

DEIXIS ANALYSIS ON THE SELECTED SONG LYRICS OF TAYLOR SWIFT MIDNIGHTS ALBUM**Oleh:****Diajeng Cilsidtia¹, Fina Amalia Masri², Arman³****^{1,2,3} English Literature Study Program, Language and Department,****Faculty of Humanities, University of Halu Oleo****(Corresponding Email: chiasaidi23@gmail.com)****Abstract**

This study aims to identify five types of deixis and reference in five selected song lyrics in Taylor Swift's *Midnights* album based on Cruse's theory (2000). The selected songs are titled *Lavender Haze*, *Sweet Nothing*, *Labyrinth*, *Anti Hero*, and *Midnight Rain*. This research uses descriptive qualitative method and pragmatic approach. The data were collected by searching, selecting, reading, identifying, and coding, and then analyzing the data by presenting, describing, interpreting, and concluding. The researcher found the types of deixis like person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Based on the results of the study, the researcher found 151 data containing deixis, including 112 person-deixis, 9 spatial deixis, 22 temporal deixis, 4 social deixis, and 4 discourse deixis. The researcher concluded that the five song lyrics almost use all types of deixis where persona deixis, especially first-person deixis, always appears in the five songs lyrics talk about the life story of the songwriter himself. In other words, the use and meaning of deixis based on the overall context of the song lyrics can provide information about person, place, time, social, and discourse. As well as, linking the utterance to time and space relationships and is useful for capturing referential meanings that include who, where, and when the utterance was spoken.

Keywords: *deixis, pragmatics, song lyrics*

1. INTRODUCTION

In our daily interactions, language serves as a means of communication, employing symbols and structures to facilitate our connection and engagement with one another, as stated by Lyons (2002). People utilize language to exchange information, articulate their thoughts, emotions, and desires, whether spoken or in writing. Moreover, language serves not only as a means of communication but also as a medium to express aesthetic qualities and human beauty through literary arts, evident in advertisements and entertainment media prevalent in society, such as songs.

Songs are an inseparable part of our daily lives. A common belief among people is that songs are a form of communication. A song is a social or cultural tool that contains human thoughts, ideas, opinions and feelings expressed in the form of song lyrics. Song lyrics are part of the discourse from sender to receiver and from speaker to listener. By writing song lyrics, one can easily show their feelings and emotions to others. Lyrics also refer to the arrangement of words into sentences that contain a message from the creator to the listener that relates to a specific situation or context.

Song lyrics will be enjoyed by the listeners if it has personal meaning to them, therefore songwriters are very careful in making song lyrics. One of the greatest singers and composers who

uses songs to channel her feelings is Taylor Swift. Her success in the music industry is proof. This is the reason why researchers chose Taylor Swift.

In writing song lyrics, she is inspired by her own life experiences and social issues that occur in life. *Midnights* is one of Taylor Swift's albums released on October 21, 2022, which tells about the various emotions she feels on nights when she cannot sleep or has insomnia. The album contains songs that relate to many people's lives. The poetic and genius writing of the lyrics makes the listeners immersed in the feelings and emotions contained in the lyrics. However, not all listeners understand the context and references contained in the song lyrics. Because the sentence patterns in Taylor Swift's song lyrics are difficult to understand literally. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed to analyze this. One study that examines this is deixis.

Deixis is one of the studies of pragmatics that studies the meaning of language in order to be more organized and effective, so that it does not cause confusion and does not cause different perceptions in language recipients. According to Cruse (2000), Deixis has different meanings for different people. That is, the use of different deixis in a sentence is influenced by the context or situation used.

