

**ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF RAEF THE PATH
ALBUM**

THESIS



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PONOROGO STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
AUGUST 2017**

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ALBUM**

THESIS

Presented to

Ponorogo State Institute of Islamic Studies

In partial fulfillment of the requirement
the undergraduate degree in English Education



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AUGUST 2017

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MOTTO

Meaningful song is the song that delivered the message.

-Merin Herwi Antari-

DEDICATION

Thanks to the most holy God, no power and no ability except with the help of God. I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved father and mother who constantly educated and prayed for me until now. Thank you infinitely always I say. I hope Allah always gives His grace, health, and forgiveness for my parents.
2. My sister thanks you for the spirit and prays for me.

ABSTRACT

ANTARI, MERIN HERWI. 2017. Analysis of Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album. Thesis, English Education Department, Faculty of Teaching and Education, Ponorogo State Institute of Islamic Studies. Advisor: Winantu Kurnianingtyas S. A., S.S., M. Hum.

Key word: Deixis, Song, Lyric, Raef, The Path Album

Deixis is used to analyze utterances that point out people or thing, place and time which they are used. The song lyrics included in the term of textual meaning. Deixis is used to solve the problem, it is important to learn in order to understand utterance meanings. The researcher selects “The Path” album as the subject of the analysis, because that has deictic words and also The Path album reflects a pride of Raef as a Muslim from America and bring Islamic modern track to post messages about love, nostalgia, and hope.

The purposes of this research are to identify types of deixis, find out the dominant type of deixis, and analyze reference meaning in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album.

Descriptive qualitative was applied in this research. The data in this research was taken from the script song lyrics of Raef The Path album. This album consisted of 12 songs was chosen as the subject of this research and used as data. The procedure of data collection was documentation. Content analysis was used to analyze the contents of documentary verbal materials especially in the form of printed document.

The result of the research showed that three types of deixis found in song lyrics of Raef The Path album they were person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Person deixis were divided into three, first person deixis (18, 28%), second person deixis (8, 22%), and third person deixis (8, 95%). Moreover place deixis occurred in eleven songs of The Path album. Place deixis were divided into three, distal term (1, 43 %), proximal term (3, 23 %), and projected and specific location (23, 80%). The last type was time deixis, included pure time deictic and specific time (9, 15%), and also verb tense (26, 00%). In this research, time deixis was found as the dominant types because the singer told about personal experience and interpret timing of event in song lyrics. The dominant deictic words of time deixis was used verb tense and it was totally 71 or 26, 00%. The deixis meaning could be analyzed context of song and also described reference meaning that included who, where, and when the utterances were uttered.

It can be concluded that three types of deixis find in song lyrics of Raef The Path album. Deixis is important for readers to know utterance meanings according to whom, where, and when those are uttered. It can help readers to understand what speaker means in utterances.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

The researcher would like to express her best gratitude to Allah SWT who has given her great knowledge to complete this thesis. Peace and salutation be upon to the Greatest Prophet, Muhammad Saw, who delivered the truth to human being all over the world. Because of that divine gift of grace from Allah, the researcher is finally able to finish the thesis entitled Analysis of Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album as the requirement for the undergraduate degree in English Education of IAIN Ponorogo.

During the work, the researcher has collaborated with many people who help the researcher in conducting this research. Moreover, the researcher expects to extend the warmest thank to:

1. Dr. Hj. Siti Maryam Yusuf, M. Ag as Rector of Ponorogo State Institute of Islamic Studies.
2. Dr. Ahmadi, M. Ag as Dean of Faculty of Education and Teaching.
3. Pryla Rochmawati, M. Pd as Head of English Education Department of IAIN Ponorogo.
4. Winantu Kurnianingtyas S. A., S.S., M. Hum., as the advisor who has given so patiently support, great advice, and also shown the way to be a good researcher.

5. My best friends the chili troops, Triana, Vivi, Anik, Auliya, and Atik, thank you for the togetherness, the spirit, and the prayer. Hopefully success always accompanies our step.
6. My friends TBI, thank you for spirit, motivation, and pray.
7. My guidance partner Eka Franciska, help that has helped in completing this thesis.
8. Everyone who has been supporting and motivating me in finishing this thesis.

Finally, the researcher is aware that thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, critics, comments, and suggestions are highly recommended to improve the study and for the sake of the development of researcher limited knowledge. Then, the researcher absolutely expects this thesis will be useful for all reader.

Ponorogo, 18 July 2017

Researcher,

Merin Herwi Antari
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In fact, all languages, there are many words and expressions which are very important in understanding of utterance meaning according to whom, where, and when they are being used. Elements of language that are so contextually bound are called **deictic**, from the noun **deixis**.¹ That means, on the other hand, deixis means pointing via language. Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.² According to those definitions above, it can be underlined that deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the speaker to help the listener know about who, where, and when the utterance is uttered.

According to Levinson (1983: 62), the traditional categories of deixis are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. First, person deixis is the term of deixis to point to people. Person deixis involves basically the speaker, known as the **first person**, the addressee, known as the **second person**, and other significant participants in speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, those are

¹ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* Third Edition (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing, 2009), 191.

² Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 54.

known as **third person**.³ That means, person deixis is deixis with the role of participants in the conversation such as speaker and listener or addressee and addresser. For instance, the researcher shown some lyrics song of Raef entitled “Peace and Blessings” which contain person deixis.

Give me your hand I will give you my heart

Everyday is a brand new start

His words are here to help us through

There are some examples of person deixis used in those lyrics such as me, your, I, you, my, his, and us. Here, the researcher starts from first person deixis. First, deictic word “I” indicates first person singular and I interprets subject pronoun. Here, I refer to the speaker or singer or writer. Second, first person singular in this lyrics is “me”. It is categorized as object pronoun of the speaker. Third, deictic expression “us” indicates first person plural and it has a function as object pronoun. The objective case is usually placed after verb or prepositions such as in the word “help us”. The fourth personal deixis is “my”. It is categorized as possessive adjective and this word refers to the speaker’s heart.

Then, the researcher explains second person deixis. Deictic word “you” represents second person singular and it indicates object pronoun. It means the addressee or someone else. Next, the word “your” is interpreted as possessive adjective. The word in this lyric refers to the addressee’s hand. The last is third

³ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), 319.

person deixis. Deictic word “his” indicates third person singular and I interprets possessive adjective whose word is talked about.

Second is place deixis. It is also known as spatial deixis. Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event.⁴ Based on that explanation, the researcher concluded that place deixis is deixis which indicates location of some spaces between speaker and listener. For instance, place deixis is shown in lyrics song of Raef entitled “Home”.

Home of the brave is where I'll be
From York that's all new, to the city of Angels
God bless this land for you and me, yeah!

There are some examples of place deixis used in those lyrics with italic writing like home, York, that, the city of Angels and this land. From this lyric, five words are included in place deixis. Here, the researcher starts from distal term. Deictic word “that” indicates distal term and this word refers to the place that far from the speaker. Then, the researcher explains proximal term. Place deictic “this land” is categorized as the proximal term which refers to the place in land that near from the speaker. It means the place where God gives bless for Moslem.

⁴ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 62.

The last is projected term and also specific location. First, word “home” indicates specific location. It means country of the speaker or singer who is full of peace and tolerance. Second, place deictic “York”. It is categorized as specific location and this word refers to the place where full of violence, hostility, and free life without religious morals. Third, deictic expression “the city of Angels” indicates specific location. It means the place where there is peace, mutual tolerance, and religious moral values.

Third, time deixis is also known as temporal deixis. Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed).⁵ There are thus three major divisions of the time axis: (i) before the moment of utterance, (ii) at the time of utterance, (iii) after the time of utterance.⁶ It can be underlined that the time of utterance includes deictic information (past, present, or future). It means that time deixis is the term of deixis to point the time which the moment of utterance as reference point. In song lyrics of Raef entitled “You’re There”, the researcher founds time deixis.

The grass was greener on the other side
The world turns gray now, are we out of time?

From the song lyrics above, there are some examples of time deixis used in those lyrics with italic writing like *was greener*, *turns*, *now*, *are*, and *out of time*.

⁵ F. X. Nadar, *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2009), 55.

⁶ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, 321.

In this lyric, the researcher found five-time deixis. The researcher starts from pure deictic word and specific time. First, deictic word “now” indicates specific time. This word refers to the time when the utterance is made. Second, the word “out of time” as time deictic word that indicates specific time which refers to the timing is in the present.

The last is verb tense. The first word is “was greener”. It is categorized as verb tense that the time is past. It refers to the time when the grass grows up. Second, deictic expression “turns” as verb tense and this word indicates the timing is in the present. Third, time deictic is “are”. This word can be interpreted as verb tense that the time is present.

In this study, the researcher analyzes deixis in song lyrics of The Path album. Deixis is used to analyze utterances that point out people or thing, place and time which they are used. The song lyrics included in the term of textual meaning, because generally, hearers have different in understanding the meaning of the songs. Listener will not understand the text meaning in these songs because the context is unclear. The text meaning will be clear if the listener or reader knows about who, where, and when the text they are being used. From this problem, deixis is used to solve the problem.

This research focused on the study in song lyrics especially in The Path album, because those have deictic words. Moreover, Raef wants to resist Islam phobia which to bump into the world. The Path album reflects a pride of Raef as a Muslim from America and brought Islamic modern track to post messages

about love, nostalgia, and hope. The Path carries music far ahead and opens new doors for inspiration and magic.⁷ In The Path album, Raef is featuring with Maher Zein and Nano Omar. The Path album expands the narrow category of “religious songs” (nasheed) with songs that transcend one-dimensional spiritual themes-reflecting instead on the greater human search for inspiration and purpose.⁸ Besides that, the premier CD album of Raef success sold out 20 thousand copies in the market.⁹

Raef is religious singer-songwriter from America. The peoples are saying that Raef the next Maher Zein. In the first album was released on June 5, 2014 was success got the appreciation of Platinum Award. In 2015 year, Raef got the appreciation as Best Singer Nasyid Award.¹⁰

From the reason above, the researcher conducts a research entitled Analysis of deixis in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album. The study will focus on the types of person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Then the dominant types of deixis, and reference meaning in this album.

B. Statements of the Problem

The problem discusses in this study are formulated through the following questions:

⁷<https://creativemusic.com/2014/10/album-of-the-day-raef-the-path/> accessed on April 9, 2017 at 10.32 A.M

⁸<http://positive-sounds.blogspot.co.id/p/raef> accessed on December 27, 2016 at 11.28 A.M

⁹<http://m.liputan6.com/showbiz/read/2286471/cd-nya-laku-keras-raef-haggag-berhasil-raih-platinum> accessed on March 13, 2017 at 19.06 P.M

¹⁰<http://m.bintang.com/celeb/read/2285963/susul-maher-zein-raef-haggag-raih-platinum-award-di-indonesia> accessed on March 13, 2017 at 19.08 P.M

1. What are the types of deixis used in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album?
2. What are the dominant types of deixis in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album?
3. What are reference meanings of deixis found in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album?

C. Research Focuses

In this study, the researcher focuses on the types of person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Then find out the dominant types of deixis, and reference meaning of the whole lyrics in Raef songs in The Path album.

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statements mentioned above, the researcher has the following objectives:

1. To identify the types of deixis used in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album.
2. To find out the dominant types of deixis used in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album.
3. To analyze the reference meanings of deixis found in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album.

