

Deixis Analysis of ‘Turning Turtle’ lyrics in the Mary Poppins Returns Movie Soundtrack

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ABSTRACT

The study of deixis has intensively been conducted over the decades. However, the study of deixis focusing on the types, references, and the most dominant use of deixis found in the soundtrack of a fantasy film is in need of more exploration. Drawing on the theory of Levinson, this research aims to analyse the types of deixis found in the lyrics of the song ‘Turning Turtle’ chosen from the Mary Poppins Returns soundtracks. The researchers selected the movie soundtrack because that movie is a musical movie that consists of songs that contain deictic words and it consists of such deictic words that have reference meanings. Moreover, this study was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. The findings show that there are five types of deixis used in the songs namely person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis with different references while the most dominant types of deixis used are person deixis, discourse deixis, and temporal deixis.

Keywords: deixis; pragmatics; semantics; Mary Poppins Returns; Turning Turtle

1. INTRODUCTION

Music is seen as a means of interacting with other people that utilises sounds and songs to express a sensation, concept, emotion, or thought. Through song lyrics, writers can express their feelings and opinions. A listener can be defined as the hearer, the one who listens and interprets the meaning that the speaker is trying to convey through the song's lyrics. Through the lyrics, pragmatics aspects such as deixis can be found and can be misinterpreted by the hearer. This study is needed to understand that there are elements of pragmatics being used in song lyrics.

This research focuses on the textual analysis of deixis which is made use of in the soundtrack lyrics of the movie *Mary Poppins Returns*. This research aims to uncover the underlying meaning of deixis behind the soundtrack lyrics from the movie as well as to help enhance the understanding of the use of deixis in song lyrics. Furthermore, the research objectives are to identify the types of deixis found in the song, to analyse the reference meaning of the deixis found, and to find out the most dominant types of deixis used in the *Turning Turtle* song.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, the researchers found some previous studies on the deixis topic and there have been some researchers who have looked into this matter further. Each of them has a different subject and approaches the topic from a different point of view and with a different set of theories. Deixis analysis of song lyrics, in particular, has been the subject of past research.

Wati (2014) did a study on deixis to examine the deixis employed in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Red" album through the perspective of John Saeed's theory. The study in this paper discusses the various types of deixis, their meanings, and why they are used in song lyrics. The varieties of deixis were described in this study using a descriptive qualitative method. Finally, the study identified various deixis categories, including person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Ali (2012) analysed the song lyrics from Maher Zain's album, which typically focuses on person deixis more than anything else. The discipline of pragmatics is the focus of this research project. It analyses the discourse of Maher Zain's song via the lens of personal deixis, as outlined in George Yule's (1996) theory. The objective of this research is to identify the many forms of person deixis and the places where they are referenced in the song lyrics of Maher Zain's album. The researchers used a qualitative approach to carry out the investigation. The outcomes of this research indicate that the lyrics of the Maher Zain Album make use of three separate forms of person deixis: first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

In general, the previous study is analogous to the current research as it investigates deixis in song lyrics via the perspective of pragmatics and also takes into account the referent meanings of the terms. In contrast to the previous study, which concentrated solely on the person deixis utilising the George Yule theory in Maher Zein's songs, the present study looked at the five different types of deixis utilising the Levinson theory in the *Turning Turtle* song.

3. METHODOLOGY

The descriptive qualitative method is being used in this research. With that, purposive sampling is typically employed in this qualitative research. The researcher's judgement is used in the selection of a sample when employing this form of sampling. Meanwhile, research instrument is a tool for data gathering utilised by the researcher (Cresswell, 2014). Because this study falls under the category of qualitative research, the researchers serve as the study's instrument, which is referred to as the "human instrument." It is the researcher who is the primary instrument in obtaining, collecting, and analysing the data. As stated by Levinson (1983), there are 5 types of deixis which are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. It is the subject of these "deixis" that is the primary interest of the present study in answering the research questions of "what are the types of deixis that can be contained in the Mary Poppins Returns soundtracks lyrics?", "how can deixis found in the lyrics bring out the main point of all the songs in the Mary Poppins Returns soundtracks?", and the last research question is "what are the most dominant types of deixis that were used in the movie soundtracks lyrics?".