The researcher found several studies related to this research. First, research from Wati (2014) entitled A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Taylor Swift's "Red" Album. Second, research from Hasanah (2016) entitled A Pragmatic Research on Deixis in the Song Lyrics of Harris J'S "Salam" Album. Third, research from Sinaga, Herman, Marpaung (2020) entitled Deixis Analysis in the Song Lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's "Breach" Album. From several previous research, there are some things that are similar and some things are different from research carried out by the research. The same thing is similar namely in term of theory. The second previous research uses the same deixis theory by Alan Cruse, while the first pervious research uses the deixis theory of Jhon I. Saeed and the third pervious research uses the theory of Yule. What makes this research different from previous research is the research object and research content. The object used in this research is the selected song lyrics from the album *Midnights* by Taylor Swift. This research is important to do in order to help listeners understand the referential meaning that the songwriter wants to convey. Based on the existing facts, some listeners will not understand the referential meaning in the songs because the physical context of the song lyrics is not clear. Therefore, understanding deixis can help readers find the intended meaning in certain song lyrics.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used qualitative descriptive methods. According to Moleong (1995) that the descriptive qualitative research is defined as the qualitative research which does not include any calculation or enumerating, where descriptive research seeks to provide this picture using data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. It can be concluded that qualitative research does not use quantifying but focuses on words and its meaning or definition that does need to be count statistically. Researcher used qualitative descriptive methods related to data. In this research, the form of data is in the form of words that show a symptom of a problem, not numbers, and to construct the meaning of the data, it needs to be explained in a description or more clearly because the data is in the form of song lyrics. So, the researcher uses qualitative method to describe deixis in song lyrics on *Midnights* album by Taylor Swift based on Cruse's theory.

3. DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher presents the research results and discusses the data related to the research questions. The researcher describes the deixis analysis and the meaning of reference revealed in the song lyrics on Taylor Swift's *Midnights* album.

Types of Deixis and Reference of Taylor Swifts *Midnights* Album

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the song lyrics with deixis analysis. The types of deixis and references contained in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's *Midnights* (2022) album are classified based on Cruse's theory (2000). There are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. In this research, researcher analyzed 5 songs from the album entitled *Lavender Haze*, *Sweet Nothing*, *Labyrinth*, *Anti Hero*, and *Midnight Rain*.

a. *Lavender Haze* song lyrics

Lavender Haze tells the story of Taylor Swift and her boyfriend's struggle to escape the attacks of haters and gossipers. They try to bring up Swift's past who has many exes. The true meaning of the word *Lavender Haze* is the fog of love. This word is a 50s term to describe love, affection, and so on. This song is addressed to her lovers who are always overwhelmed with the fog of love so that they can ignore whatever people or hater say. Through this song, we can see how the use of deixis helps reinforce the message of Taylor Swift and her lover's resilience in the face of haters and negative gossip.

Person deixis in *Lavender Haze* song lyrics

Meet *me*¹ at midnight
 Staring at the ceiling with *you*²
 Oh, *you*³ don't ever say too much
 And *you*⁴ don't really read into
*My*⁵ melancholia
*I*⁶ been under scrutiny
 You handle *it*⁷ beautifully
 All this shit is new to *me*⁸
*I*⁹ feel
 The lavender haze creeping up on *me*¹⁰
*I'm*¹¹ damned if *I*¹² do give a damn what people say
 The 1950s shit they want from *me*¹³
*I*¹⁴ just wanna stay in that lavender haze
 All they keep asking *me*¹⁵
 Is if *I'm*¹⁶ gonna be your bride
*I*¹⁷ find *it*¹⁸ dizzying (Yeah, oh, yeah)
 They're bringing up *my*¹⁹ history (Yeah, oh, yeah)
 But *you*²⁰ weren't even listening (Yeah, oh, yeah)
*I*²¹ just need this love spiral

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 21 data containing person deixis with the words "I, me, my, you, and it". The first-person deixis, there are "I, me, my". The word "I and me" has the same referent which is lavender haze. "I" as the first singular person and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song, then "me" as the objective case for first singular person, and the word "my" as the possessive pronoun of first singular person. In this song "my" has different references, in data 5 it refers to the emotional state of the

main subject. Data 19 refers to the history of the main subject, in this context the history in question is the past of the main subject that is always brought up. Furthermore, the word that indicates second person deixis is "you". In this song, the word "you" is the second singular person or subject and refers to the addressee or someone who has direct contact with the main subject, in the context of this song the person in question is her lover. Then, the third person deixis is "it". The word "it" in data 4 refers to the gossip that happens to the main subject, in this context the gossip is handled beautifully or ignored by the other subjects involved in this song. Data 15 refers to the same thing but in this context, the gossip makes the main subject dizzy.