E. Significances of the Study

This research is expected to be able to give benefits for:

1. The Students of English Department

The result of this research can be additional information for the next researcher who interested on deixis.

2. The Lecturers of English Department

The result of this research could give contribution in teaching and learning in English linguistic especially on deixis.

3. The Readers

The result of this research could give the readers to know about deixis and reference meaning of deixis in the English songs.

F. Organization of the Thesis

The purpose of organization of the thesis is to ease understanding the thesis. The thesis organizations of this research are follows:

Chapter one is introduction. In this chapter, the researcher describes the basic patterns of the entire contents of thesis that consist of background of the study, statements of the study, research focuses, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and organization of the study.

Chapter two is review of related literature. In this chapter, the researcher explains theories related to deixis such definition of deixis, three types of deixis, definition of reference, the path album, and previous research finding.

Chapter three is research methodology. In this chapter, the researcher explains research approach, data source consists of primary source and secondary source, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter four is research findings and discussions. This chapter is answering the questions based on the problem in chapter one. In this chapter, the researcher shows findings data about words deixis expressed in song lyrics of Raef The Path album are consists of 12 songs. Then, the researcher describe about analyze reference meaning of deixis in song lyrics of Raef The Path album.

Chapter five is closing. In this chapter, the researcher explains the conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories related to deixis such definition of deixis, three types of deixis, definition of reference, the path album, and previous research finding.

A. Deixis

1. Definition of Deixis

There are many different definitions and explanations about deixis. Elements of language that are so contextually bound are called **deictic**. Deixis comes from classical Greek *deiknymi* 'to show, point out'.¹

The term is borrowed from the Greek word for pointing or indicating, and has as prototypical or focal exemplars the use of demonstratives, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time, and place adverbs like now and here, and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance.² Deixis is a technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterance.³

In all language there are many words and expressions whose references rely entirely on the circumstances of the utterance and can be understood if one knows these circumstances. This aspect of pragmatics is

¹ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* Third Edition, 191.

² Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 54.

³ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 9.

called deixis. A deictic word is one which takes some element of its meaning from the context or situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time, and the place) of the utterance in which it is used.⁴

Briefly, deixis is word for pointing or indicating via language that relates to a person, time and place. For, example:

[1] I'll put this here.

People understood that the speaker (I) was telling to listener that he or she was about to put something (this) in the place (here) that the listener had known about the context of utterance.⁵

The function of deixis in language can be better understood by asking the question. Deictic terms help the hearer to identify the referent of a referring expression though its spatial or temporal relationship with the situation of utterance.⁶

In conclusion, the researcher notes that deixis is the study how to analyze word or phrase which directly relates to a person, time and place. Deixis concerns with the encoding of aspects of circumstances in which the utterance and the relationship between context and the structure language are being used. It can be underlined that deixis shows the important meaning

⁴ James R. Hurford, et. al, *Semantics A Coursebook Second Edition* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 66.

⁵ Uswatun Hasanah, "A Pragmatic Study on Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Haris J Salam Album," (Thesis, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang, 2016), 14.

⁶ James R. Hurford, et. al, *Semantics A Course book Second Edition*, 67.

which is expressed by the speaker to help the listener knows about who, where, and when the utterance is uttered.

2. Types of Deixis

In this research, the discussion is focused on the traditional categories of deixis, include:

a. Person Deixis

Person deixis is the term of deixis to point to people. Person deixis involves basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, these are known as third person.⁷ Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category **first person** is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to himself, **second person** the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and **third person** the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question.⁸

⁷ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, 319.

⁸ Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics*, 62.

Person deictic words include pronouns (I, my, mine, you, your, yours).⁹ Person deictics include pronouns (I, you, him; mine, yours, hers; myself, yourself, herself), possessive adjectives (my, your, her), and verb inflections (I love, you love, he or she loves). Personal pronouns can have singular and plural forms.¹⁰

Table 2.1 Forms of Person Deixis

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I/ me	We/ us
2 nd person	You	You
3 rd person	He/ him, she/ her, it	They/ them

Proper names (this person, that man, these women, those men) are deictic for they require pragmatic information in order for the listener to make a “referential connection” and understand what is meant.¹¹

There is an example of person deixis for getting brief understanding.

[1] The end is where I want to be (lyrics of The Path)

The underlined deictic word of the example above [1] is the first person singular pronoun and the person who utters the sentence. In short, the word I refer to the speaker reference himself.

⁹ Fromkin, Victoria, An Introduction to Language (New York: CBS College Publishing, 1983), 190.

¹⁰ Alan Cruse, A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics (Finland: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 127.

¹¹ Fromkin, Victoria, An Introduction to Language, 190.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that person deixis is the study how to encode the role of participant in which the utterance is uttered. It can be underlined that person deixis is deixis with the role of participants in the conversation such as speaker and listener or addressee and addresser.

b. Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis. Place deixis means the expressions of place deixis require contextual information of the place of the utterance.¹² Place deixis indicate to consider the speakers' position when they are talking, or the position of speech event.¹³ Spatial deixis means the relative location of people and things is being indicated.¹⁴

Spatial deictics indicate location in space relative to the speaker. The most basic spatial deictics are the adverbs here and there. These can be glossed 'place near to the speaker' and 'place not near to the speaker'. This and here are called proximal deictics, and that and there are called distal deictics.¹⁵ In English, the 'near speaker', or proximal terms are 'this', 'here', 'now'. The 'away from speaker', or distal terms are 'that', 'there', 'then'.¹⁶

¹² Ibid., 191.

¹³ Susi Herti Afriani, *An Introduction to Linguistics A Practical Guide Second Edition* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Ombak, 2015), 34.

¹⁴ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 12.

¹⁵ Alan Cruse, *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*, 166.

¹⁶ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 9.

Place deixis word also concerns about projected deixis. Projected deixis is when deictics are used in their usual way, but the deictic centre is not the speaker but some other participant in the speech event, most commonly the addressee.¹⁷ Some verbs of motion such as ‘come and go’, retain a deictic sense when they are used to mark movement toward the speaker (‘Come to bed!’) or away from the speaker (‘Go to bed!’).¹⁸

According to Grundy, the other place deictic words, include here (proximal), there (distal), left, right, up, down, above, below, in front, behind, come, go, and take.¹⁹

For example of place deixis can be seen as following.

[1] Here we are lessons learned (lyrics of No One Knows but Me)

The deictic word here is indicating location of the speaker who utters the utterance. Here are proximal deictic because it indicates that the location near the speaker.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher conclude that place deixis is the study how to encode the expression of place deixis require contextual information about the speakers’ position or the position of speech event. It refers to the location of some spaces between speaker and listener.

¹⁷ Alan Cruse, *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*, 144.

¹⁸ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 12.

¹⁹ Uswatun Hasanah, “A Pragmatic Study on Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Haris J Salam Album,” (Thesis, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang, 2016), 17.

c. Time Deixis

Time deixis is also known as temporal deixis. Temporal deictics indicate the timing of an event relative to the time of speaking.²⁰ Spatial term is also called time deixis, such as demonstrative, they are refer to time (Saeed 2003: 186).

Temporal deictics function to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point. There are thus three major divisions of the time axis (i) before the moment of utterance, (ii) at the time of utterance, (iii) after the time of utterance.²¹ It can be underlined that the time of utterance includes deictic information (past, present, or future).

Therefore, in what follow Cruse (2006) proposed that verb tense is also deictic word, such as I washed the dishes, I am washing the dishes, and I will wash the dishes. It is useful to distinguish three points in the time at which the event occurred (past), the time at which the utterance was produced (present), and the reference time (future).²²

The following example illustrates the distinction involved:

[1] The world turns gray now, are we out of time? (Lyrics of *You're*

There)

²⁰ Alan Cruse, *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*, 180.

²¹ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, 321.

²² Uswatun Hasanah, "A Pragmatic Study on Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Haris J Salam Album," (Thesis, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang, 2016), 18.

From the examples above, there are four-time deixis. First, the deictic word “now” indicates specific time. This word refers to the time when the utterance is made. Second, the word “out of time” as time deictic word that indicates specific time which refers to the timing is in the present. Third, deictic expression “turns” as verb tense and this word indicates the timing is in the present. The fourth, time deictic is “are”. This word can be interpreted as verb tense that the time is present.

Finally, the researcher conclude that time deixis is the study how to encode temporal point and spans relative to the time which the utterance was spoken. It means that time deixis is the term of deixis to point the time which the moment of utterance as reference point.

B. Definition of Reference

In the previous explanations above about deixis, there was an assumption that the use of words to refer to people and things was a relatively straightforward matter. It is indeed fairly easy for people to do, but it is rather difficult to explain how they to do. However, those words themselves do not refer to anything.²³

According to Yule (1996: 17), reference as an act in which a speaker, or writer, uses linguistic forms to enable a listener, or reader, to identify something. Those linguistic forms are **referring expressions**, which can be proper nouns (for example, ‘Shakespeare’, ‘Cathy Revuolte’, ‘Hawaii’), noun phrases which

²³ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 17.

are definite (for example, ‘a man’, ‘a woman’, ‘a beautiful place’, and pronouns (for example, ‘he’, ‘her’, ‘it’, ‘them’).²⁴ A referring expression is any expression used in an utterance to refer to something or someone (or a clearly delimited collection of things or people), i.e. used with a particular referent in mind.²⁵

C. The Path Album

Raef is singer-songwriter style of music brings a fresh sense of melody and lyrics for Muslims around the world. Raef was born in Washington DC and raised in Maryland by parents who valued hard work, creativity, and a loving relationship with Allah. Growing up, music has been important influence in his life.²⁶

The Path album was released in June 5, 2014. Raef is currently working on his debut album with Awakening Records. In this album, Raef are feturing with Maher Zein and Nano Omar. Raef’s music expands the narrow category of “religious songs” (nasheed) with songs that transcend one-dimensional spiritual themes-reflecting instead on the greater human search for inspiration and purpose.²⁷

Raef wants to resist Islam phobia which to bump into the world. Besides that, the premier CD album of Raef success sold out 20 thousand copies in

²⁴ Ibid., 17.

²⁵ James R. Hurford, et. al, Semantics A Coursebook Second Edition, 37.

²⁶ <http://positive-sounds.blogspot.co.id/p/raef> accessed on December 27, 2016 at 11.28 A.M

²⁷ <http://www.raefmusic.com/raefmusic/about> accessed on December 27, 2016 at 11.30 A.M

market.²⁸ The Path album was success got appreciation of Platinum Award. In 2015 year, Raef got the appreciation as Best Singer Nasyid Award.²⁹

D. Previous Research Finding

The previous research finding is taken from Uswatun Hasanah entitled A Pragmatic Study on Deixis in the song Lyrics of Haris J Salam Album. This research is aimed classifies the types of deixis from the song lyrics of Haris J Salam album based on Alan Cruse theory, find out the dominant types of deixis, and why it is dominantly used in Salam album. In this thesis, the writer concluded that the song lyrics of Haris J Salam album used all types of deixis, which are person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis always occur in every song of this album. For social deixis it occurs in nine songs of Salam album and discourse deixis is found in half of twelve songs in Salam album. Finally, among the five types of deixis, person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis is the dominant types in the songs than other deixis types. These deixis types are more often than others, because the singer tells about moral value, his experience and feelings in the religious album.³⁰

Another research about deixis was conducted by Jimmi Arwy entitled An Analysis of Deixis in Raja Campursari of Didi *Kempot's* song. This research aimed was to describe the types of deixis were used in Raja Campursari of Didi

²⁸ <http://m.liputan6.com/showbiz/read/2286471/cd-nya-laku-keras-raef-haggag-berhasil-raih-platinum> accessed on March 13, 2017 at 19.06 P.M

²⁹ <http://m.bintang.com/celeb/read/2285963/susul-maher-zein-raef-haggag-raih-platinum-award-di-indonesia> accessed on March 13, 2017 at 19.08 P.M

³⁰ Uswatun Hasanah, "A Pragmatic Study on Deixis in The Song Lyrics of Haris J Salam Album," (Thesis, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang, 2016), 76-78.