Following the collection of data from the lyrics of the 'Turning Turtle' song, the researchers conducted the following analysis of the data: The researchers discovered certain word expressions that are used in deictic expressions in the first place. Second, the researchers categorised the deictic expressions that had been determined based on the criteria that they had established. Third, the researchers used the Levinson theory to evaluate the data to determine the several types of deixis, which are as follows: person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Fourth, the researchers used the data from the Levinson theory to interpret and characterize the reference meaning of the deictic phrases, which were then documented in detail. Following that, the researchers determined the number of instances of each form of deixis that was employed in the 'Turning Turtle' song that was picked. Finally, the researchers described and explained what has been discovered.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1.0

Frequency of deixis types in 'Turning Turtle' lyrics.

No.	Types of Deixis	Frequency
1.	Person Deixis	71
2.	Discourse Deixis	15
3.	Temporal Deixis	12
4.	Spatial Deixis	2
5.	Social Deixis	1

As postulated by Levinson (1983), the number or frequency of deixis in the 'Turning Turtle' lyrics contains five categories of deixis, as seen in the table above. There are person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Person deixis, discourse deixis, and temporal deixis were the most prevalent types of deixis in the song "Turning Turtle" with the occurrence of 71 times, 15 times, and 12 times respectively.

Person deixis is readily identifiable in the song's lyrics since it identifies the participant(s) who utters the statement. For instance, the singer utilises person deictic words to discuss oneself as the subject, object, or possessive in the song, as well as his/her relationship with other individuals to whom the song is addressed. In addition, temporal deixis and discourse deixis were the other most prevalent types of deixis in the lyrics of 'Turning Turtle'. Discourse deictic words were used to point to future discourse elements that is referring to a certain text that contains the utterance as a signal and its relationship to the surrounding text, while temporal deictic words were used to identify the current time of the event in the song.

Table 2.0

Type of Deixis in "Turning Turtle" Lyrics

No.	Lyrics	Types of Deixis	Meaning of Deixis in Semantics
1.	Annabel Banks: <i>Turning turtle?</i> <i>What exactly does that mean?</i>	That (Discourse Deixis)	'That' is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before that refers to the meaning of turning turtle.
2.	Topsy: <i>It means my whole world goes flippity flop like a turtle on its back</i>	It (Discourse Deixis) My (Person Deixis)	'It' is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before which means 'my' is first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for <i>my world goes flippity flop like a turtle on its back</i> .
3.	Topsy: <i>And I don't know my up from my down, my east from my west, My topsy from my bottomsy</i>	I, my (Person Deixis)	'I' is a singular first-person deixis that refers to the confused speaker and 'my' is first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective.
4.	Topsy:	You	'You' is second person deixis

	<i>If you bring something broken on a Thursday</i>	(Person Deixis)	that refers to the addressee who brings something broken on a Thursday.
5.	Topsy: <i>I'll make new, with my glue, pins, and thread</i>	I (Person Deixis) My (Person Deixis)	'I' is a singular first-person deixis that refers to the speaker who will make new and 'my' is first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for words my glue, pins, and thread.
6.	Topsy: <i>But you bring whatever broken on a Friday</i> <i>I will mend and then spend the day in bed</i>	You (Person Deixis) I (Person Deixis)	From this lyrics, 'you' is a second person deixis which refers to the addressee who brings whatever is broken on a Friday and 'I' is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who will mend and then spend the day in bed.
7.	Topsy: <i>But in the second week, I wear a frown</i>	Second week (Temporal Deixis) I (Person Deixis)	In the lyrics, 'second week' is a temporal deixis word that shows the time which refers to the week and 'I' is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who will wear a frown.
8.	Topsy: <i>For, I know that after Tuesday comes the Topsy gets bad news day</i>	I (Person Deixis)	'I' is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who knows that after Tuesday comes the Topsy gets bad news day.
9.	Topsy: <i>It's the dreaded second Wednesday</i>	It (Discourse Deixis)	'It' is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before which is the dreaded second Wednesday.
10.	Topsy: <i>When from 9 to noon, my life turns upside down</i>	From 9 to noon (Temporal Deixis) My (Person Deixis -	In this lyrics, 'from 9 to noon' is a temporal deixis that refers to a specific time that 'my' is a first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for <i>my life</i>