Spatial deixis in Lavender Haze song lyrics

*The lavender haze creeping up **on me**¹*

*Get it off **your chest**²*

*Get it off **my desk**³*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 3 data that contain spatial deixis, namely with the words "on me, your chest, and my desk". The word "on me" as a specific location and refers to location or position of the main subject. In this context, "on me" indicates that the effects of the "lavender haze" are physically felt by the main subject, showing the location or position of the speaker (lavender haze) in relation to the phenomenon being described. Next, the word "your chest" as the specific location of the addressee and refers to the hearer's chest, in this context the feeling of being burdened is in one's heart. Last, the word "my desk" as the specific location of the speaker (lavender haze) and refers to the physical location of the speaker's desk, in this context overcoming problems or removing burdens in the mind or heart.

Temporal deixis in Lavender haze song lyrics

*Meet me at **midnight**¹*

*The **1950s**² shit they want from me*

*Is if I'm **gonna**³ be your bride*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 3 data containing temporal deixis, namely with the words "at midnight, 1950s, and gonna". The word "at midnight" refers to a specific time where the speaker (lavender haze) asks to meet someone in the middle of the night, in this context "midnight" is often associated with darkness, mystery, and secrecy, making it a symbolic time for a meaningful meeting or date. Therefore, the word "1950s" refers to a period of time that occurred in the past with norms, culture, or behaviors commonly associated with that period. In this context, women would be despised by society if they changed partners. Lastly, the word "gonna" is future tense (going + to) and refers to a time in the future where the speaker will be the "bride" of the subject being spoken to.

Social deixis in Lavender Haze song lyrics

***They**¹re bringing up my history (Yeah, oh, yeah)*

*Talk **your**² talk and go viral*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 2 data that contain deixis, namely with the word "they and your". The word "they" refers to a group of people who have different social status with the speaker. In this context, they are hatters who always bring up the speaker's history

or past (lavender haze). And the word "your" refers to a group of people or haters who always bring up the speaker. In this context, the talk is gossip.

Discourse deixis in Lavender Haze

I been under scrutiny (Yeah, oh, yeah)

You handle it beautifully (Yeah, oh, yeah)

*All **this**¹ shit is new to me (Yeah, oh, yeah)*

I feel

The lavender haze creepin' up on me

Surreal

I'm damned if I do give a damn what people say

No deal

The 1950s shit they want from me

*I just wanna stay in **that**² lavender haze*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 2 data containing discourse deixis, namely with the words "this and that". The word "this" is demonstrative pronoun and refers to the previous lyrics, namely the speaker feels under surveillance and the listener or other subject in the song can overcome this beautifully or well and this is a new thing for the speaker (lavender haze). Furthermore, the word "that" is demonstrative pronoun and refers to the previous lyrics, namely the atmosphere of lavender haze.

b. Sweet Nothing song lyrics

Sweet Nothing about appreciation for the simple moments in life. It is an expression of love and gratitude for someone special, who is always on her mind when life's demands and chaos begin to overtake her. The lyrics reference a pebble the two picked up in Wicklow, Ireland, in July and how this small token of appreciation can bring her comfort and peace. The song also speaks to the pressures the narrator feels of being an adult and society's expectations, but being able to run home and escape to the safety of someone's love. The chorus expresses that all the protagonist ever wanted was "sweet nothing," or simple moments of love and companionship. "Sweet Nothings" describes the sweet words exchanged between lovers who love each other. Through this song, we can see how the use of deixis helps.