Kempot's song, find out the dominant types, and find out the reason using dominantly types of deixis in Raja Campursari of Didi Kempot's song. Based on the analysis of the data on song lyrics of Raja Campursari, it can be concluded that there were five types of deixis found in the Raja Campursari, they were person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. It consists of 136 person deixis, 67 spatial deixis, 66 temporal deixis, 82 discourse deixis, and 52 social deixis. The deictic word 'aku' was dominantly used in the song lyrics than others, because the singer mostly wrote his own experiences, feelings, and emotions inside human being into the song lyrics.³¹

Based on the two previous research findings above, it can be concluded that the similarities is this research also about deixis and use song lyrics as object of research. The difference this research from previous studies is Uswatun Hasanah focused on analyzing the types of deixis from the song lyrics of Haris J Salam album based on Alan Cruse theory, analyze the reference meanings of deixis, find out the dominant types of deixis, and why it is dominantly used in Salam album; Jimmy Arwy focused on describe the types of deixis are used in Raja Campursari of Didi Kempot's song, finding out the dominant types, and finding out why the types of deixis is dominantly used in Raja Campursari of Didi Kempot's song; and this research focus only on the three types of deixis,

³¹ Jimmy Arwy, "An Analysis of Deixis in Raja Campursari of Didi Kempot's Song," (Thesis, State University of Medan, Medan, 2013), 70.

find out of the dominant used of types of deixis, analyze the reference meanings of deixis, and the different subject which is Raef The Path album.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Approach

To analyze the research problems in this research descriptive qualitative design is applied. Qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.¹

Qualitative approach emphasizes the qualities of entities, processes, and meanings that are not experimentally examined or measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency. Qualitative research thus refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things.² It can be concluded that qualitative is research aimed at describing and analyzing the phenomena, events, social activities, or characteristics in the form of words rather than numbers (quantitative).

Then, descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, tabulates, depicts, and describes the data collection.³ The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it

¹ Donald Ary, et al., Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition (United States: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010), 424-425.

² <http://www.american.edu/provost/ctri/researchsupportgroup.cfm> accessed on May 30, 2017 at 06.32 A.M

³ Nancy Nelson Knupfer and Hilary McLellan, Descriptive Research Methodologies, (Lawrence: Kansas State University, 2001), 1197.

exists at present.⁴ According to the definition above, descriptive research is one of the types of research included in type of qualitative research. This study interprets and describes the data concerned with fact, phenomena and the current situation.

According the statements above about descriptive research and qualitative research, the researcher concluded that descriptive qualitative research is the study to describe an event, condition or situation that uses data in the form of words with the basis of research questions.

Based on the explanation, the reason conducted descriptive qualitative research was to describe the phenomena of document script song lyrics of Raef The Path album. In this research, the researcher identify three types of deixis, find out the dominant of deixis, and analyze reference meaning in the song lyrics of Raef The Path album that consist of the personal experience in the form of song lyrics.

⁴ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Technique Second Revised Edition* (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 2.

B. Data Source

Data is another word for bits of information (singular – datum). Research uses data as the raw materials in order to come to conclusions about some issue. It depends on the issue being investigated what data needs to be collected.⁵

In this research, data sources come in two main forms as primary and secondary data sources.

1. Primary Data Sources

Primary sources are original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc), relics, remains, or artifacts. These are the direct outcomes of events or the records of participants.⁶

According to the definition above, the data in this research was taken from the script song lyrics of Raef The Path album. The album was released on June 5, 2014. This album consists of 12 songs is chosen as the subject of this research and used as data. The titles of songs are Peace and Blessings, Home, So Real, You are The One, No One Knows but Me, The Path, Mawlaya, Call on Him, Freedom Ain't Free, Dream, You're There, and The Bright Moon.

⁵ Nicholas Walliman, *Research Methods the Basics* (New York: Routledge, 2011), 65.

⁶ Donald Ary, et al., *Introduction to Research in Education* Eight Edition, 467.

2. Secondary Data Sources

Secondary source is also needed to support the primary data. Written sources that interpret or record primary data are called secondary sources.⁷ Secondary data in the form of news bulletins, magazines, newspapers, documentaries, advertising, internet, etc.⁸ Common examples of secondary sources are history books, articles in encyclopedia, and reviews of research.⁹ A major aspect of using secondary data is making an assessment of the quality of the information or opinions provided.¹⁰

Based on the explanation above, the researcher used books, articles, journals, and internet which related with The Path album to supporting this research.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In the research, collecting data is one of things to do. The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research is observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis.¹¹ The term document here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of

⁷ Nicholas Walliman, *Research Methods the Basics*, 69.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 71.

⁹ Donald Ary, et al., *Introduction to Research in Education* Eight Edition, 467.

¹⁰ Nicholas Walliman, *Research Methods the Basics*, 71.

¹¹ Donald Ary, et al., *Introduction to Research in Education* Eight Edition, 431.

popular culture, such as books, films, and videos.¹² Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material.¹³

Based on explanation above, the researcher used documentation to collect the data. This technique was used because the object of this research was taken from the script song lyrics of Raef The Path album.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used content analysis to analyze the data. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.¹⁴ Content analysis consists of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazine, newspaper and the contents of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed.¹⁵

According to the definition above, the researcher was analyzed the contents of documentary verbal materials especially in the form of printed

¹² Ibid., 442.

¹³ Ibid., 457.

¹⁴ Ibid., 29.

¹⁵ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Technique* Second Revised Edition, 110.

document. This technique was used because the researcher was taken from the script song lyrics of Raef The Path album.

The process of analyzed data used content analysis technique was formulated as the following steps:

- a. The researcher determined some words expression which include in deictic expression.
- b. The researcher classified and analyzed the data based on Alan Cruse theory on deciding the types of deixis, namely: person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. In these stages, the researcher was presented in the form table are follows:

Table 4.1 Person Deixis for First Person in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Personal Deictic Words for First Person									
		Singular					Plural				
		as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection	as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection
1.											
2.											
3.											

Table 4.2 Person Deixis for Second Person in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Personal Deictic Words for First Person
-----	------	---

		Singular					Plural				
		as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection	as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection
1.											
2.											
3.											

Table 4.3 Person Deixis for Third Person in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Personal Deictic Words for First Person									
		Singular					Plural				
		as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection	as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection
1.											
2.											
3.											

Table 4.4 Place Deixis in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Place Deixis		
		Distal	Proximal	Projected and Specific Location
1.				
2.				

Table 4.5 Time Deixis in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Time Deictic Words
-----	------	--------------------

		Pure Deictic Word and Specific Time	Verb Tense
1.			
2.			

- c. The researcher analyzed and calculated the number dominant types of deixis used in The Path album. In this stages, the researcher calculated the number of each types of deixis by used the percentage formula are follows:

$$X = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

X = Percentage of each types of deixis

f = Frequency of each types of deixis

N = Amount frequency of all types of deixis

After analyzed and calculated, the researcher was presented in the form table are follows:

Table 4.6 Percentage of Deixis in Twelve Songs

No.	Types of Deixis	Frequency (f)	Percentage % (X)
1.	Person Deixis a. First Person 1). Singular a). As subject b). As object c). Possessive pronoun d). Possessive adjective		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e). Verb inflection 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2). Plural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). As subject b). As object c). Possessive pronoun d). Possessive adjective e). Verb inflection 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Second Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Singular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). As subject b). As object c). Possessive pronoun d). Possessive adjective e). Verb inflection 2). Plural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). As subject b). As object c). Possessive pronoun d). Possessive adjective e). Verb inflection 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Third Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1). Singular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a). As subject b). As object c). Possessive pronoun d). Possessive adjective e). Verb inflection 2). Plural 		

	a). As subject b). As object c). Possessive pronoun d). Possessive adjective e). Verb inflection		
2.	Place deixis a. Distal term b. Proximal Term c. Projected term and specific location		
3.	Time deixis a. Pure deictic word and specific time b. Verb Tense		
Total			

- d. The researcher interpreted and described reference meaning.
- e. The researcher described and explained the result of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher proved research findings and discussions about deixis in song lyrics of Raef The Path album. The purpose of this chapter is answered the questions based on the problems in chapter one. The researcher analyzed about words deixis expressed, dominant types of deixis and reference meaning in song lyrics of Raef The Path album consist of 12 songs. The titles of songs are Peace and Blessings, The Bright Moon, So Real, You are the One, Home, No One Knows but Me, The Path, Mawlaya, Call on Him, Freedom Ain't Free, Dream, and You're There. Finally, the researcher found that types of deixis included person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis used in Raef's song.

A. Types of Deixis in Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album

After collecting data, the researcher classified based on three types of deixis. This study found that person deixis and time deixis occurred in twelve songs, and place deixis occurred in eleven songs. The detail explanations were presented in the following.

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis involves basically the speaker, known as the first person, the addressee, known as the second person, and other significant participants in the speech situation, neither speaker nor hearer, these are

known as third person.¹ Person deixis was occurred and followed by three types of person deixis. They can be seen in this table.

Table 4.1 Person Deixis of First Person in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Personal Deictic Words for First Person									
		Singular					Plural				
		as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection	as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection
1.	Peace and Blessing	I	me	-	my	I love	-	us	-	-	-
2.	The Bright Moon	-	-	-	-	-	we	us	-	Our	-
3.	So Real	I	-	-	my	-	-	us	-	Our	-
4.	You are The One	I	me	mine	my	-	we	-	-	Our	-
5.	Home	I	me	mine	-	-	we	us	-	Our	-
6.	No One Knows but Me	I	me	-	my	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	The Path	I	me	-	-	-	we	us	-	Our	-
8.	Mawlaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Call on Him	I	me	-	my	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Freedom Ain't Free	I	me	-	my	-	we	us	-	Our	-
11.	Dream	I	me	-	my	-	we	us	-	Our	-
12.	You're There	I	-	-	my	-	we	us	-	-	-

From the table above, it could be seen that first person deixis occurred in eleven songs from The Path album. First song was “Peace and Blessing”. The researcher found five deictic words that included first person deixis. Here, the researcher started from first person singular in this lyric was “I”. It was categorized as subject pronoun. Second, deictic word “me” indicated first person singular and interpreted as object pronoun. Third, personal deixis was “my” indicated first person singular. It was categorized as possessive adjective. The fourth, deictic word “I love” indicated first person singular and interpreted as verb inflection. The last,

¹ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, 319.

deictic expression “us” indicated first person plural and it was a function as object pronoun.

Second song was “The Bright Moon”. In this song, three person deictic words were included in first person deixis. First person deixis in this song were represented by the use of deictic words “us, we, and our”. The word that indicated first person plural was showed by deictic expression “we”. It was categorized as subject pronoun. Next, deictic word “us” indicated first person plural and interpreted as object pronoun. Then, first person plural was represented by the use of deictic word “our” and interpreted as possessive adjective.

