You (person deixis) as second deixis</p> <p>Me (person deixis) as first person deixis</p>	<p>‘Your’ be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee</p> <p>‘He’ refers to addressee</p> <p>‘You’ refers to addressee</p> <p>‘Me’ is object pronouns from I that refers to singer</p>	<p>meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i></p>
(60/PD/ADS/ML L)	<u>You're half me</u> and <u>you're half daddy</u>	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee	The singer's son is part of her as her mother and her son is also part of her husband as his father. The meaning of

		Me (person deixis) as first person deixis Daddy or he (person deixis) as second person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer 'He' refers to addressee	the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(61/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> m having a bad day, <u>I</u> m having a very anxious day	I'm (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer has a bad day and felt anxious every day. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(62/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> feel very paranoid, feel very stressed	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is very afraid and no longer believes in other people. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

(63/PD/SI/MLL)	Um, <u>I</u> have a hangover, which never helps, but	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is drunk, but that doesn't make her fear go away. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(64/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> feel like <u>today</u> is the <u>first day</u> since <u>I</u> left him that <u>I</u> feel lonely	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Today as temporal deixis First day as temporal deixis	'I' refers to singer 'today' refers to time 'First day' refers to time	the singer felt lonely after the divorce from her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(65/PD/SI/MLL)	And <u>I</u> never feel lonely, <u>I</u> love being on <u>my</u> own	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer doesn't feel lonely because she is used to being alone. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>

		My (person deixis) as first person deixis		
(66/PD/SI/MLL)	I <u>l</u> always preferred being on <u>my</u> own than being with people	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer prefers to be alone than tell others about her problems. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(67/PD/SI/MLL)	And I feel like maybe I've been, like, overcompensating	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer felt that she had given too much in return. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i> .

(68/PD/SI/MLL)	And being out and, and stuff like that to keep <u>my</u> mind off of it	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘My’ refers belonging to the singer	The singer is trying to erase her husband from the singer's memory. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(69/SD/PLC/MLL)	And <u>I</u> feel like <u>today</u> , <u>I'm</u> home, and <u>I</u> wanna be at <u>home</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis ‘today’ as temporal deixis ‘Home’ as Spatial deixis	‘I’ refers to singer ‘today’ refers to time ‘Home’ refers to place	The singer just wants to be alone , and no one bothers. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(70/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> just wanna watch TV and curl up into a ball and	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘I’ refers to singer	The singer just wanted to entertain herself by watching TV. The meaning

				of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(71/PD/SI/MLL)	Be in <u>my</u> sweats and stuff like that	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘My’ refers belonging to the singer	The singer is still feeling restless with what happened in her life. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(72/PD/SI/MLL)	But <u>I</u> just feel really lonely	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘I’ refers to singer	The singer feels lonely. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(73/PD/SI/MLL)	<u>I</u> feel a bit frightened that <u>I</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘I’ refers to singer	The singer was afraid that her son would feel the same way as the singer when she was young. The meaning of

	might feel like this a lot			the lyric taken from title song called <i>My Little Love</i>
(74/PD/SI/CYHO)	Cry <u>your</u> heart out, it'll clean <u>your</u> face	Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to Singer	The singer's friend suggested crying to feel more relieved. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out.</i>
(75/PD/ADS/CY HO)	When <u>you</u> 're in doubt, go at <u>your</u> own pace	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	The singer is admonished by others when she is in doubt then go and find peace for herself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out.</i>

(76/PD/SI/CYHO)	When <u>I</u> walk in a room, <u>I'm</u> invisible	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is not noticed by other people or those closest to them when they have problems. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(77/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> feel like a ghost	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer felt that she was not being noticed by everyone. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .

(78/PD/SI/CYHO)	All <u>my</u> friends keep on tellin' <u>me</u> this feeling won't last	My (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer 'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	The singer's friends kept on advising her that this sadness would go away with time. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(79/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> can't get no relief, <u>I'm</u> so tired of <u>myself</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Myself (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to the singer 'Myself' refers to singer	The singer has not been able to escape her sadness, she feels bored with the burden that is on her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(80/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> swear <u>I'm</u> dead in the eyes	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer swears that her eyes are numb from crying so much over what happened. The meaning of the lyric

				taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(81/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> have nothin' to feel no more, <u>I</u> can't even cry	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is numb, can't even cry because she cries too much about this problem. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(82/PD/SI/CYHO)	When will <u>I</u> begin to feel like <u>me</u> again?	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer wonders, when did she become what she used to be. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .

(83/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> m hanging by a thread	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer depends on this relationship. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(84/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>M</u> y skin's paper thin, <u>I</u> can't stop wavering	My (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer 'I' refers to singer	The singer's heart is so thin that it's easy to waver. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(85/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> 've never been more scared	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singers has never been this scared before. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .

(86/PD/SI/CYHO)	When <u>I</u> wake up, <u>I'm</u> afraid of the idea	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	When the singer opened her eyes, she was terrified at the thought of what had happened. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(87/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> would rather stay home on <u>my</u> own, drink it all away	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer is calm at home alone and lightens the burden of trouble by drinking. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(88/PD/SI/CYHO)	Please stop callin' <u>me</u> , it's exhausting	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	The singer asked her ex-husband not to contact her as she was tired of all this.

				The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(89/PD/SI/CYHO)	<u>I</u> created this storm, it's only fair <u>I</u> have to sit in its rain	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer who made this decision is the one who has to be in this situation. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(90/PD/ADS/CYHO)	But keep it to <u>yourselfnow</u> , before it's too late	Yourself (person deixis) as second person deixis Now as temporal deixis	'Yourself' possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee 'Now' refers to the time	Take care of yourself (referring to the singer), before it's too late. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .

(91/PD/ADS/CY HO)	In the end it's just <u>you</u> , stop drowning in wait	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer finally gave up on waiting. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(92/PD/ADS/CY HO)	<u>Your</u> love is useless without <u>it</u>	Your (person deixis) as second person deixis It (person deixis) as third person deixis	'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to Addressee 'It' refers to Addressee	The singer's love is useless without her husband's presence. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Cry Your Heart Out</i> .
(93/PDSI/OMG)	<u>I</u> ain't got too much time to spare	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singers don't even have free time. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .

(94/PD/SI/OMG)	But <u>I</u> 'll make time for <u>you</u> to show how much <u>I</u> care	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	But the singer tries to take the time to show that she cares for her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(95/PD/SI/OMG)	Wish that <u>I</u> would let <u>you</u> break <u>my</u> walls	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer is letting her husband do what he wants even if it hurts the singer. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .

(96/PD/SI/OMG)	But <u>I</u> 'm still spinning out of control from the fall	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is still out of control. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(97/PD/ADS/OMG)	<u>Boy</u> , <u>you</u> give good love, <u>I</u> won't lie	Boy (person deixis) as third person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Boy' refers to he or addressee 'You' refers to addressee 'I' refers to singer	Singer's son gives her the love and affection as her mother. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .

(98/PD/SI/OMG))	It's what keeps <u>me</u> coming back, even though <u>I'm</u> terrified	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	That's what makes the singer persist even though she still afraid. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(99/PD/SI/OMG)	<u>I</u> know that it's wrong	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer knows that what she did was wrong. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(100/PD/SI/OMG))	But <u>I</u> want to have fun	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer want to feel happiness. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(101/PD/SI/OMG))	Oh <u>my</u> God, <u>I</u> can't believe it	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer can't believe it with what has happened to her. The meaning of the

		I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(102/PD/SI/OMG)	What is likelihood of jumping out of <u>my</u> life and into <u>your</u> arms?	My (person deixis) as first person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer 'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	The singer have a desire to die or leave this world. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(103/PD/SI/OMG)	Maybe, baby, <u>I'm</u> just losing <u>my</u> mind	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer may have lost her mind. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .

(104/PD/SI/OMG)	Is a battle that <u>I</u> cannot fight	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	This is a fight that cannot be fought. Because this is a battle between heaven and hell. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(105/PD/SI/OMG)	Lord don't let <u>me</u> , <u>I</u> said Lord don't let <u>me</u> '	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer 'I' refers to singer	The singer wants God to grab her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .
(106/PD/SI/OMG)	<u>I</u> said Lord don't let <u>me</u> let <u>me</u> down	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer wants God not to let her live. Because the singer wants to die. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Oh My God</i> .