Person deixis in Sweet Nothing song lyrics

*I¹ spy with **my**² little tired eye*

*A pebble that **we**³ picked up last July*

*Down deep inside **your**⁴ pocket*

***We**⁵ almost forgot it*

*I⁶ find myself runnin' home to **your**⁷ sweet nothings*

***You**⁸'re in the kitchen hummin'*

*All that **you**⁹ ever wanted from **me**¹⁰ was sweet nothin'*

I¹¹ wrote a poem

***You**¹² say, "What a mind"*

*And the voices that implore, "**You**¹³ should be doing more"*

*To **you**¹⁴, I¹⁵ can admit that I¹⁶'m just too soft for all of it*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 16 data containing person deixis, namely with the words "I, me, my, you, your, we, it". The first-person deixis, there are "I, me, my,

and we". The word "I and me" has the same referent which is lavender haze. "I" as the first singular person and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song, then "me" as the objective case for first singular person, and the word "my" as the possessive pronoun of first singular person and refers to the tired little eyes of the main subject (sweet nothings). In this context, the main subject describes the moment when looking at something with tired or limited eyes. Then the word "we" as the first plural person and refers to the main subject and the addressee or her lover. Furthermore, the second person deixis there are "you and your". In this song, the word "you" as the second singular person or subject and refers to the addressee or someone who has direct contact with the main subject, in the context of this song, the person in question is his girlfriend. Then, the word "your" as a possessive pronoun of "you". In data 4, "'your" refers to the bag of the second person or the lover of the main subject, and in data 7, "your" refers to sweet nothings. In this context, sweet nothings are the sweet words they exchange.

Spatial deixis in Sweet Nothing song lyrics

*Down deep **inside**¹ your pocket*

***Outside**², they're push and shovin'*

*You're **in the kitchen**³*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 3 data that contain spatial deixis with the word "inside, outside, in the kitchen". The word "inside" is location specific and refers to the place inside the pocket of the main subject's lover. Then, the word "outside" is location specific and refers to the outside world or environment where there is conflict or opposition taking place. Last, the word "in the kitchen" is specific location and refers to the place where the lover of the main subject is humming.

Temporal deixis in Sweet Nothing song lyrics

*A pebble that we picked up last **July**¹*

*Does it ever miss Wicklow **sometimes**?²*

*They said the end is **comin**'³*

*This happens all the **time**⁴*

*All that you ever wanted from me **was**⁵ nothin'*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 5 data containing deixis with the words "last July, sometimes, coming, all the time, and was". First, the word "last July" refers to the time that happened in the past when they picked up a pebble. Second, the word "sometimes" refers to a non-specific time when the main subject sometimes misses Wicklow. Third, the word "comin'" refers to the time at which the utterance was produced when they say the end will come. In this context, the haters are telling the main subject that the end of the relationship is coming soon. Fourth, the word "all the time" refers to the time when the event happens continuously. Lastly, the word "was" is in the past tense and refers to all the sweet things she wanted to happen.

Social deixis in Sweet Nothing song lyrics

*They said the end is **comin**'*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that only 1 contains social deixis, namely "they". It refers to a group of people who have different social status with the speaker. In this context, they are hatters who want the relationship to end soon.

Discourse deixis in Sweet Nothing song lyrics

*I spy with my little tired eye
 Tiny as a firefly
 A pebble that we picked up last July
 Down deep inside your pocket
 We almost forgot it¹
 Does it² ever miss Wicklow sometimes?*

From the lyrics above, we can see 2 data that contain discourse deixis, namely the word "it". In the lyrics, "it" refers to the same thing in the previous discourse, namely when A pebble that they took in last July was kept in the pocket of the second person or addressee. In the context of this lyric, a pebble describes the image of a small moment that means a lot in their relationship in the month of last July and then kept in their partner's pocket. This shows that this moment is very personal and close to their hearts.

c. Labyrinth song lyrics

Labyrinth tells the story of the complicated and twisted feelings in love. In this song, Taylor Swift expresses her vulnerability and strength in navigating new feelings of love after experiencing heartbreak. Taylor Swift's profound lyrics describe a journey of self-discovery and emphasize the ongoing effort to overcome the fear of loving again. Through this song, we can see how the use of deixis helps reinforce the message of a love journey filled with uncertainty and complexity.