Third song was “So Real”. The researcher found four deictic words that included first person. The deictic words “I” indicated first person singular and interpreted as subject pronoun. Then, first person singular was represented by deictic expression “my”. It was categorized as possessive adjective. Then, first person plural were showed by the use deictic word “us and *our*”. Here, deictic word “us” interpreted as object pronoun and “our” interpreted as possessive adjective.

Fourth song was “You are The One”. In this song, they were six deictic words included first person. First, deictic expression “I” indicated first person singular and interpreted as subject pronoun. Second, the word “me” indicated first person singular. It was categorized as object pronoun. Third, deictic expression “mine” indicated first person singular and

interpreted as possessive pronoun. Fourth, deictic word “my” indicated first person singular and interpreted as possessive adjective. Fifth, first person singular was represented by the use word “we”. It was interpreted as subject pronoun. The last, the word “our” indicated first person plural and interpreted as possessive adjective.

Fifth song was “Home”. The researcher found six deictic words that included first person. First, the researcher started with deictic word “I” indicated first person singular and interpreted as subject pronoun. Second, first person singular was encoded by the use deictic word “me”. It was interpreted as object pronoun. Third, deictic word “mine” indicated first person singular and it was interpreted as possessive pronoun. Fourth, first person plural were showed by the use words “we, us, and our”. Deictic words “we” interpreted as subject pronoun, “us” interpreted as object pronoun, and “our” interpreted as possessive adjective.

Sixth song was “No One Knows but me”. In this song, the researcher found three deictic expressions indicated as first person. Deictic expressions “I, me, and my” were indicated first person singular. Here, the word “I” interpreted as subject pronoun. Then, deictic word “me” interpreted as object pronoun and deictic expression “my” interpreted as possessive adjective.

Seventh song was “The Path”. They were five deictic expressions were included as first person. First person were represented by the use

deictic words “I, me, we, us and our”. Here, deictic words “I, and me” indicated first person singular. The word “I” interpreted as subject pronoun and “me” interpreted as object pronoun. Then, first person plural were showed by the use words “we, us and our”. In which, deictic expression “we” interpreted as subject pronoun, “us” interpreted as object pronoun and “our” interpreted possessive adjective.

Ninth song was “Call on Him”. The researcher found three deictic words were included first person. Deictic expressions “I, me, and my” indicated as first person singular. In which, word “I” interpreted as subject pronoun, “me” interpreted as object pronoun, and “my” interpreted possessive adjective.

Tenth song was “Freedom Ain’t Free”. From this song, six words were included in first person. Deictic words “I, me, my, we, us, and our” categorized as first person. For the first person singular were represented by the use words “I, me, and my”. From the word “I” interpreted as subject pronoun. Deictic expression “me” interpreted as object pronoun and “my” interpreted possessive adjective. Then, for first person plural were represented by the use words “we, us and our”. In which, word “we” interpreted as subject pronoun, “us” interpreted as object pronoun and “our” interpreted possessive adjective.

Eleventh song was “Dream”. They were six deictic words included as first person. First person deixis in this song were represented by the use

of words “I, me, my, we, us, and our”. Deictic expressions “I, me, and my” indicated first person singular. Whereas, the words “we, us and our” indicated first person plural. First, the word “I” interpreted as subject pronoun. Second, “me” interpreted as object pronoun. Third, deictic word “my” interpreted possessive adjective. Fourth, deictic expression “we” interpreted as subject pronoun. Fifth, the word “us” interpreted as object pronoun. The last was “our” interpreted possessive adjective.

Twelfth song was “You’re There”. In this song, the researcher found four deictic words that included first person. They were “I, my, we, and us”. Here, the word “I” indicated first person singular and interpreted as subject pronoun. Then, the word with indicated first person singular was represented by the use word “my”. It was categorized possessive adjective. Next, for words indicated first person plural were showed by the use deictic expression “we and us”. From the word “we”, it was interpreted as subject pronoun. Whereas, the word “us” interpreted as object pronoun.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that from eleven songs in The Path album used first person deixis was occurred. In this album, first person deixis was to indicate the speaker or the singer.

Table 4.2 Person Deixis of Second Person in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Personal Deictic Words for Second Person									
		Singular					Plural				
		as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection	as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection
1.	Peace and Blessing	-	you	-	your	-	-	-	-	-	-

2.	The Bright Moon	you	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	So Real	-	you	-	your	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	You are The One	-	you	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	you	yours	your	-
6.	No One Knows but Me	-	you	-	your	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	The Path	-	-	-	-	-	-	you	-	your	-
8.	Mawlaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	your	-
9.	Call on Him	-	-	-	-	-	-	you	your	your	-
10.	Freedom Ain't Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	you	your	-	-
11.	Dream	-	-	-	-	-	-	you	yours , your	-	-
12.	You're There	-	you	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the table above, it could be seen that second person deixis occurred in twelve songs from The Path album. First song was “Peace and Blessing”. The researcher found two deictic words that included second person deixis. Deictic word “you” indicated second person singular and it was interpreted object pronoun. Then, the word “your” indicated second person singular and interpreted as possessive adjective.

Second song was “The Bright Moon”. In this song, one person deictic word was included in second person deixis. Then for the second person deixis in this song was encoded by the use of word “you”. Word “you” indicated second person singular and interpreted as subject pronoun.

Third song was “So Real”. The researcher found two deictic words that included as second person. The words “you and your” included as second person singular, which “you” interpreted as object pronoun, and “your” interpreted as possessive adjective.

Fourth song was “You are The One”. In this song, they were one deictic word included as second person. Deictic word that indicated second

person singular was represented by deictic word “you”. It was categorized as object pronoun.

Fifth song was “Home”. The researcher found three deictic words that included as second person. Deictic words “you, yours, and your” were indicated as second person plural. In which, the word “you” interpreted as object pronoun. Deictic words “yours” interpreted as possessive pronoun and “your” interpreted as possessive adjective.

Sixth song was “No One Knows but me”. In this song, the researcher found two deictic expressions indicated as second person. Deictic words “You, and your” interpreted as second person. Here, deictic word “you” indicated second person singular. It was categorized as object pronoun. Then, deictic expression “your” indicated second person singular and interpreted as possessive adjective.

Seventh song was “The Path”. They were two deictic expressions were included as second person. Second person were represented by the use deictic expressions “you and your”. Deictic word “you” indicated second person plural and interpreted as object pronoun. The word “your” indicated second person plural and interpreted possessive adjective.

Eighth song was “Mawlaya”. In this song, the researcher only found one word indicated person deixis. Deictic word “your” indicated second person plural and interpreted possessive adjective.

Ninth song was “Call on Him”. The researcher found three deictic words were included second person. Second person plural were encoded by the use deictic expression “your and you”. In this song, word “your” interpreted possessive pronoun and possessive adjective. Then, deictic word “you” interpreted as object pronoun.

Tenth song was “Freedom Ain’t Free”. From this song, two words were included in second person. Deictic expression “you and your” represented as second person plural. The word “you” in this song was interpreted as object pronoun. Whereas, deictic word “your” interpreted possessive pronoun.

Eleventh song was “Dream”. They were three deictic words included as second person. Deictic words that indicated second person plural they were “you, yours and your”. In which, the word “you” interpreted as object pronoun, deictic word “yours and your” interpreted possessive pronoun.

Twelfth song was “You’re There”. In this song, the researcher found one word that indicated second person singular was represented by the use word “you”. It was interpreted as object pronoun.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that from twelve songs in The Path album used second person deixis was occurred. In this album, second person deixis was to indicate the addressee.

Table 4.3 Person Deixis of Third Person in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Personal Deictic Words for Third Person									
		Singular					Plural				
		as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection	as Subject	as Object	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Verb Inflection
1.	Peace and Blessing	-	-	-	his	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	The Bright Moon	-	it	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	So Real	-	it	-	-	-	they	-	-	-	-
4.	You are The One	-	it	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Home	-	it, him	-	-	-	they	-	-	-	-
6.	No One Knows but Me	-	it	-	-	-	they	-	-	-	-
7.	The Path	-	it	-	-	-	they	-	-	their	-
8.	Mawlaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Call on Him	he	it, him	-	Its, his	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Freedom Ain't Free	-	it	-	-	-	they	-	-	-	-
11.	Dream	-	it	-	-	-	they	-	-	-	-
12.	You're There	-	it	-	-	-	they	-	-	their	-

From the table above, it could be seen that third person deixis occurred in eleven songs from The Path album. First song was “Peace and Blessing”. The researcher found one deictic word that included third person deixis. Deictic word “his” indicated third person singular. It was interpreted possessive adjective.

Second song was “The Bright Moon”. In this song, one person deictic word was included in third person deixis. The deictic word “it” indicated third person singular and interpreted as object pronoun.

Third song was “So Real”. The researcher found two deictic words that included as third person. In this song, third person deixis were represented by deictic expression “it and they”. Deictic expression “it”

indicated third person singular and interpreted as object pronoun. Deictic word “they” indicated third person plural and interpreted as subject pronoun.

Fourth song was “You are The One”. In this song, they were one deictic word included as third person. Deictic expression that indicated third person singular was showed by the use word “it”. It was interpreted as object pronoun.

Fifth song was “Home”. The researcher found three deictic words that included as third person. Deictic expressions “it, him, and they” indicated as third person. Deictic expressions “it and him” indicated third person singular and interpreted as object pronoun. The word “they” indicated third person plural and interpreted as subject pronoun.

Sixth song was “No One Knows but me”. In this song, the researcher found two deictic expressions indicated as third person. The words “it and they” represented as third person. In which, the word was indicated third person singular showed by the use deictic expression “it”. It was interpreted as object pronoun. Then, third person plural was represented by the use the word “they”. This word interpreted as subject pronoun.

Seventh song was “The Path”. They were three deictic expressions were included as third person. Deictic words were indicated third person, they were “it, they and their”. From thus words, deictic word ”it” indicated third person singular. In which, “it” interpreted as object pronoun. Next,

for third person plural were represented by the use words “they and their”. Deictic word “they” interpreted as subject pronoun and deictic expression “their” interpreted possessive adjective.

Ninth song was “Call on Him”. The researcher found five deictic words were included as third person. Third person singular were represented by the use deictic words “he, it, him, its, and his”. From thus words, “he” interpreted as subject pronoun, “it and him” interpreted as object pronoun, and “its and his” interpreted possessive adjective.

Tenth song was “Freedom Ain’t Free”. From this song, two words were included in third person. Deictic words “it and they” indicated as third person. For third person singular was represented by the use word “it” and interpreted object pronoun. Third person plural was encoded by the use word “they” and it was interpreted as subject pronoun.

Eleventh song was “Dream”. The researcher found two words as third person that were words “it and they”. The third person singular was showed by the use word “it”. This word interpreted as object pronoun. Then, word indicated third person plural was showed by the use word “they”. It was categorized as subject pronoun.

Twelfth song was “You’re There”. In this song, the researcher found three deictic words “it, they, and their” indicated third person. In which, word “it” indicated third person singular and “they and their” indicated third person plural. From the word “it” interpreted as object pronoun,

“they” interpreted as subject pronoun, and “their” interpreted possessive adjective.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that from eleven songs in The Path album used third person deixis was occurred. In this album, third person deixis was to indicate somebody or something that was neither the speaker nor the addressee.