(107/PD/SI/CIGI)	Pave <u>me</u> a path to follow	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	The singer asks her husband to give her a way out of this problem. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(108/PD/SI/CIGI)	And <u>I</u> 'll tread any dangerous road	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer will overcome all odds to be with her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
	<u>I</u> will beg and <u>I</u> 'll steal, <u>I</u> will borrow	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer will do anything to be with her husband. The meaning of the lyric

				taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(110/PD/SI/CIGI)	If <u>I</u> can make, if I can make <u>your</u> heart <u>my</u> home	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘I’ refers to singer ‘Your’ be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee ‘My’ refers belonging to the singer	If singers can take that path and can make the singer husband's heart a place to lean on. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(111/PD/SI/CIGI)	Throw <u>me</u> to the water	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘Me’ is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer wants to get into the case even if the singer is thrown far away. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .

(112/PD/SI/CIGI)	<u>I</u> don't care how deep or shallow	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer doesn't care how deep or shallow the problem is. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(113/PD/SI/CIGI)	Because <u>my</u> heart can pound like thunder	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer's heart was pounding rapidly. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(114/PD/ADS/CI GI)	And <u>your</u> love, and <u>your</u> love can set <u>me</u> free	Your (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee 'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	And the singer's husband's love can make her feel happy. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .

(115/PD/SI/CIGI)	I have promised I will love <u>you</u> 'til the end of time	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer has promised that she will love her husband until the end of her life. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(116/PD/SI/CIGI)	I will be the melody, the rhythm, and <u>your</u> rhyme	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	The singer will be entertainment for her husband with a beautiful rhythm. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(117/PD/SI/CIGI)	All I want is for <u>you</u> to be mine	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer just wants her husband to be hers. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .

		You (person deixis) as second person deixis		
(118/PD/SI/CIGI)	So can <u>I</u> get it right <u>now</u> ?	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Now as temporal deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Now' refers to the time	The singer asks if she can get her husband back. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(119/PD/ADS/CI GI)	<u>You</u> tease <u>me</u> with <u>your</u> control	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer 'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	The singer's husband makes the singer wants to have it again. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .

(120/PD/SI/CIGI)	Because <u>I</u> long to live under <u>your</u> spell	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	Singer wants to live together with her husband and under his supervision. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(121/PD/ADS/CI GI)	And without <u>your</u> love <u>I'm</u> hollow	Your (person deixis) as second person deixis I'm (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee 'I' refers to singer	Without love from her husband, her life will feel empty. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .

(122/PD/SI/CIGI)	I <u>won't</u> make it, <u>I</u> won't make it on <u>my</u> own	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer will not succeed in building her love if the singer is alone. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(123/PD/ADS/CI GI)	When will <u>you</u> run with <u>me</u> ?	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	The singer wants her husband to live life with the singer. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(124/PD/SI/CIGI)	Like <u>I</u> know <u>you</u> wanna	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer knows that her husband wants to be together. The meaning of

		You (person deixis) as second person deixis		the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(125/PD/ADS/CI <u>GI</u>)	<u>You're</u> the one for <u>me</u>	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer's husband is the only one for her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(126/PD/SI/CIGI)	And <u>I'm</u> counting on <u>you</u>	I'm (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The singer believes in her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .

(127/PD/SI/CIGI)	To put the pieces of <u>me</u> back together	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	The singer wants to reunite her heart to be strong in facing this problem. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Can I Get It</i> .
(128/PD/ADS/W LM)	<u>You're driving me</u> away	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	The singer's husband moved away from her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i>
(129/PD/SI/WLM)	Give <u>me</u> a reason to stay	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me'is object prounouns from I that refers to singer	The singer is looking for reasons to be with her husband. The meaning of the

				lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i>
(130/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>I</u> want to be lost in <u>you</u> but not in this way	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘I’ refers to singer ‘You’ refers to addressee	The singer wanted to be near her husband, but not in that way. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i>
(131/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>I</u> don't think <u>you</u> quite understand	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘I’ refers to singer ‘You’ refers to addressee	The singer felt that her husband was not paying attention to her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i>

(132/PD/ADS/W LM)	Who <u>you</u> have on <u>your</u> hands	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee ‘Your’ be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	The singer said to her husband that who is the person he loves. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(133/PD/ADS/W LM)	How can <u>you</u> not see	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee	The singer’s husband doesn't realize. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(134/PD/ADS/W LM)	Just how good for <u>you</u> I am?	You (person deixis) as second person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee ‘I’ refers to singer	How good the singer is to her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

(135/PD/SI/WLM)	I know that <u>you</u> 've been hurt before	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The Singer knew that her husband had felt heartache before. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(136/PD/ADS/WLM)	That's why <u>you</u> feel so insecure	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer's husband feels afraid that it will happen again. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(137/PD/SI/WLM)	I begged <u>you</u> to let <u>me</u> in	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer begged her husband to come back into her life. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

