

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the background of the study, the limitation of the study, the objectives of the study, and the benefits of the study. Each of the items is discussed clearly as follow:

1.1 Background of the Study

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. Pragmatics is a branch of science that studies the meaning conveyed by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers by adjusting the context and situation of use. Pragmatics is not something abstract in communicating, but pragmatics learns about language to communicate and about how to explore meaning as context. It means that what the speaker or writer implies has meaning in that context. The meaning of the context can be said to be the intention of the speaker or writer. The use of language that is adapted to sentences according to the context and situation, which is used by speakers and listeners to interact.

It means pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context that underlies the explanation and understanding of language. An explanation of the meaning and understanding of language is needed in exploring the meaning of a language utterance because it also requires knowledge from outside the meaning of the word and its grammatical relationship, namely its relationship to the context of its use. Pragmatics itself has described an utterance that has been conveyed by the speaker or writer by knowing the meaning. The meaning produced by the sentence can be known when communication takes place or when the reader is interpreting the sentence.

Deixis is one of the fields of pragmatics in the branch of linguistics. Deixis is a technique that refers to direct indication through language. Deixis is a word whose meaning depends on the context. Deixis is used to find out who the speaker is, who or what is meant in the speech, and at what time in the speech. Deixis serves to help readers understand and know what the contents of reading are. A word is said to be deixis if the referents change, judging from the place where the word is spoken. The change of referent is caused by the intention of the speaker.

A song is a musical work that comes from a poem expressed by the author. Most of the poetry comes from real life that happens in the life of an author himself. By

using stories from personal life, the results of imagination and appreciation will be more touching and fuller of expressiveness. Poetry is a literary work that uses literary language. Literary language is persuasive, influencing a listener. Poetry serves as pleasant entertainment for the reader literature is also useful for adding to inner experiences.

After the poetry is finished, it is made into song lyrics. The song's lyrics are written as the embodiment of a poet who expresses his personal life in full expressiveness. The songs from the verses of the poem relate to topics of religion, meditation, death, and love, or are related to other feelings of the poet's heart. In the song lyrics, there must be messages that want to be conveyed to the listeners later. The singers who performed these songs had different characteristics. Some singers are suitable for singing sad songs, love songs, or songs about death.

The title *7 Years, Take the World by Storm, Mama Said, Happy Home, Hayo, When I Woke Up, Don't You Worry 'Bout Me, What Happened to Perfect, Playtime, and Strip No More* are songs by Lucas Graham. For example, one of the lyrics of the song *7 Years* in the first line and stanza is *Once I was seven years old my momma told me*. There are three types of deixis found in one of the lyrics of the song entitled *7 Years*, including *once* and *seven years old* which are temporal or time deixis; *I, my* and *me* which are person deixis, and *my momma* which is social deixis. Another example of *Mama Said* song lyrics in the sixth line is *And Daddy told us never listen to the ones*. There are three kinds of deixis found in one of the lyrics of the song entitled *Mama Said, and* which is discourse deixis, *Daddy* which is social deixis, and *ones* which is temporal or time deixis.

It was released on June 16, 2015, by Copenhagen Records. In this research, the writer chooses Lucas Graham's song because the song was very interesting to analyze. Besides that, the authors have several reasons to analyze this research. This song talks about the family story and has the same story as researchers in real life. The family story is a very meaningful meaning for the reader and listener.

1.2 Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer limits the research focuses on the kinds of deixis and how the use of deixis in the meaning of the whole lyrics in Lucas Graham's songs in *Blue* album with the theory from (Levinson, 1983).

1.3 The Research Question of the Study

2. What kinds of deixis are used by Lucas Graham in *Blue* album?
3. How does the use of deixis in the meaning of the song lyrics in Lucas Graham in *Blue* album?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1. To classify the kinds of deixis are used by Lucas Graham in *Blue* album.
2. To describe how the use of deixis in the meaning of the song lyrics in Lucas Graham in *Blue* album.

1.5 Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this research are formulated as follows:

1. In theoretical benefit, this enriches and confirms previous theories about the study of English especially the kinds of deixis, and how the use of deixis in the meaning of the whole lyrics in Lucas Graham's song in *Blue* album.
2. In practical benefit, research findings will help future researchers in conducting further research.