Person deixis in Labyrinth song lyrics

*Was what I¹ was thinkin' the whole time
 I²'ll be gettin' over you³ my⁴ whole life
 You⁵ know how scared I⁶ am of elevators
 Uh-oh, I⁷'m fallin' in love
 I⁸ thought the plane was goin' down
 How'd you⁹ turn it right around?
 Lost in the labyrinth of my¹⁰ mind
 You¹¹ know how much I¹² hate
 That everybody just expects me¹³ to bounce back*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 13 data containing person deixis, namely with the words "I, me, my, and you". They are indicating first-person deixis. The word "I, me, my" has the same referent which is labyrinth. "I" as the first singular person and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song, then "me" as the objective case for first singular person, and the word "my" as the possessive pronoun of first singular person. In data 4 "my" refers to the whole life of the main subject. In data 10 refers to the mind of the main subject. Furthermore, the word that indicates second person deixis is "you". In this song, the word "you" is the second singular person or subject and refers to the addressee or someone who has direct contact with the main subject. In the context of this song the person in question is her lover.

Spatial deixis in Labyrinth song lyrics

Lost in² the labyrinth of my mind

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that only 1 data contains spatial deixis with the word "labyrinth of my mind". This word as a specific location of the speaker and refers to a complex and confusing place in the speaker's mind.

Temporal deixis in Labyrinth song lyrics

"It only hurts this much right now¹"

Was what I was thinkin' the whole time²

I'll be gettin' over you my whole life³

I thought the plane was goin⁴ down

From the lyrics above, we can see that there are 4 data containing temporal deixis, namely with the words "now, whole time, whole life, and was going". First, the word "now" as an adverb of time that refers to this feeling of pain only applies to the present, and may change in the future. Second, the word "whole time" refers to the speaker's entire period of time (labyrinth) when the persistent thoughts haunted her. Third, the word "whole life" refers to the period of time throughout the speaker's life when the speaker believes Taylor believes she will get better as her life goes on. Lastly, "was going" as a past tense refers to the time when the speaker felt like she was in an emergency or danger situation.

d. Anti Hero song lyrics

Anti Hero tells the story of a top artist who is always the center of attention of many people and then experiences depression, anxiety disorders, insecurity, and self-hatred due to criticism and a group of people who don't like him. Through this song, the singer emphasizes that he is an ordinary human being who can make mistakes. Through this song, we can see how the use of deixis helps reinforce the message of the importance of being yourself and not needing to be a perfect hero to make a difference to others.