		Possessive adjective)	that has turned upside down.
11.	Topsy: <i>If fast is slow, low is high, stop is go and that is why every second Wednesday is a hurdle</i>	That (Discourse Deixis)	‘That’ is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before.
12.	Topsy: <i>From 8 to 9, all is well</i>	From 8 to 9 (Temporal Deixis)	In this lyrics, ‘from 8 to 9’ is a temporal deixis that refers to a specific time when everything is well for the speaker.
13.	Topsy: <i>Then I roll over on my shell</i>	I (Person Deixis)	‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who will roll over on
		My (Person Deixis - Possessive adjective)	‘my’ is a first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for words on my shell.
14.	Topsy: <i>Day is night, dog is cat, black is white, thin is fat</i>	Day, night (Temporal Deixis)	‘Day’ and ‘night’ is a temporal deixis that refers to a specific time of the day.
15.	Topsy: <i>That is why I’m loosening up my girdle</i>	That (Discourse Deixis)	‘That’ is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before. Meanwhile, ‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis that refers to the speaker who is loosening up
		I (Person Deixis)	‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis that refers to the speaker who is loosening up
		My (Person Deixis - Possessive adjective)	‘my’ is first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for words on my girdle.
16.	Topsy: <i>I cannot help this charming troop</i>	I (Person Deixis)	‘I’ is singular first-person deixis that refers to the speaker who cannot help the charming troop.
17.	Topsy: <i>Don’t mock me, ’cause I’m in the soup And why? Because the world is turning turtle!</i>	Me (Person deixis)	‘Me’ refers to the speaker and ‘me’ is a singular first-person deixis and ‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who is in the soup.
		I (Person Deixis)	‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who is in the soup.

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| 18. Topsy:
<i>Oh, woe is me, I'm as opposite
as I can be
I long for Thursdays when the
world is drab</i> | Me
(Person Deixis)

I
(Person Deixis) | From this lyrics, 'I' is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who longs for Thursdays when the world is drab. |
| 19. Topsy:
<i>When will it cease? Now my
life resembles War and Peace</i> | Now
(Temporal Deixis)

My
(Person Deixis -
Possessive adjective) | 'Now' is a temporal deixis that refers to the present tense to show the time and
'My' is a first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for <i>my life</i> that resembles War and Peace. |
| 20. Topsy:
<i>That Tolstoy certainly had the
gift of gab, I couldn't get
through it</i> | That, It
(Discourse Deixis)

I
(Person Deixis) | 'That' and 'it' are discourse deixis that relate to the utterance before and from this lyrics, 'I' is a singular first person deixis that refers to the speaker. |
| 21. Topsy:
<i>Tuesday nights, my blood
begins to curdle</i> | Night
(Temporal Deixis)

My
(Person Deixis -
Possessive adjective) | 'Night' is a temporal deixis that refers to a specific time of the day where 'my' is a first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for <i>my blood</i> that begins to curdle. |
| 22. Topsy:
<i>East is west, in is out, and that
is why I need to shout</i> | East, West
(Spatial Deixis)

That
(Discourse Deixis)

I
(Person Deixis) | 'East' and 'West' are spatial deixis that show location and 'That' is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before which is why the speaker 'me' needs to shout. 'Me' refers to the speaker and 'me' is a singular first-person deixis. |
| 23. Topsy:
<i>Oh, if you had come some
other morn' you wouldn't have
found me so forlorn</i> | You
(Person Deixis)

Some other morn'
(Temporal Deixis)

Me | From this lyrics, 'you' is a second person deixis which the speaker refers to the addressee that had come some other morning and the addressees would not find the speaker which is 'me' is a singular |