2. Place Deixis

Place deixis means the expressions of place deixis require contextual information of the place of the utterance.² In The Path album, the researcher found and classified the eleven songs which showed place deixis.

Table 4.4 Place Deixis in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Place Deixis		
		Distal	Proximal	Projected and Specific Location
1.	Peace and Blessing	-	Here	Rose
2.	The Bright Moon	-	This	Rose over, the valley of Wada, welcome
3.	So Real	-	-	Down inside
4.	You are The One	-	This	Right beside
5.	Home	That	This	The ancient lands, across the seas, a place, home, lakes, the Mississippi valley, sea to sea, York, and the city of Angles, close to, home-sweet-home
6.	No One Knows but Me	-	Here	Waterfall, down, falling, rising, come, close to, raised
7.	The Path	-	-	The seven skies, above, pages, around, the path, the world, inside, way, go
8.	Mawlaya	-	-	-
9.	Call on Him	-	Here	way, the world, the heavens and earth, side, back up, fall, above, stay, straight ahead, shade
10.	Freedom Ain't Free	That,	-	Above, far, the world, the way,

² Fromkin, Victoria, An Introduction to Language, 191.

		there		coming, running, side, come on, let's stand, let's go, higher ground, back down
11.	Dream	-	This, these	Come, on the streets, gone, went
12.	You're There	There	Right here	A cold misty sky, side, around, deep inside, the other side, the world

From the table above, it could be seen that eleven songs from The Path album, place deixis and three terms of place deixis was occurred. But, place deixis was not occurred in Mawlaya song. First song was “Peace and Blessing”. In this song, two place deictic words were included in place deixis and followed by one word as proximal term and one word as projected term. Deictic expression “here” indicated as proximal term. Deictic word “rose” indicated as projected term.

Second song was “The Bright Moon”. The researcher found four deictic words indicated place deixis and followed by one word as proximal term and three words as projected term and specific location term. The use of proximal term in this song was showed by deictic word “this”. The last were projected term and specific location showed by use words “rose over and welcome (projected term), and the valley (specific location)”.

Third song was “So Real”. In this song, one word indicated place deixis as projected term. Deictic words “down inside” indicated as projected term.

Fourth song was “You are The One”. Place deixis were occurred in this song. The researcher found one word as proximal term, and one word as projected term. The used word of proximal term was showed by use

word “this”. Projected term was represented by use deictic expression “right beside”.

Fifth song was “Home”. In this song, place deixis that occurred and followed by three terms of place deixis. They were consists of one word indicated distal term, one word indicated proximal term, and eleven words indicated projected term and specific location. Distal term represented by the use deictic expression “that”. Deictic word “this” indicated proximal term. The words were indicated projected term and specific location showed by use deictic word “close to (projected term), the ancient lands, across the seas, a place, home, lakes, the Mississippi valley, sea to sea, York, the city of Angles and home-sweet-home (specific location)”.

Sixth song was “No One Knows but Me”. The researcher found eight deictic words indicated place deixis and followed by one word as proximal term and seven words as projected term. The used word of proximal term was showed by use word “here”. Projected term was represented by use deictic expressions “down, falling, rising, come, close to, raised (projected term) and waterfall (specific location)”.

Seventh song was “The Path”. There were nine deictic words indicated place deixis. Nine words indicated as projected term and specific location were represented by the use words “above, around, inside, way, go (projected term), the seven skies, pages, the path and the world (specific location)”.

Ninth song was “Call on Him”. In this song, there were eleven deictic words included place deixis. The researcher found one word as proximal term, and ten words as projected and specific location. Proximal term was showed by the use deictic word “here”. Deictic words “side, back up, fall, above, stay, straight ahead” were categorized as projected term and “way, the world, the heaven and earth, shade” were categorized as specific location.

Tenth song was “Freedom Ain’t Free”. The researcher found fourteen deictic expressions indicated place deixis and followed by two words as distal term, and twelve words as projected term and specific location. Deictic words “that and there” were categorized as distal term. Deictic expressions “*above, far, coming, running, side, come on, let’s stand, let’s go, and back down*” were categorized as projected term, and “the world, the way, and higher ground” were categorized as specific location.

Eleventh song was “Dream”. In this song, there were six words indicated place deixis. There were two deictic words as proximal term, and four deictic words as projected term and specific location. Deictic words which indicated as proximal term was represented by the use words “this and these”. Deictic expressions which indicated as projected term were showed by the use words “come, gone and went” and deictic word “the streets” indicated as specific location.

Twelfth song was “You’re There”. Place deixis that occurred in this song and followed by three terms of place deixis. The researcher found that one word as distal term, one word as proximal term, and eight words as projected term and specific location. Distal term was represented by the use word “there”. Proximal term was showed by the use deictic word “right here”. Deictic words “side, around, deep inside, and the other side” indicated as projected term and deictic words “a cold misty sky and the world” indicated as specific location.

From the explanation above, the researcher concluded that from eleven songs in The Path album used place deixis was occurred and followed by three types of place deixis. The function of place deixis was explained of the distance or location where the scene in the song lyrics.

3. Time Deixis

Temporal deictics indicate the timing of an event relative to the time of speaking.³ From The Path album, the researcher found and classified twelve songs which showed time deixis. They can be seen in this table.

Table 4.5 Time Deixis in Twelve Songs

No.	Song	Time Deictic Words	
		Pure Deictic Word and Specific Time	Verb Tense
1.	Peace and Blessing	Everyday	Is, are
2.	The Bright Moon	On the bright moon	Have brought
3.	So Real	Another day, everyday	Gave, turned
4.	You are The One	Time, every single day, days	Thought, before, after, are meant, are tough, is, prayed, just over a

³ Alan Cruse, A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics, 180.

			million times, spend, are
5.	Home	-	Have been through, travelled, sailed, was made, is
6.	No One Knows but Me	The night	Am done, am getting, thinks, has come, has not yet begun, are lessons, is
7.	The Path	Time, tonight, the end	Lies, learned, were never heard, past, is, feels, going to, are told, knows, tried, have faked, have never felt, needs, burns, have cared, were shared
8.	Mawlana	Always forever	-
9.	Call on Him	All night, this beautiful day, all day, ends	Has arrived, feels, gives, have taken, am praying, has passed, stays, is
10.	Freedom Ain't Free	Starts, time, storms	Are coming, made, calls, was born, are rolling
11.	Dream	Too many times	Have been dreaming, left, are all cared, have walked
12.	You're There	Time just flies, tonight, now, out of time, time	Have said, makes, brings, have felt, were around, has past, have not made, are dying, was greener, turns, are

According to the table above, the researcher classified time deixis into two types of time deictic words which were pure and specific deictic word; and verb tense. They can be seen that in twelve songs from The Path album, time deixis occurred. First song was “Peace and Blessings”. In this song, there were three deictic words included time deixis. Deictic word “everyday” represented as pure deictic word and specific time. Deictic expressions “is, and are” as the verb tense that interpreted timing of an event.

Second song was “The Bright Moon”. The researcher found that two deictic words included time deixis. Deictic expression “on the bright moon” as pure deictic word and specific time and also “have brought” as the verb tense that interpreted timing of an event.

Third song was “So Real”. Time deixis occurred in this song and followed by two terms of place deixis. The researcher found four deictic words included time deixis. This song used words “another day, everyday” indicated as pure deictic word and specific time. Deictic words “gave, turned” as the verb tense that interpreted timing of an event.

Fourth song was “You’re the One”. There were thirteen deictic words included time deixis that occurred in this song. Pure deictic word and specific time were represented by the use deictic words “time, every single day, and days”. Deictic expressions “thought, before, after, are meant, are tough, is, prayed, just over a million times, spend, and are” indicated as the verb tense that interpreted timing of an event.

Fifth song was “Home”. The researcher found five words included time deixis. Deictic words “have been through, traveled, sailed, was made, and is” indicated as the verb tense that interpreted timing of an event.

Sixth song was “No One Knows but me”. In this song, there were nine words included time deixis which one word as pure deictic word and specific time and eight words as verb tense. This song used word “the night” indicated as pure deictic word and specific time. Whereas, deictic

words “am done, am getting, thinks, has come, has not yet begun, are lessons, and is” as the verb tense that interpreted timing of an event.

Seventh song was “The Path”. Time deixis occurred in this song and followed by two terms of time deixis. The researcher found three words as pure deictic word and specific time, and sixteen words as verb tense. Deictic words “time, tonight, and the end” indicated as pure deictic word and specific time. The verb tense in this song were represented by the use deictic expressions “lies, learned, were never heard, past, is, feels, going to, are told, knows, tried, have faked, have never felt, needs, burns, have cared, and were shared” that interpreted timing of an event.

Eighth song was “Mawlaya”. In this song, the researcher found that one word indicated time deixis. Deictic word “always forever” indicated as pure deictic word and specific time.

Ninth song was “Call on him”. The researcher found that eleven words indicated time deixis. There were three words indicated as pure deictic word and specific time, and eight words indicated as verb tense. The word which indicated pure deictic word and specific time were showed by the use deictic words “all night this beautiful day, all day and ends”. In this song, the verb tense were represented by the use deictic words “has arrived, feels, gives, have taken, am praying, has passed, stays, and is” that interpreted timing of an event.

Tenth song was “Freedom Ain’t Free”. In this song, there were eight words included time deixis which three words as pure deictic word

and specific time, and five words as verb tense. Three words indicated as pure deictic word and specific time, they were “starts, time and storms”. Eight words indicated as the verb tense were showed by the use words “are coming, made, calls, was born, and are rolling” and interpreted timing of an event.

Eleventh song was “Dream”. Time deixis also occurred in this song. The researcher found that one word as pure deictic word and specific time, and four deictic words as verb tense. They were “too many times” as pure deictic word and specific time. Whereas, words “have been dreaming, left, are all cared, and have walked” as the verb tense that interpreted timing of an event.

Twelfth song was “You’re there”. Time deixis also can found in this song. The researcher found seven words as pure deictic word and specific time, and eleven words as verb tense. Pure deictic word and specific time were represented by the use words “time just flies, tonight, now, out of time, and time”. The verb tense were showed by the use deictic words “have said, makes, brings, have felt, were around, has past, have not made, are dying, was greener, turns, and are” that interpreted timing of an event.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that time deixis was occurred in twelve songs in Raef The Path album. The function of time deixis was to interpret timing of an event in the song lyrics.