Person deixis in Anti Hero song lyrics

I¹ have this thing where I² get older, but just never wiser

Midnights become my³ afternoons

When my⁴ depression works the graveyard shift, all of the people

I⁵'ve ghosted stand there in the room

I⁶ should not be left to my⁷ own devices

They⁸ come with prices and vices

I⁹ end up in crisis

I¹⁰ wake up screaming from dreaming

One day, I¹¹'ll watch as you¹²'re leaving

'Cause you¹³ got tired of my¹⁴ scheming

It's me¹⁵, hi

I¹⁶'m the problem

I¹⁷'ll stare directly at the sun, but never in the mirror

Sometimes, I¹⁸ feel like everybody is a sexy baby

And I¹⁹'m a monster on the hill

Too big to hang out, slowly lurching toward your²⁰ favorite city

Did you²¹ hear my²² covert narcissism I²³ disguise as altruism

And life will lose all its²⁴ meaning

I²⁵ have this dream my²⁶ daughter-in-law kills me²⁷ for the money

*The family gathers 'round and reads it²⁸ and then someone screams out
She²⁹ thinks I³⁰ left them³¹ in the will
"She's³² laughing up at us³³ from Hell"*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 33 data containing person deixis, namely with the words "I, me, my, you, your, she, its, it, them, they and us". The first-person deixis, there are "I, me, my, and us". The word "I and me" has the same referent which is the anti-hero. "I" as the first singular person and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song, then "me" as the objective case for first singular person, and the word "my" as the possessive pronoun of first singular person. In data 3, "my" refers to the daytime of the main subject (Ani Hero). Data 4 refers to the depression of the main subject. In this context, depression is likened to working the graveyard shift, which refers to times when feelings of darkness and hopelessness prevail. Data 7 refers to a tendency or bad habit that the main subject has. In this context, she realizes that when she is left alone, she may fall into harmful behavior. Data 12 refers to the plans or manipulations that the singer might make in her relationship. Data 20 refers to the selfish nature that the main subject hides well. In this context, the main subject feels that she often hides narcissism or self-interest behind altruistic acts. Finally, the word "my" in data 24 refers to the son-in-law of the main subject. Then, the word "us" as the first plural person that refers to the main and family or people who are in the same situation. In this context, the main subject feels that the dead (who are in hell) are laughing at them from there. So, "us" refers to the group of people who feel the influence of the situation. Furthermore, the words that indicate second person deixis are "you, your". In this song, the word "you" is the second singular person or subject and refers to the addressee or someone who has direct contact with the main subject and refers to the hearer. Then, " your " is the possessive pronoun of "you". In this song, " your " refers to hearer's favorite city. Furthermore, the words that indicate third person deixis are "its, it, she, they, and them". The word "its" in data 22 is a possessive pronoun of "it" and refers to the life of the main subject. In this context, the main subject feels that one day she will see her loved ones go, and life will lose all its meaning. Then, in data 26, "it" refers to the will that has been read by her family. Furthermore, the word "she" in data 27 and 29 refers to the same person, namely the daughter-in-law. In this context, the main subject dreams that her daughter-in-law will kill her for money, and she feels distrustful of her. Next, the word "they" can be interpreted as the subject and refers to persons which are neither speaker or main subject, and the word "them" can be interpreted as the objective case and refers to the same thing.

Spatial deixis in Anti Hero song lyrics

*I've ghosted stand there¹ in the room
I'll stare directly at the sun², but never in the mirror*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 2 data containing spatial deixis, namely "there and at the sun". The word "there" as distal deixis and refers to the room where all the people who have been ignored by the singer (people who have been "ghosted") stand. Then, the word "at the sun" as a specific location which is the sun. In this context, the main subject (anti-hero) states that he will stare at the sun directly, but never look at himself in the mirror.

Temporal deixis in Anti Hero song lyrics

Midnights become¹ my afternoons

*One day, I'll² watch as you're leaving
At teatime³, everybody agrees
I'll⁴ stare directly at the sun, but never in the mirror*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 4 data containing temporal deixis, namely with the words "become, will, at teatime". The word "become" refers to the time change when midnight becomes afternoons. Then the word "at teatime" refer to the time at a certain moment of time, namely during tea time. In this context, even though it is tea time, when people gather, the singer feels that everyone agrees about his imperfections. Furthermore, the word "will" in this song can be interpreted future tense. In data 2 refers to a future time when the speaker will witness someone leaving and data 4 refers to a future action. In this context, it suggests that the speaker is willing to do something daring or challenging in the future.

e. Midnight Rain song lyrics

Midnight Rain tells the love story of a couple where they have a lot of unaligned desires to do. This is because one of them has not been able to think about going into deep togetherness with his lover. Because he is still focused on himself and looking for his image and there are still many achievement targets that he must achieve. And in contrast to her lover who often wants to be together in the form of going to the level of marriage which is not approved by someone who is called 'midnight rain'. Through this song, we can see how the use of deixis helps to reinforce the message of the strength to rise from grief and face life's challenges.