	(Person Deixis)	first-person deixis who is so forlorn.
24. Topsy: <i>But, since the day that I was born</i>	Since the day (Temporal Deixis) I (Person Deixis)	‘Since the day’ is a temporal deictic word that refers to past time until the present time that ‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis which refers to the speaker who was born.
25. Topsy: <i>I couldn't mend this to save my soul</i>	I (Person Deixis) This (Discourse Deixis) My (Person Deixis - Possessive adjective)	‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis that refers to the speaker who could not mend ‘this’ is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before, to save ‘my’ is a first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for <i>my soul</i> .
26. Topsy: <i>If this keeps up, I'll dig a hole</i>	I (Person Deixis) This (Discourse Deixis)	‘I’ is a singular first-person deixis that refers to the speaker who will dig a hole if ‘this’ is discourse deixis which relates to the utterance before keeping up.
27. Topsy: <i>You say life's a cherry bowl</i>	You (Person Deixis)	From this lyrics, ‘you’ is a second-person deixis in which the speaker refers to the addressee.
28. Jack: <i>Tell us, can you fix this drum?</i>	Us (Person Deixis) You (Person Deixis)	‘Us’ is a plural first person deixis which refers to the speaker who asked if ‘you’ is second person deixis which the speaker refers to the addressee if she can fix the drum.
29. Topsy: <i>Well, today it's looking glum</i>	Today (Temporal deixis)	‘Today’ is a temporal deixis that refers to the present day.
30. John Banks: <i>Can you mend this crack</i> Annabel Banks	You (Person Deixis)	In this lyrics, ‘you’ is second person deixis in which the speaker refers to the addressee if she can mend this crack and

- and broken string?*
31. Topsy:
*Perhaps if **you** all lend a hand* You
 (Person Deixis) From this lyrics, ‘you’ is a second person deixis in which the speaker refers to the addressee if they can help her, she can fix the things.
32. Jack, Annabel, Georgie, John:
***Our** fingers are at **your** command* Our
 (Person Deixis) ‘Our’ is a plural first person deixis which refers to the speaker who said they can help with ‘your’ command. In this context, ‘your’ is a second person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective which refers to the addressee’s command.
33. Topsy:
*Oh, woe is **me**. Now I’m on **my** head* Me
 (Person Deixis) ‘Me’ is a singular first person deixis that refers to the speaker who refers to herself as a great sorrow and ‘now’ is a temporal deixis that refers to present tense to show the time. ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis that refers to the speaker and ‘my’ is a first-person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for *my head*. ‘That’ is a discourse deixis that relates to the utterance before.
- How can **that** be?* Now
 (Temporal Deixis)
- I
 (Person Deixis)
- My
 (Person Deixis - Possessive adjective)
- That
 (Discourse Deixis)
34. Mary Poppins:
*Well **you** say woe, but **I** say lucky **you*** You
 (Person Deixis) From this lyrics, ‘you’ is a second person deixis which the speaker refers to the addressee and ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis which refers to the speaker who said that the addressee is lucky.
- I
 (Person Deixis)
35. Topsy:
*Lucky **me**?* Me
 (Person Deixis) ‘Me’ which refers to the speaker and ‘me’ is a singular first person deixis.

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| 36. Mary Poppins:
<i>Yes. Here on your head A is far behind in letters, I've said</i> | Your
(Person Deixis - Possessive adjective)

I
(Person Deixis) | ‘Your’ is a second person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective which refers to <i>your head</i> and ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis which refers to the speaker. |
| 37. Mary Poppins:
<i>You see, when the world turns upside down, the best thing is to turn right along with it</i> | You
(Person Deixis) | From this lyrics, ‘you’ is a second person deixis which the speaker refers to the addressee who can see when the world turns upside down, the best thing is to turn right along with it. |
| 38. Topsy:
<i>I do see! From down here, things look right side up, hahaha</i> | I
(Person Deixis)

Here
(Spatial Deixis) | ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis which refers to the speaker who can see from down ‘here’ is a spatial deixis that shows the exact location, things do look right side up. |
| 39. Jack:
<i>I wouldn't mind seeing things from that angle</i> | I
(Person Deixis)

That
(Discourse Deixis) | ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis which refers to the speaker Jack who would not mind seeing things from ‘that’ is a discourse deixis which relates to the utterance before refers to the angle. |
| 40. John Banks:
<i>Sounds like fun</i>
Annabel Banks:
<i>Can we?</i> | We
(Person Deixis) | ‘We’ is a plural first person deixis which refers to the speaker who wants to join the fun. |
| 41. Mary Poppins:
<i>Well, knock on wood, my dear</i>
<i>When you change the view from where you stood</i>
<i>The things you view will change for good</i> | My
(Person Deixis)

You
(Person Deixis) | ‘My’ is a first person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for <i>my dear</i> and from this lyrics, ‘you’ is a second person deixis which the speaker refers to the addressee who can change the view and the view will change for good. |

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| 42. Topsy:
<i>I never thought of things that way</i> | I
(Person Deixis)