B. Dominant Type of Deixis in Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album

After classified and analyzed the types of deixis that were used in Raef The Path album, the researcher found the percentage of deixis in song lyrics of Raef The Path album. The researcher used table to be easier to understand and presented as follow:

Table 4.6 Percentage deixis in twelve songs

No.	Types of Deixis	Frequency (f)	Percentage % (X)
1.	Person Deixis		
	a. First Person		
	1). Singular		
	a). As subject	10	3,59%
	b). As object	8	2,87%
	c). Possessive pronoun	2	0,71%
	d). Possessive adjective	8	2,87%
	e). Verb inflection	1	0,35%
	2). Plural		
	a). As subject	7	2,51%
	b). As object	8	2,87%
	c). Possessive pronoun	-	0%
	d). Possessive adjective	7	2,51%
	e). Verb inflection	-	0%
	b. Second Person		
	1). Singular		
	a). As subject	1	0,35%
	b). As object	5	1,79%
	c). Possessive pronoun	-	0%
	d). Possessive adjective	3	1,07%
	e). Verb inflection	-	0%
	2). Plural		
	a). As subject	-	0%
	b). As object	5	1,79%
	c). Possessive pronoun	5	1,79%
	d). Possessive adjective	4	1,43%
	e). Verb inflection	-	0%
	c. Third Person		
	1). Singular		
	a). As subject	1	0,35%
	b). As object	12	4,31%
	c). Possessive pronoun	-	0%
	d). Possessive adjective	3	1,07%
	e). Verb inflection	-	0%
	2). Plural		
	a). As subject	7	2,51%
	b). As object	-	0%
	c). Possessive pronoun	-	0%
	d). Possessive adjective	2	0,71%

	e). Verb inflection	-	0%
2.	Place deixis		
	a. Distal term	4	1,43%
	b. Proximal Term	9	3,23%
	c. Projected term and specific location	65	23,80%
3.	Time deixis		
	a. Pure deictic word and specific time	25	9,15%
	b. Verb Tense	71	26,00%
Total		273	100%

Based on the result above, the researcher concluded that the most dominant types of deixis that used in song lyrics of Raef The Path album was time deixis. The dominant deictic words of time deixis in Raef The Path album used the verb tense with percentage 26,00%. Time deictic was used because the singer told about the personal experience and interpreted timing of event in his song lyrics.

C. Reference Meaning of Deixis in Song Lyrics of Raef The Path Album

In this part, the researcher presented the data analysis reference meaning of deixis that occurred in twelve songs lyric of Raef The Path album. The song title in this album are Peace and Blessings, The Bright Moon So, Real, You are The One, Home, No One Knows but Me, The Path, Mawlaya, Call on Him, Freedom Ain't Free, Dream, and You're There.

1. Reference Meaning of Song "Peace and Blessings"

Give me your hand I will give you my heart
Every day is a brand new start
His words are here to help us through
Rasool Allah, peace and blessings on you!

Salatullah, salamullah
Ala Taha, Rasoolillah
Salatullah, salamullah
Ala Yasin, Habibillah

I've never seen you but I love you so
 And in your footsteps I'll try to follow
 A smile you give may stop my fall, yeah!
 The bright moon rose a mercy on all!

Salla Allahu ala Muhammad
 Sallah allahu alayhi wa sallam
 Habibi ya Muhammad 2x

The existed personal deixis in this song lyric were encoded by the used deictic of words “me, your, I, you, my, his, us and I love”. First, the researcher discussed first person deixis. First, deictic word “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Second, word “me” was categorized as object pronoun from “I”. Third, first person in this song was “my”. The deictic word “my” can be interpreted as the speaker. In the first row of the first stanza, the word “my” referred to the speaker’s heart. In the third row of the third stanza, the word “my” referred to stop the speaker’s fall. Fourth, deictic expression “I love” interpreted as verb inflection. It referred to that the speaker loved Rasool Allah although the speaker never seen with him. Then, word “us” indicated first person plural and it has a function as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions such as in the word “help us”.

Next, for the second person deixis in this song were represented by the used deictic of words “you and your”. The word “you” interpreted as the addressee or someone else. The word “you” referred to Rasool Allah. Then, the word that indicated second person was showed by the used of word “your” and interpreted possessive adjective. In the first row of the

first stanza, “your” referred to the addressee’s hand. It was means Rasool Allah’s hand. In the second row of the third stanza, “your” referred to the addressee’s footsteps. It was means Rasool Allah’s footsteps.

Then, for third person was showed by the used of word “his”. Deictic word “his” interpreted possessive adjective. Word “his” referred to the words. It was means words of Rasool Allah that always to help the Moslem.

Next, the type of deixis in this song was place deixis which used the deictic of word “here”. Place deictic “here” referred to the place that near from the speaker. Deictic word “rose” referred to the position of the bright moon. It was means the position of bright moon in the sky to give mercy on all.

The next types of deixis in this song were time deixis. They were three words time deictic in this song which used of words “everyday, is and are”. First, time deictic “everyday” referred to that every time in seven days is brand new start. Second, time deictic “is and are” indicated that the time was present.

2. Reference Meaning of Song “The Bright Moon”

Tala’al badru ‘alayna
Min thaniyyatil wada’
Wajaba shukru ‘alayna
Ma da’a lillahi daa’

On the bright moon rose over us
From the valley of wada’
And we owe it to show all our gratefulness
When the call is for us all!

Ayyuhal mab'uthu feena
 Ji'ta bil amril mutaa'
 Ji'ta sharraftal madinah
 Marhaban ya khaira daa'

Anta shamsun anta qamarun
 Anta nourun 'ala nour
 Anta misbahus suduri
 Ya habibi ya Rasul

Tala'al badru 'alayna
 Min thaniyyatil wada'
You have brought to this city nobleness
Welcome best caller to the way!

The existed personal deixis in this song lyric were encoded by the used deictic of words “us, we, it, our, and you”. First, the researcher discussed first person deixis. First, person deictic “us” interpreted as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions such as; in the first row of the second stanza with word “over us” and in the fourth of the second stanza such as in the word “for us”. Next, the word “we” was interpreted as the speaker and the listeners or the readers as the addressee. The last, the first person deixis was “our”. This word referred to the gratefulness. It was means that gratefulness of the speaker and addressee.

Then, for second personal deixis in this song was encoded by the used of word “you”. The word “you” interpreted as the addressee or someone else. In this song, this word referred to Rasool.

Next, for third person deixis in this song was showed by the used deictic expression “it”. In this song, “it” can be interpreted as all other

inanimate subject or object. The word “it” referred to the weather. It was means that the weather which the bright moon rose over us from the valley of Wada’.

Next type of deixis in this song was place deixis. Place deixis were represented by the used of words “this, rose over, the valley, and welcome”. Started from word “this” referred to the place in city that near from the speaker. It was means Madinah. Then, place deixis in this song was “rose over”. This word referred to the place or position of the bright moon. It was means position of the bright moon in the sky. Next, the word “the valley of Wada” referred to the name of valley. The last word of place deixis in this song was “welcome”. In which, the word “welcome” referred to the addressee’s heart. It was means that welcome the prophet into the speaker’s and the addressee’s heart.

Next, type of deixis in this song were time deixis which encoded by used of word “on the bright moon and have brought”. Started from the word “on the bright moon” indicated the time when the speaker and the addressee must gives thanks to Allah. Then, the word “have brought” indicated the time was present perfect. It was means that the time when Rasool arrived to Madinah.

3. Reference Meaning of Song “So Real”

They say that love never lasts
That love never lives to see another day
But what I know deep down inside
It’s what I feel and it’s so real
I gave it up all for You

And there ain't nothing that I won't do
 All I know deep down inside
 It's what I feel and it's so real with You!

Allah, everyday I'll try to be as true as I can to You
 Cause loving You the best I can
 Will always be my number one and only plan
 Yes everyday I'll try to be as true as I can to You
 Cause loving You the best I can
 Will always be my number one and only plan

They say, "You're out of your mind"
 "Don't you know that love fades away?"
They say, "It only brings you pain!"
 But what I feel is so real!
I gave it up and turned to You
 Cause I know what your love can do
 O Allah open up our hearts
 And make us feel how it's so real with You!

From the song lyric above, the existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words "they, I, it, you, my, your, our, and us". First, the researcher discussed first person. First, deictic word "I" interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer who feels that loved Allah is so real and always to be as true cause loved Allah. Second, deictic expression "my" was categorized as possessive adjective and can be interpreted as belonging or the speaker. The word "my" referred to the number and it was means to be number one for the speaker. Third, word "us" interpreted as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions such as in the word "make us". It was means make the speaker feels God's love is so real. Fourth, the word "our" was interpreted

possessive adjective. It referred to the hearts. It was means the speaker's and addressee's hearts.

Then, for second person deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words "you and your". The word "You" was categorized as object pronoun. This word referred to the God. But in the first until third row of the third stanza, the word "you" referred to the addressee or the listener. Then, deictic word "your" interpreted possessive adjective. In the first row of the third stanza, "your" referred to the addressee's mind. It was means the listener's mind. In the sixth row of the third stanza, "your" referred to the addressee's love. It was means the listener's love.

Then, for third person deixis in this song were represented by the used deictic expressions "it and they". The word "it" can be interpreted as all inanimate subject or object. In the fourth and fifth row of the first stanza, it referred to love. It was means that love what the speaker or singer feels which so real with the God. In the third row of the third stanza, "it" referred to love fades. It was means that love fades which only brings the listener or addressee pain. Next, word "they" referred to person who said that love never lasts.

Next, type of deixis in this song was place deixis. Place deictic in this song was encoded by the used of word "down inside". Deictic word "down inside" referred to the speaker's depth heart.

Then, type of deixis in this song was time deixis. Time deictic in this song were encoded by the used of words "another day, everyday,

gave, and turned”. The researcher started from deictic word “another day” referred to that God’s love never lasts to see the future. Then, word “everyday” was means every time in seven days that the speaker or singer will try to be as true. Time deictics “gave and turned” indicated as verb tense that the time was past. It was means time when the speaker gave and turned to Allah.

4. Reference Meaning of Song “You are The One”

I thought of this before over a million times
 Who would’ve ever thought that it would be our time?
I just know it, cause you’re the one
It ain’t a selfish love, when I’m with you
You remind me of Allah, and so I know it’s true
I’ll just say it you are the one

Won’t you be my BFF (best friend forever) and ever?
 Won’t you be my partner after this world?
We’ll see it, when we believe it together
 Dreams are meant to be, cause you’re the one for me

I never thought that I would ever feel this way
I ask Allah to bless you every single day
I’ll just say it, cause you’re the one
 And when times are tough, and we’ve got the world to see
 Standing right beside you is where I want to be
I just know it you are the one
I prayed about this just over a million times
 Who would ever thought that I could call you mine?
I just know it, cause you’re the one
 And when there’s gray in our hair and we’ve not much to do
I want to spend the rest of my days with you
 Oh don’t you know it?
You are the one, you are the one
 Oh won’t you be the one?

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “I, it, our, you, me, my, we, and mine”. First, the researcher discussed first person. The word “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Then, deictic word “me” was categorized as object pronoun from “I”. Third, person deictic “mine” was categorized as possessive pronoun and can be interpreted as belonging to the speaker. Fourth, the word “my” can be interpreted as belonging to the speaker. In the first row of the second stanza, “my” referred to the speaker’s BFF (Best Friend Forever). Then, in the second row of the second stanza “my” referred to the speaker’s partner. In the second row of the fifth stanza, the word “my” referred to the speaker’s days. Fifth, deictic expression “we” interpreted as subject pronoun. In the third row of the second stanza, word “we” was means between the speaker and the addressee who will see and believe that live together after this world. In the fourth row of the third stanza, “we” referred to the speaker and the addressee who live together when times are tough. In the first row of the fifth stanza, word “we” was means that between the speaker and the addressee has not much to do when there’s gray in their hair. The last first person deictic was “our”. It was categorized as possessive adjective. This word referred to the hair. It was means the gray speaker’s and addressee’s hair.

Then for second person deixis was encoded by the used of word “you”. Deictic word “you” interpreted as the addressee or someone else. In

this song, word “you” referred to the addressee or listener who to be the one for the speaker or singer.