		Me (person deixis) as first person deixis		
(138/PD/SI/WLM)	Cause <u>I</u> only want to be the cure	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	Singer wants to be medicine for her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(139/PD/ADS/WLM)	If <u>you</u> don't choose to grow	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	Adele's husband didn't choose to mature by forgiving. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(140/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>We</u> ain't ever gonna know	We (person deixis) as first person deixis	We' refers to singer and others	The singer and her husband will never know. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

(141/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>I</u> really hoped that this would go somewhere	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The Singer hopes this problem will not continue far. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(142/PD/ADS/W LM)	Are <u>you</u> crazy?	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer said, did her husband lost his mind. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(143/PD/ADS/W LM)	<u>You</u> ain't ever had, ain't ever had a woman like <u>me</u>	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer's husband has never had a woman like the singer. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

(144/PD/DS/WL M)	It is so sad a man like <u>you</u> could be so lazy	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee	It is very sad if the singer's husband ignores her. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(145/PD/SI/WLM)	To ever keep, to ever keep a woman like <u>me</u>	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘Me’ is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	To protect women like singers. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(146/PD/ADS/W LM)	All <u>you</u> do is complain	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee	Adele's husband can only complain and not try. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(147/PD/ADS/W LM)	About decisions <u>you</u> make	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	‘You’ refers to addressee	Complaining about the decisions that have been made by Adele's husband.

				The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(148/PD/SI/WLM)	How can <u>I</u> help lift <u>you</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	singer said how can she help her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(149/PD/ADS/W LM)	If <u>you</u> refuse to activate	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer's husband refused to answer. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(150/PD/ADS/W LM)	The life that <u>you</u> truly want?	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	A life that makes Adele's husband happy. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

(151/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>I</u> know it's hard, but i t's not	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer knew it was difficult but she didn't give up. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(152/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>We</u> come from the same place	We (person deixis) as first person deixis	We' refers to singer and others	The singer and her husband are from the same place. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(153/PD/ADS/W LM)	But <u>you</u> will never give it up	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	But the singer's husband is not going to give up. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

(154/PD/ADS/W LM)	It's where <u>they</u> make <u>you</u> feel powerful	They (person deixis) as third person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'They' refers to addressee 'You' refers to addressee	That's how the singer's husband and son make the singer feel strong. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(155/PD/ADS/W LM)	That's why <u>you</u> think <u>I</u> make <u>you</u> feel small	You (person deixis) as second person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'I' refers to singer	That's why the singer's husband thought the singer offended him. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(156/PD/ADS/W LM)	But that's <u>your</u> projection	Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	But that's the goal of Adele's husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

(157/PD/SI/WLM)	It's not <u>my</u> rejection	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	But this was not the singer's goal. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(158/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>I</u> put <u>my</u> heart on the line	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer sacrifices her heart. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(159/PD/ADS/W LM)	Because <u>you</u> asked <u>me</u> to	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	Because the singer's husband asked her to do something. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

(160/PD/ADS/W LM)	And now <u>you</u> 've gone and changed <u>your</u> mind	You (person deixis) as second person deixis Your (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee	But at that time Adele's husband has gone and changed his mind. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(161/PD/ADS/W LM)	But loving <u>you</u> was a breakthrough	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	But loving the singer's husband is like breaking through, or something that is not allowed to enter into his heart. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(162/PD/SI/WLM)	<u>I</u> saw what <u>my</u> heart can really do	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer knows what she has to do. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .

		My (person deixis) as first person deixis		
(163/PD/SI/WLM)	The love <u>I</u> have for <u>you</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'You' refers to addressee	The love that the singer has is for her Husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(164/PD/ADS/WLM)	Cause <u>you</u> don't care, hmm	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	But the singer's husband didn't care. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Woman Like Me</i> .
(165/PD/SI/HO)	Oh, what have <u>I</u> done yet again?	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer said what did she do again. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .

(166/PD/SI/HO)	Have <u>I</u> not learned anything?	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer says what she knows. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(167/PD/SI/HO)	<u>I</u> don't want to live in chaos	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer doesn't want to live in a chaos. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(168/PD/SI/HO)	it's like a ride that <u>I</u> want to get off	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	Such an opportunity the singer missed. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(169/PD/SI/HO)	It's hard to hold onto who <u>I am</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	It's hard for singers to defend themselves. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .

(170/PD/SI/HO)	When <u>I'm</u> stumbling in the dark for a hand	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is in trouble and looking for help. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(171/PD/SI/HO)	<u>I am</u> so tired of battling with <u>myself</u> , with no chance to win	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Myself (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Myself' refers to singer	The singer has struggled so hard with no chance to maintain their relationship. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(172/PD/ADS/HO)	<u>You</u> are still strong	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer is still going strong through this hurdle. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .

(173/PD/SI/HO)	<u>I</u> swear to God, <u>I</u> <u>am</u> such a mess	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer's life is a mess. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(174/PD/SI/HO)	The harder that <u>I</u> try, <u>I</u> regress	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The more the singer tried hard, made he gives up on the circumstances that happened. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(175/PD/SI/HO)	<u>I'm</u> my own worst enemy	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The toughest enemy is the singer herself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .

(176/TD/TM/HO)	<u>Right now</u> I truly hate being <u>me</u>	<u>Right now</u> as temporal deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘Right Now’ refers to the time ‘I’ refers to singer ‘Me’is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	In that situation the singer really hated herself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(177/TD/TM/HO)	<u>Every day</u> feels like the road <u>I’m</u> on	Every day as temporal deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	Every day refers to time ‘I’ refers to singer	Every moment that the singer goes through is like the past. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(178/PD/SI/HO)	Might just open up and swallow <u>me</u> whole	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	‘Me’is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer might just hate herself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .

(179/PD/SI/HO)	How do <u>I</u> feel so mighty small	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer feels belittled. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(180/PD/SI/HO)	When <u>I'm</u> struggling to feel at all?	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer has fought for all of this. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(181/PD/SI/HO)	Sometimes loneliness is the only rest <u>we</u> get	We (person deixis) as first person plural	'We' refers to singer and others	'We' (people who feel the same way as singers) sometimes alone is a good time to heal wounds. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .

(182/PD/ADS/H O)	If <u>you</u> just hold on	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer's husband still wants to separate. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(183/PD/ADS/H O)	Cause <u>you're</u> still strong	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	Because the singer's husband is still strong with his ego. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Hold On</i> .
(184/PD/SI/TBL)	<u>I</u> built a house for a love to grow	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer builds a marital relationship to cultivate love. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(185/PD/SI/TBL)	<u>I</u> was so young that it was hard to know	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is too innocent for others to understand. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(186/PD/SI/TBL)	<u>I</u> 'm as lost <u>now</u> as <u>I</u> was back then	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Now as temporal deixis	'I' refers to singer Now refers to time	The singer made the wrong decision at the time when she returned. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(187/PD/SI/TBL)	It's about time that <u>I</u> face <u>myself</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Myself (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Myself' is pronoun refers to singer	It's time for the singer's husband to face this obstacle with the singer. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(188/PD/SI/TBL)	All <u>I</u> do is bleed into someone else	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	Singers have sacrificed for others. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(189/PD/SI/TBL)	Painting walls with all <u>my</u> secret tears	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	The photo hanging on the wall made the singer cry without anyone knowing. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(190/PD/SI/TBL)	Filling rooms with all <u>my</u> hopes and fears	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer pours out sadness and happiness in the room. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(191/PD/SI/TBL)	I'll never learn if I never leap	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer won't change, if they don't try. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(192/PD/SI/TBL)	I'll always yearn if I never speak	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer will always miss, if not communicating with each other. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(193/PD/SI/TBL)	Means to lose all the things I can't live without	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer lost all the things that could not live without him. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(194/PD/SI/TBL)	Let it be known that I will choose to lose	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singers chose to divorce. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(195/PD/SI/TBL)	It's a sacrifice, but I can't live a lie	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singers have struggled, but do not feel happiness. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(196/PD/SI/TBL)	Let it be known, let it be known that I tried	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	Letting others know that the singer has fought for her love. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(197/PD/SI/TBL)	<u>I</u> m so afraid but <u>I</u> m open wide	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer was very scared, but she was relieved. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(198/PD/SI/TBL)	<u>I</u> ll be the one to catch <u>myself</u> this time	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Myself (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Myself' is pronoun refers to singer	The singer would calm herself down. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(199/PD/SI/TBL)	Looking back, <u>I</u> don't regret a thing	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer does not regret anything in the past. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(200/PD/SI/TBL)	Yeah, <u>I</u> took some bad turns that <u>I am</u> owning	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer admits that she chose the wrong path. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(201/PD/SI/TBL)	<u>I</u> 'll stand still and let the storm pass by	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer will remain silent and let the problem pass by itself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(202/PD/SI/TBL)	Keep <u>my</u> heart safe 'til the time feels right	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	Keep the singer's heart until the right time to reveal. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(203/PD/SI/TBL)	Let it be known that <u>I</u> will choose to lose	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer chose to give up. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(204/PD/DS/TBL)	Even started lying to <u>you</u>	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer lied to her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .
(205/PD/SI/TBL)	All because <u>I</u> wanted	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	All of this happened because of the singer's decision. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>To Be Loved</i> .