That
(Discourse Deixis) | ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis which refers to the speaker who never thought of things ‘that’ is a discourse deixis which relates to the utterance before which refers to the way. |
| 43. Mary Poppins:
<i>She never thought of things that way</i> | She
(Person Deixis)

That
(Discourse Deixis) | ‘She’ is a singular third person deixis that refers to the addressee who never thought of things ‘that’ is a discourse deixis which relates to the utterance before which refers to the way. |
| 44. Topsy:
<i>Now Wednesdays are my favorite days</i>

Jack, Annabel, Georgie, John:
<i>Now Wednesdays are her favorite days</i> | Now
(Temporal Deixis)

My
(Person Deixis)

Her
(Person Deixis) | ‘Now’ is a temporal deixis that refers to present tense to show the time as ‘my’ is a first person deixis that acts as a possessive adjective for <i>my favourite days</i> . In this lyrics, ‘her’ is a singular third person deixis that refers to the addressee. |
| 45. Topsy:
<i>Cause that's the day, I'm quite contrary.</i> | That
(Discourse Deixis)

I
(Person Deixis) | ‘That’ is a discourse deixis which relates to the utterance before and ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis which refers to the speaker who is quite contrary. |
| 46. Topsy:
<i>I'm now, thanks to cousin Mar</i> | I
(Person Deixis)

Now
(Temporal Deixis)

Cousin
(Social Deixis) | ‘I’ is a singular first person deixis which refers to the speaker who ‘now’ refers to the present tense to show the present time, thanks to her ‘cousin’ is relational social deixis that refers to Mary Poppins. |
| 47. Topsy:
<i>I have changed. To be exact, I love the fact...</i> | I
(Person Deixis) | ‘I’ is singular first person deixis that refers to the speaker who has changed and loves the fact that the world is turning |

All: turtle.
The world is turning turtle!!

Analysis of Deixis in Song Lyrics “Turning Turtle”

According to the song's lyrics, which can be found in Table 2, six different people are singing or speaking throughout the course of the movie song. According to the data presented up top in tabular form, the songwriter has employed all five varieties of deixis, namely person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. The researchers looked at a few examples of each form of deixis that might be found in the song's lyrics and presented the findings below.

The researchers find the first types of deixis that the songwriter uses, which is the person deixis, and based on the observation made earlier, the songwriters have used three different types of person deixis, which are the first person deixis, the second person deixis, and the third person deixis. The data that was acquired for the table can be found in the following:

The first person deixis are ‘me’, ‘I’, ‘us’, ‘we’, ‘my’, and ‘our’. The second person deixis used are ‘you’ and ‘your’ and the third person deixis used are ‘her’ and ‘she’. Below are a few examples of lyrics that have the person deixis.

“And I don't know my up from my down, my east from my west, My topsy from my bottomsy”

“Tell us, can you fix this drum?”

The songwriter employs the first person deixis 'I' and 'my' in the lyrics that are shown above. The 'I' deixis refers to the speaker or singer who is puzzled, and the 'my' deixis is the first-person deixis that functions as a possessive adjective. In the meantime, 'us' is a plural first person deixis that refers to the speaker who inquired if 'you' is the second person deixis that the speaker refers to the addressee if she can mend the drum. 'You' is the second-person deixis that the speaker refers to. The songwriter also makes use of the second person deixis, which consists of the words "you" and "your."

“Tell us, can you fix this drum?”

“Our fingers are at your command”

According to the lyrics presented above, the songwriter of the song "Turning Turtle" used the deictic expression "you" to address the listener as second person deixis in the song "Turning Turtle," in which the speaker refers to the addressee, which is Topsy if she can mend the drum. In the meantime, the songwriter also made use of the word "your," which is deixis of the second person that functions as a possessive adjective and alludes to the addressee's order. In addition to using deixis in the second person, the researchers discovered that the songwriter also used deixis in the third person, namely the pronouns "her" and "she." Some samples of lyrics that are written in the third person deixis are shown below.

“She never thought of things that way”

“Now Wednesdays are her favorite days”

The songwriter uses the third person deictic expression 'she' as a pronoun for Topsy who never thought things that way, and the expression 'her' is singular third person deixis that refers to the addressee, which is pointed to Topsy who made Wednesdays as her favourite day of the week. Both of these expressions are found in the lyrics that are presented above. It is clear from these lyrics that if the songwriter chooses to omit the third-person deictic expression, the song listener will be thrown into a state of bewilderment since they will be unable to decipher the meaning of various words contained within the song.