Next, third person deixis was showed by the used of word “it”. Word “it” in this song interpreted as all other inanimate subject or object. In the second row of the first stanza, the word “it” referred to the situation when the speaker and the addressee together. In the third row of the first stanza, “it” referred to the situation when the speaker knows that the addressee was the one for him. In the fourth row of the first stanza, deictic word “it” referred to the situation when the speaker and the addressee together was not selfish love. In the fifth row of the first stanza, “it” in this song referred to the situation when the speaker knows that reminded him of Allah was true. In the sixth row of the first stanza, in this song “it” referred to the addressee was the one for the speaker or singer. In the third row of the second stanza, word “it” referred to the speaker and the addressee become partners after this world. In the third row of the fifth stanza in this song, “it” referred to the speaker or singer want to spend his days with the addressee or listener.

Then, for type of deixis was place deixis. Place deictic were represented by the used of words “this, right beside”. Word “this” referred to the place that near from the speaker. For deictic word “right beside” referred to the position of the addressee side the speaker.

Next, for type of deixis in this song was time deixis. In this song, time deictic encoded by the used of words “time, every single day, days,

thought, before, after, are meant, are tough, is, prayed, just over a million times, spend, are”. First, the word “time” referred to the time when the speaker knows that the addressee to be the one for him. Then, deictic word “every single day” referred to the speaker asks Allah to bless the addressee in every day. Next, word “days” referred to the speaker’s day. Then, time deictic “though” interpreted as verb tense that the time was past. It was means time when the speaker think. Next, word “before” referred to show the time when the speaker think. Then, time deictic “after” referred to show the time when the event will happen. Next, deictic words “are meant” indicated the verb tense that the time was continuous. Similarity, the words “are tough” indicated that the time was continuous. In the third stanza, word “is, are” indicated that the time was present. Then, the word “prayed” indicated the verb tense that the time was past. Next, words “just over a million times” referred to the speaker praying million times. The last word that indicated time deixis in this song was showed by the used of word “spend”. This word indicated that the time was future.

5. Reference Meaning of Song “Home”

I’ve been through sunshine
 Made friends with the moonlight
Traveled the ancient lands
 And sailed across the seas
 I’m free when I think and fight for what’s right
 Ain’t nobody gonna tread on me
A place I’d call mine and yours forever
This land was made for you and me, yeah!

Ain’t no place like home, they say
Home is where the heart is, home is where your love is

Ain't no place like home where I'll be me, me, me, yeah!

Ain't no place like home, they say
 Home is where the heart is, home is where your love is
 Ain't no place like home where I'll be free, free, free, yeah!
Our lakes they praise the Great
 Through the Mississippi valley
Our smiles they shine from sea to sea
 In Him we'll all trust, be free forever
Home of the brave is where I'll be
 From York that's all new, to the city of Angels
 God bless this land for you and me, yeah!

All I know is: love can feel so good
 When we know it brings us close to
Home-sweet-home where
Your mind can set you free Yeah!

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “I, me, mine, yours, you, they, our, him, we, it, us, and your”. First, the researcher discussed first person deixis that used deictic word “I”. The word “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Then, word “me” was categorized as object pronoun from “I”. Next, deictic word was “mine”. This person deictic interpreted as possessive pronoun. The word “mine” can be interpreted as belonging to the speaker. Then, person deictic that indicated first person was showed by the used of word “we”. In the seventh row of the third stanza, “we” referred to the speaker and the addressee. It was means the speaker and the addressee trust that they will be free forever. In the second row of the fourth stanza, word “we” referred to the speaker and the addressee knows that loved to God will be brings

close to home-sweet-home. Next, for first person was represented by the used deictic of word “us”. Word “us” interpreted as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions such as in the word “brings us”. The last for first person was encoded by the used of word “our”. It was categorized as possessive adjective. In the fourth row of the third stanza, the word “our” referred to the lakes. It was means the speaker’s and addressee’s lakes. In the sixth row of the third stanza, “our” referred to the smiles. It was means the speaker’s and addressee’s smiles.

Next, for the second person were encoded by the used of words “you, yours, and your”. In this song, word “you” interpreted as the addressee or listener. Then, person deictic “yours” interpreted possessive pronoun. It can be interpreted as belonging to the addressee or listener. The last for second person was represented by the used of word “your”. It was categorized as possessive adjective. In the second row of the second stanza, it can be interpreted the addressee’s love. It was means the listener’s love. In the fourth row of the fourth stanza, word “your” referred to the addressee’s mind. It was means the listener’s mind.

Then for third person were encoded by the used of words “it, him and they”. Started from deictic word “it” referred to the speaker’s love can feel so good. Next, word “him” indicated third person and interpreted as object pronoun. This word referred to home of the God. It was means the place where filled with Moslems. The last, third person plural was showed

by the used of word “they”. It referred to the peoples who say that there is no place like home.

Next, for type of deixis in this song was place deixis. Place deictic were represented by the used of words “that, this, the ancient lands, across the seas, a place, home, lakes, the Mississippi valley, sea to sea, York, the city of Angels, close to, home-sweet-home”. Started from word “that” referred to the place that far from the speaker. Then, word “this” referred to the place that near from the speaker. It was means the place in land where God gives blesses for Moslem. Next, for words “the ancient lands” referred to the place where Muslims become a minority and still adheres to ancient teachings. Then, place deictic “across the seas” referred to a long journey of the speaker. Next, words “a place” referred to the place where the speaker and the listener belong. Then, deictic word “home” was means the country of the speaker or singer who was full of peace and tolerance. Next, the word “lakes” referred to all of God’s creation praises His Greatness. For deictic words “the Mississippi valley” referred to the name of valley. Then, place deictic “sea to sea” referred to the speaker’s and the listener’s smiles shine from sea to sea. Next, deictic word “York” was categorized as specific location and this word referred to the place where full of violence, hostility, and free life without religious morals. Whereas, deictic expression “the city of Angels” was means the place where there is peace, mutual tolerance, and religious moral values. Then, deictic word “close to” referred to the position the speaker feels near with the God’s

love. Last words that indicated as place deixis were “home-sweet-home”. Those words referred to the place where the speaker knows that love brings it close to God.

Then, type of deixis in this song was time deixis. In this song, time deixis were encoded by the used of words “have been trough, travelled, sailed, was made, is”. Started from words “have been trough” indicated that the time was present perfect. Next, deictic word “travelled” indicated that the time was past. It was means that the speaker has traveled to the ancient lands. Then, time deictic “sailed” indicated that the time was past. It was means that the speaker has sailed across the seas. Next, words “was made” indicated that the time was past. It was means God was made this land for the speaker and the listener. Last deictic word indicated time deixis was “is”. It was indicated that the time was present.

6. Reference Meaning of Song “No One Knows but Me”

Waterfall, water down

Wash away that guilty frown

Falling rain, rising sun

So many things to get done

I am done, it's your turn

I'm getting old, no time to burn

And no one knows but me, the power that I see

And everybody thinks that I've gone crazy

And no one knows but me, just thinking of what could be

And everybody thinks they're the one...but me

Rise up strong! What you'll see

Oh, is this real or imaginary?

Shining bright, the night has come

The better life has not yet begun

Here we are lessons learned

I am done, now it's your turn!

People think that I'm alone

But I feel close to You

They don't see that I can love, but I know You do

No one knows just how I feel, only You see through to my heart

Hands raised high, only You can see

For no one knows, but You and me

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “I, its, your, me, they, you, and my”. First, the researcher discussed first person was represented by used deictic of word “I”. Word “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Second, word “me” interpreted as object pronoun from “I”. Third, person deictic “my” was interpreted as belonging to the speaker. In this song, word “my” referred to the speaker's heart.

Then, for second person were encoded by the used of words “you and your”. In this song, the word “you” indicated second person singular. It was categorized as object pronoun which interpreted as the addressee or someone else. In the first row of the third stanza, word “you” referred to the addressee or the listener. In the fourth and fifth stanza, word “you” referred to the God. Then, deictic word “your” interpreted as possessive

adjective. It can be interpreted the addressee's turn. In the fifth row of the first stanza, it was means the listener's turn to get done for things. In the sixth row of the third stanza, word "your" was means the listener's turn to learn in this life.

Then, for third person were encoded by the used of words "it and they". Word "it" interpreted as object pronoun. It referred to something which the listener must do. Whereas, deictic word "they" can be interpreted as subject pronoun of third person plural. It was means that the other people.

Next, type of deixis in this song was place deixis. Place deixis were encoded by the used of words "here, waterfall, down, falling, rising, come, close to, raised". Started from word was "here". Word "here" referred to the place that near from the speaker. Then, deictic word "waterfall" was means the place where to washes away guilty frown. Next, place deictic "down" referred to the movement of water flowing from top to bottom. Then, word "falling" was means the rain fell from heaven to earth. Next, deictic word "rising" was means the sun raises from eastern horizon. Then, word "come" referred to the night has come. It was means the moon came to the night. Next, words "close to" referred to the position of the speaker with the addressee. It was means the speaker feels close to God. Last, word that indicated as place deixis was "raised". It referred to the speaker prays to God.

Then, type of deixis in this song was time deixis. Time deictic were represented by the used of words “the night, am done, am getting, thinks, has come, has not yet begun, are lessons, is”. The first, deictic word “the night” referred to the time that night has come. Second, words “am done” indicated that the time was present. Third, time deictic “am getting” indicated that the time was present continuous. Fourth, word “thinks” indicated that the time was present. It was means that everybody thinks that the speaker crazy. Fifth, deictic word “has come” indicated that the time was present perfect. Similarity, words “has not yet begun” indicated that the time was present perfect. Seventh, time deictic “are lessons” indicated that the time was present. Last word that indicated time deixis was “is”. It was indicated that the time was present.

7. Reference Meaning of Song “The Path”

Swing across the seven skies
They say a pure heart never lies
 The word you learned were never heard
It's time to think and wonder why

The stars above will always be
 A shining guide for us to see
 And when I doubt, I'll have no doubt
 But still I wonder why

Digging through our pages past
 Wondering how the truth will last
 God's in control is what I found
I think I'll try this time around!

And no one really feels the path I seek, and
 No one's going to care as much as me, and
 No one seems to know our history, and

Stories are told for the world to see!

And maybe I’ll find the path I seek tonight
 Let it be! Only God really knows what’s right!
 Maybe, I’ll find the path I seek tonight
 Let it be! Only God really knows I tried!

The heroes of our past unfold
Their glory is unique we’re told
Their stories mark a precious past
 But do we question why?

A quest for truth can never be
 A light I’ve faked inside of me
I’ll walk in shoes I’ve never felt
 Only then I’ll sure know why!
They tell me “Just make up your mind!”
The path I seek just needs a sign
The end is where I want to be
 Which way I go is up to me!

And no one really feels the path I seek, and
 No one’s going to care as much as me, and
 No one seems to know our history, and
 Stories are told for the world to see!

And I know that it hurts
 When we stop and wonder: “Why?”
 Yes I know that it hurts
 Maybe time will heal the burns
 And maybe you’ve felt the path I seek, and
I know you’ve cared as much as me
Our stories were shared for us to see, and
 Perhaps it’s best to part and be!