Person deixis in Midnight Rain song lyrics

*He¹ wanted it comfortable, I² wanted that pain
He³ wanted a bride, I⁴ was making my⁵ own name
Chasing that fame, he⁶ stayed the same
All of me⁷ changed like midnight
My⁸ town was a wasteland
My⁹ boy was a montage
I¹⁰ broke his¹¹ heart 'cause he¹² was nice
He¹³ was sunshine, I¹⁴ was midnight rain
But for him¹⁵, it's¹⁶ every day
So, I¹⁷ peered through a window
All the love we¹⁸ unravel
And the life I¹⁹ give away
'Cause he²⁰ was sunshine, I²¹ was midnight rain
I²² guess sometimes we²³ all get
Just what we²⁴ wanted
And he²⁵ never thinks of me²⁶
Except for when I²⁷'m on TV
And I²⁸ never think of him²⁹*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 29 data containing person deixis with the words "I, me, my, he, him, his, we, it". The words "I, me, my, and we" have the same reference, namely midnight rain. "I" as the first singular person and can be interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song, then "me" as the objective case for first singular person, and the word "my" as the possessive pronoun of first singular person. In data 5, the word "my" refers to a personal identity or name that she constructs herself. In this context, the main subject (midnight rain) not only wants to be a "bride" as desired by her partner, but also wants to

build her own career and identity. Data 8 refers to the city of the main subject. In this context, the main subject describes her city as empty and meaningless. Then, data 9 refers to someone who is the main subject's partner or lover. In addition, the word "we" is the first plural person and refers to the main subject and the addressee or her lover. Furthermore, the words that indicate third person deixis are "he, him, his, and it". The words "he" as the subject and "him" as the object, in this song refer to the same person, namely the lover of the main subject. Then, the word "his" is a possessive adjective of "he" and refers to the heart of his lover. In this context, the main subject feels guilty for hurting someone who is kind. Lastly, the word "it" refers to the experience of the main subject's lover.

Temporal deixis in *Midnight Rain* song lyrics

*All of me changed like **midnight**¹*

*I broke his heart ' cause he **was**² nice*

*He was sunshine, I **was**³ midnight rain*

*He wanted a bride, I **was**⁴ making my own name*

*My town **was**⁵ a wasteland*

*But for him, it's every **day**⁶*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that there are 6 data containing temporal deixis, namely with the words "midnight, was, and every day". The word "midnight" is an adverb of time that refers to the time when changes and transformations often occur. Then, the word "was" is a verb tense that is past tense. In data 2, "was" refers to the time in the past that the person described (the main subject's lover) was a good person in the past, which caused the main subject to be heartbroken. Data 3 refers to the time in the past when the main subject described the characteristics of the two individuals in the past. Data 4 refers to a continuous action in the past. It shows that when her lover wanted a bride, the main subject actively worked to establish her own identity and reputation. Data 5 refers to the state of the city in the past. Lastly, the word "every day" as an adverb of time refers to the time that the sweet moments mentioned in the lyrics happen regularly every day, not just occasionally.

Social deixis in *Midnight Rain* song lyrics

***My boy** was a montage*

From the lyrics above, it can be seen that only 1 data contains social deixis, namely with the word "my boy". This word has a close relationship (intimacy) to the speaker or main subject. "My boy" refer to the lover of the main subject.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher found 151 data containing deixis, including 112 person-deixis, 9 spatial deixis, 22 temporal deixis, 4 social deixis, and 4 discourse deixis. The researcher concludes that five song lyrics in Taylor Swift's *Midnight* album entitled *Lavender Haze*, *Sweet Nothings*, *Labyrinth*, *Anti Hero*, and *Midnight Rain* use all types of deixis where persona deixis always appears in all five songs because talk about the life story of the song writer herself. In other words, the use and meaning of deixis based on the overall context of the song lyrics can provide information about person, place, time, social, and discourse.

As well as, linking the utterance to time and space relationships and is useful for capturing referential meanings that include who, where, and when the utterance was spoken.

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