Next is the temporal deixis that was used by the songwriters in the song “Turning Turtle”. In this lyrics, the researchers found that there are a few temporal deixes used as are ‘now’, ‘second week’, ‘from 9 to noon’, ‘from 8 to 9’, ‘day’, ‘night’, ‘some other time’, ‘since the day’, and ‘today’. Below are a few examples of lyrics that have the temporal deixis word.

“Now Wednesdays are my favorite days”

“But, since the day that I was born”

It is possible to identify from the lyrics that are presented above that the songwriter makes use of temporal deixis. The expression "now" is a temporal deictic expression that refers to the present tense, and it is possible to deduce from the lyrics that are presented above that the speaker adds Wednesday as her favourite day in the present time. Aside from that, "since the day" can also be categorised as a temporal deictic expression, which means that the phrase brings a meaning that refers to past time until the present time which refers to the day the speaker was born.

The following example illustrates the usage of spatial deixis in the "Turning Turtle" lyrics. The study discovered that these particular lyrics only have a few examples of spatial deixis, such as "here," "east," and "here." Several examples of lyrics that contain the spatial deictic phrase are shown below.

“East is west, in is out, and that is why I need to shout”

“I do see! From down here, things look right side up, hahaha”

The researchers discovered several examples of spatial deixis, two of which are included in the lyrics that are presented above. The word "here" is an example of spatial deixis that also performs the role of a locative adverb and specifies the position of the speaker. On the other hand, "east" and "west" are spatial deixis, meaning they point to a specific position and place. It is clear from the lyrics of the songs that if the songwriter did not employ deictic expressions, neither the researcher nor the listener would be able to comprehend the precise significance of the phrases that are contained inside the song.

In addition to person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis, the researchers discovered two additional deixes in the lyrics of "Turning Turtle." The specified deixis are social deixis and

discourse deixis. The study discovered only a few social deixes including the term "cousin." According to Cruse (2006), the function of social deixis is to indicate the position of the referent on the speaker's scales of social rank and intimacy. Some examples of lyrics with the spatial deictic phrase are provided below.

"I'm now, thanks to cousin Mar"

From the lyrics chosen above, 'cousin' is relational social deixis that refers to a person with a relative ranking which is from the lyrics refers to Mary Poppins who has a family relation with Topsy.

The lyrics to the song "Turning Turtle" ends with discourse deixis, which is the final deixis found in the song. There are only a few instances of discourse deixis identified in the lyrics of this song, and they are "that," "this," and "It." According to Cruse (2006), the term "discourse deixis" relates to a variety of topics, including the use of "this" to indicate upcoming aspects of the discourse. When the term "discourse deixis" is used, it is also referring to a specific text that contains the utterance as a signal and its link to the text that is all around it. You'll find several examples of lyrics below that contain the discourse deictic expression.

"Oh, woe is me. Now I'm on my head. How can that be?"

"If this keeps up, I'll dig a hole"

According to the lyrics shown above, the songwriter makes use of discourse deixis in the form of the words "that" and "this." That and this are examples of discourse deixis, which refers to the speech before which relates to the utterance before which refers to the utterance before.

If the songwriter does not make use of any deictic terms, the listener of the song will be confused as to where the songs were referring to and at what point in time the speaker was singing them if the songwriter does not utilise any deictic expressions. Furthermore, the meaning of the song will be altered because the use of deixis in song lyrics can affect the overall meaning of the lyrics as a whole.

5. CONCLUSION

After conducting research on the 'Turning Turtle' song, the researchers discovered that the most dominant types of deixis in the songs were person deixis, temporal deixis, and discourse deixis. This is because all three types of deixis are required in any phrase created by songwriters to ensure that listeners have a complete comprehension of the meaning conveyed by the song's lyrics. The usage of deictic expressions in song lyrics serves the function of explaining or providing precise details to the songs, and it will help the audience grasp the circumstance that is being sung about. Furthermore, the meaning of the song will be altered because the use of deixis in song lyrics can affect the overall meaning of the lyrics as a whole. Therefore, it is for this reason that deixis will also be beneficial in capturing the speaker's reference meaning, which includes a speaker's location and time of utterance.

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