(206/PD/ADS/LI G)	All <u>your</u> expectations of <u>my</u> love are impossible	Your (person deixis) as second person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Your' be possessive pronouns from you refers to addressee 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer said to her husband that all her husband's hopes for the singer's love were impossible. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(207/PD/ADS/LI G)	Surely, <u>you</u> know	You (person deixis) as second person deixis	'You' refers to addressee	The singer said to her husband to make sure that the singer's husband knows. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(208/PD/SI/LIG)	That <u>I'm</u> not easy to hold	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer told her husband that the singer was not easy to have. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .

(209/PD/SI/LIG)	Of learning to grow <u>I</u> am	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer feels sad that she can't learn to be better at changing herself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(210/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>My</u> heart speaks in puzzle and codes	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer's heart wanted to say something in this confusing situation. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(211/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> 've been trying <u>my</u> whole life to solve	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singers have tried to solve the problem by herself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .

(212/PD/SI/LIG)	God only knows how <u>I</u> 've cried	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer said that only God knows how she cried because of the problems she was facing. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(213/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> can't take another defeat	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer said that he doesn't want to go through the same situation or things where he has to face chaos. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(214/PD/SI/LIG)	A next time would be the ending of <u>me</u>	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer said that next time, she doesn't want to lose, so this is the end of the singer to give up. The meaning of

				the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(215/PD/SI/LIG)	Now that <u>I</u> see	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	Now the singer saw what happened. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(216/PD/SI/LIG)	And I ain't fooling (fooling), what a cruel thing	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer says that she is not fooling her love because it is a cruel thing. According to the singer, love is like a game played by fools. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .

(217/PD/SI/LIG)	How unbelievable Of <u>me</u> to fall for the lies that <u>I</u> tell?	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer 'I' refers to singer	the singer shared that it was hard for him to fall in love with someone else. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(218/PD/SI/LIG)	The dream that <u>I</u> sell	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer's dream sacrificed for love. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(219/PD/SI/LIG)	When <u>my</u> heartache, it's inevitable	My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'My' refers belonging to the singer	When the singer's heart hurts, it still leaves an imprint and can't be lost. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .

(220/PD/SI/LIG)	But <u>I</u> m no good at doing it well	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	But the singers are not very good at this game of love. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(221/PD/SI/LIG)	Not that <u>I</u> care (<u>I</u> don't care)	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer doesn't care. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(222/PD/SI/LIG)	Can keep <u>me</u> satisfied	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	It can make singers satisfied. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .

(223/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> can't keep up	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singers can't keep up. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(224/PD/SI/LIG)	When <u>I</u> keep changing <u>my</u> mind	I (person deixis) as first person deixis My (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'My' refers belonging to the singer	The singer keeps changing his mind. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(225/PD/SI/LIG)	The feelings flood <u>me</u> to the heights of no compromise	Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	Sad feelings surround the singer's heart. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .

(226/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> can love <u>me</u>	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer will love herself. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(227/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> can love again	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer is still in love with her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(228/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> love <u>me</u> now like I loved him	I (person deixis) as first person deixis Me (person deixis) as first person deixis	I' refers to singer 'Me' is object pronouns from I that refers to singer	The singer loves herself as much as she loves her husband. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .

(229/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> m a fool for that	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	The singer felt stupid about that. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(230/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>You</u> know <u>I</u> , <u>you</u> know <u>I</u> mgonna do it	You (person deixis) as second person deixis I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'You' refers to addressee 'I' refers to singer	The singer's husband knows what the singer will do. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .
(231/PD/SI/LIG)	<u>I</u> d do it all again, like <u>I</u> did it	I (person deixis) as first person deixis	'I' refers to singer	singers will try and try. The meaning of the lyric taken from title song called <i>Love is Game</i> .