

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data that has been found, the researcher gets conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion in this chapter aims to answer the questions in chapter 1 based on the results of the analysis. After that, the researcher will give advice to the readers so that they can provide academic information, especially researchers who want to do similar research and continue this research.

5.1 Conclusion

It can be concluded from the data above that the song from Selena Gomez's album entitled Revival uses 5 types of deixis. Albums of songs that not only tell about love but also songs about life make researchers interested in analyzing this song. Researchers using Cruse theory found all types of diexist in 6 songs used by researchers. The types of deixis used by the researcher are personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The personal deixis used by the researcher includes 3 types, namely the first person deixis, the second person deixis, and the third person deixis. As well as a spatial diexist this includes a distal term, a proximal term, and a specific location and projection timeframe. Temporal deixis includes pure deixis words and a certain time and verb tense.

From the data that has been obtained by the researcher, the researcher concludes that the 6 songs from Selena Gomez's album entitled *Revival* don't only refer to herself. There are 4 songs referring to her and 2 songs referring to other people. For 2 songs from Selena Gomez's album, *Revival*, which refers to herself, *Good for you*, *Sober*, *Hands to myself*, and *Camouflage* For 2 songs that refer to others entitled "Kill 'em with kindness and Same old love".

The songs use a first-person singular deixis encoded with the word "I" because the song refers to an event in the life of the songwriter. For second person deixis, the songs are encoded with the word "You, Your" which refers to the listener or recipient of the song and can also be used as a social relationship from the first person to the second person. Then there is a third person singular coded with the word "Them, It" because it refers to the listener of the song.

Meanwhile, for the third person plural, the persona is encoded with the names of the heroes and the families of the first person. The second type is spatial deixis which refers to the distance or place from the speaker or listener of the song. The spatial deixis in these 6 songs mostly uses the word "Here" which refers to the proximal term because it is close to the speaker. For the term distal coded with the word "there".

For specific place terms are coded with the places of the speaker. Next is the type of temporal deixis which aims to show the time of occurrence of the speaker or listener. The word temporal deixis is mostly coded with the word "When, Now, Night" as a term of pure time deictic words and specific time, because it refers to the time that the speaker feels sadness or distress. Meanwhile,

the term verb tense in temporal deixis is coded with the word "Was" because it refers to the regret of the speaker. For the social deixis which aims to explain the speaker with the person described in the song lyrics. The word social deixis is mostly coded with the speaker's family and girlfriend, because most of the songs analyzed tell the speaker's relationship with the stories of other people. The last is discourse deixis which is coded with the word "That, So, Because, And" because it refers to cues from the lyrics surrounding the speaker's actions or the speaker's actions.

Therefore, the researcher wants to show that deixis can make it easier for song listeners to understand or describe the meaning, namely personal, pronoun, time, demonstrative, lexical feature which is connecting the utterance with relations of space and time. Researchers have the opinion that every song listener has various different meanings for each word in the song or can be referred to as multi-interpretative. Deixis is also useful for knowing what the meaning of the reference includes who, where, and when the utterance is pronounced correctly so as not to misinterpret the words in each song that the listener will listen to.

5.2 Suggestion

After completing this research, the author would like to give advice to English students; deixis is a small part of pragmatic studies, but to add insight to students about the forms of deixis it is necessary to do because the scope of simple deixis is important setting in speech situations. The research of pragmatics is indeed broad, while deixis is a small part of pragmatics that is not taught in depth to students; linguistics is the research of language and is a form of

expression that can be found in everyday life, also undeniable in song lyrics. Song is an expression of the soul that also uses language as its medium, so that research on song lyrics can be studied pragmatically in addition to using the field of deixis research, for example, analyzed using politeness maxims, illocutionary speech acts, and cooperative principles, implicatures, presuppositions that are adapted to data in the form of lyrics. A song or other literary work would be a very interesting and different research

For prospective researchers, especially those who are concentrated in linguistics, it can be used as motivation to conduct similar research, both on song lyrics, poetry musicals and one of the pragmatic studies, such as deixis. Then for song listeners, they should not only hear and enjoy the song, but also learn the knowledge contained in the song.

The researcher hopes that future researchers, especially those discussing deixis, will have a better understanding of deixis in order to give students an understanding of person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse in deixis.