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “they, you, it, us, I, our, me, their, we, and your”. First, the researcher discussed deictic word that indicated first person by the

used of words “I, me, we, us, our”. In this song, first word was “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Second, word “me” interpreted as object pronoun from “I”. Third, deictic word that indicated first person plural was represented by the used of word “we” referred to the speaker and the addressee. Fourth, deictic word “us” interpreted as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions such as in the word “for us”. The last for first person plural was encoded by the used of word “our”. It was categorized as possessive adjective. In the first row of the third stanza, the word “our” referred to the pages. It was means the speaker’s and addressee’s pages. In the third row of the fourth stanza, word “our” referred to the history. It was means the speaker’s and the addressee’s history. In the first row of the sixth stanza, “our” referred to the past. It was means the speaker’s and the addressee’s past.

Next, for second person plural in this song were encoded by the used deictic expressions “you and your”. The word “you” interpreted as object pronoun. It referred to the addressee or someone else. Whereas, deictic word “your” interpreted possessive adjective. It can be interpreted as belonging to the addressee or listener. In the first row of the eighth stanza, word “your” referred to the mind. It was means the addressee’s or the listener’s mind.

Then, for third person were encoded by the used of words “it, they, and their”. Started from word “it” was interpreted as object pronoun. In the

fourth row of the first stanza, “it” referred to the time. In the first row of the tenth stanza, word “it” referred to something that make the speaker wonder. Then, deictic word “they” can be interpreted as subject pronoun of third person plural. It was means that the other people. Last word that indicated third person was “their”. It referred to the heroes. It was means the glory of heroes was unique and “we” as the speaker and the listener told.

Next, type of deixis in this song was place deixis which used the deictic of words “the seven skies, above, pages, around, the path, the world, inside, way, go”. The first was the used of words “the seven skies”. This word referred to the place where close to God. Then, word “above” referred to the place where the stars were located. Next, deictic word “pages” referred to the way before. For place deictic “around” indicated the position that was near for the place or something. It was means the time in the world that near from the speaker. Then, deictic word “the path” referred to the path of truth sought by the speaker. Then, deictic word “the world” indicated the place where the stories are told. Next, place deictic “inside” referred to the speaker’s body. It was means a light is taken inside the speaker. Then, word “way” referred to the place where the speaker’s destination. Last word that indicated place deixis was “go”. It was means moving to another place.

Then, type of deixis in this song was time deixis. Time deictic were encoded by the used of words “time, tonight, the end, lies, learned, were

never heard, past, is, feels, going to, are told, knows, tried, have faked, have never felt, needs, burns, have cared, were shared". Started from the word "time" that indicated that the time when to think and wonder. Next, deictic word "tonight" can be interpreted as the night when the speaker will find his path. Then, word "the end" can be interpreted the final of the speaker's way. Next, time deictic "lies" indicated the present time. It was means that the heart never lies. Then, word "learned" indicated that the time was past. It was means the words that the listener learned were never heard. Next, time deictic "were never heard" indicated that the time was past. Similarity, word "past" indicated that the time was past. Then, words "is and feels" indicated that the time was present. Next, for time deictic "going to" indicated the future time. It was means that the event will happen. Then, words "are told" indicated that the time was simple present in passive voice. Next, the word "knows" indicated the present time. It was means that only God really knows about things. Then, deictic expression "tried" indicated that the time was past. It was means that only God really knows about the speaker's do. Next, time deictic "have faked" indicated the present perfect time. It referred to the speaker's heart. It was means the speaker follow his heart. Then, words "have never felt" indicated that the time was present perfect. Whereas, the word "needs" was indicated the present time. It was means that the speaker needs a sign for his path. Similarity, word "burns" indicated the present time. It was means that burns will heal over time. Then, time deictic "have cared" indicated that

the time was present perfect. Last word that indicated time deixis was “were shared”. It was indicated that the time was past.

8. Reference Meaning of Song ”Mawlaya”

Mawlaya salli wa sallim da’iman Abadan
 ‘Ala habibika khayril khalqi kullihimi
 Mawlaya send your prayers and peace always forever
 Upon the beloved Muhammad-the more the better

Muhammadun sayyidul kawnaini wath thaqalain
 Muhammadun sayyidul kawnaini wath thaqalain
 Wal fareeqani min orbin wa min a’jamee

Mawlaya salli wa sallim da’iman Abadan
 ‘Ala habibika khayril khalqi kullihimi
 Mawlaya send your prayers and peace always forever
 Upon the beloved Muhammad-the more the better

Houwal habibu allathi turja shafa’atuhu
 Likulli hawlin minal ahawali muqtahimi

The existed personal deixis in this song was encoded by the used deictic of word “your”. Person deictic “your” was indicated second person plural. It was categorized as possessive adjective. In this song, the word “your” referred to the addressee’s prayers. It was means the listener’s prayers.

Next type of deixis in this song was time deixis. Time deictic in this song was encoded by the used of word “always forever”. That word referred to that Mawlaya will always send our prayers and peace.

9. Reference Meaning of Song “Call on Him”

All night I pray I might
 Wake up and feel the light
Before I know it, the Sun has arrived

It greets me with its cheerful eyes

I'm thankful for this beautiful day

It feels so good to be on my way

I see the world there's nothing to hide

And in His name everything's alright!

Call on him, and call on him, and call on him and say

Call on him, and call on him, and call on him and say

Allah! The one creator of the heavens and Earth

Allah! The one who gives you all more than your worth

Allah! Just call on Him and He will hear

He's by your side, so have no fear

Allah! Who picks you back up when you've taken a fall?

Allah! Whose epic mercy will shine above all?

Allah! Just call on Him and He will hear

He's on your side, so have no fear

All day, I'm praying my way

Because I know, I'm not here to stay

Straight ahead, there's so much to see

And I'll be making history

I'm grateful for whatever has passed

He only stays, and nothing will last

Just how it ends is unknown to me

But in His shade is where I'll want to be

Just take a step and open your eyes

Put your trust in Him and it'll be right

Just right when you

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “I, it, me, its, my, his, him, you, your, and he”. First, the researcher discussed first person were represented by the used words “I, me, and my”. Word “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Then, word “me” interpreted as object pronoun from “I”. Next, deictic word

“my” interpreted as belonging to the speaker. In this song, word “my” referred to the speaker’s way.

Then, for second person plural were encoded by the used of words “you and your”. The word “you” interpreted as object pronoun. It referred to the addressee or someone else. In the third stanza person deictic “your” was categorized as possessive pronoun. In the fourth row of the third stanza, the word “your” referred to the addressee’s worth. It was means the listener’s worth. In the sixth row of the third stanza, “your” referred to the addressee’s side. It was means the listener’s side. In the fifth stanza, deictic word “your” was categorized as possessive adjective. In the first row of the fifth stanza, “your” referred to the addressee’s eyes. It was means the listener’s eyes. Whereas in the second row of the fifth stanza, word “your” referred to the addressee’s trust. It was means the listener’s trust.

Next, for third person were encoded by the used of words “he, it, him, its, and his”. Started from word “he” that interpreted as subject pronoun. In this song, word “he” referred to the God. Then, word “it” interpreted as object pronoun. It referred to the speaker’s feelings. Next, deictic word “him and his” referred to the God. Last word for third person was “its”. This word interpreted possessive adjective. It can be interpreted the God’s cheerful eyes.

Then, for type of deixis in this song was place deixis. Started from word “here” referred to the place that near from the speaker. Next, deictic

word “way” can be interpreted the speaker’s home. Then, word that indicated as place deixis was “the world”. It referred to the place where there was nothing to hide from Allah. Next, words “the heaven and earth” was means the place where created by Allah. Then, place deictic “side” referred to the position of the God. It was means that the God beside “you” as the listener. Next, deictic words “back up” were means that the God back up when “you” as the listener fall. Then, word “fall” can be interpreted the condition when believing the listener faith. Next, word “above” referred to the God’s mercy. It was means that the God’s mercy will shine above all. Then, deictic word “stay” was means the speaker will not stay forever in the world. Next, place deictic “straight ahead” referred to life in the future. It was means the speaker must straight ahead for the future. Last time deictic was “shade”. It referred to the place where the speaker’s want, that is heaven.

Next, for type of deixis in this song was time deixis. Time deixis were encoded by the used of words “all night, this beautiful day, all day, ends, has arrived, feels, gives, have taken, am prating, has passed, stays, is”. Started from word “all night” was interpreted that the speaker in everyday prays to Allah. Then, words “this beautiful day” referred to good day. It was means the speaker feels so good to be on his way. Next, time deictic “all day” interpreted that the speaker praying in everyday. Then, word “ends” can be interpreted time when the speaker will leave the world. Next, deictic word “have arrived” indicated that the time was

present perfect. Then, word “feels” indicated that the time was present. Similarity, the word “gives” indicated that the time was present. Next, time deictic “have taken” indicated that the time was present perfect. It was means Allah back up the speaker when he falls. Then, deictic words “am praying” was indicated as the verb tense that the time was present. It was means that in everyday the speaker always pray to Allah. Next, words “has passed” indicated that the time was present perfect. Then, for the word “stays” indicated that the time was present. Last word that indicated time deixis was “is”. It was indicated that the time was present.

10. Reference Meaning of Song “Freedom Ain’t Free”

All I own, my whole life is worth nothing if I’m not free
I will fight tyranny
I’ll break the shackles holding me
 If we can reach the stars above, even though they seem so far
We’ll change the world, we’ll overcome, revolution starts with me

In the face of evil, the way of danger, yeah
I will be strong
 Yeah the storm clouds are coming, and no we ain’t running
 Yeah, we’ll fight on!
 And I will say

Ohh ohh ohh ohh
 Freedom ain’t free
 And I will say ohh ohh ohh ohh
I’ll fight for you and me
 And I will say ohh ohh ohh ohh
 God made me free
 And I will say ohh ohh ohh ohh
 Ain’t nobody gonna take that from me

If we stay silent
We’ll see injustice spreading wide

When freedom calls, I'll be there
 Stand by my side it's our time to fly
 I'll stand my ground till my voice is found
 It's either death or liberty
 O Lord above, give us strength
 And grant us victory!

God made me free
 So who's gon' stop me?
 I'd give my wealth, my life
 Cause it's my destiny
 I was born a fighter
Come on let's stand together
 Make the world better
 Pray for sunny weather

It's time to let go
 Of your inner ego
 Stand by my side my brothers
 Come on and let's go
 To a higher ground
 Where peace and love is found
Storms are rolling, we're coming
We ain't gon' back down!

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “I, my, me, we, they, you, it, our, us, and your”. First, the researcher started from first person singular were encoded by the used of words “I, me, my”. Word “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Then, word “me” interpreted as object pronoun from “I”. Next, deictic word “my” interpreted as belonging to the speaker. Second, for first person plural were encoded by the used of words “we, us, our”. Deictic word “we” interpreted to the speaker and the addressee. Then, deictic word “us”

interpreted as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions such as in the word “give us”. The last for first person plural was encoded by the used of word “our”. It was categorized as possessive adjective. In the fourth row of the fourth stanza, the word “our” referred to the time. It was means the speaker’s and addressee’s time.

Next, for second person were represented by the used of words “you, your”. Word “you” interpreted as object pronoun. It referred to the addressee or someone else. Whereas, word “your” interpreted possessive pronoun. In this song, the word “your” referred to the addressee’s inner ego. It was means the listener’s inner ego.

Then, for third person were encoded by the used of words “it, they”. Deictic word “it” interpreted as object pronoun. In the fourth row of the fourth stanza, “it” referred to the time. In the fourth row of the fifth stanza, “it” referred to the speaker’s destiny that gives wealth and his life. Next, word “they” interpreted as subject. This word referred to the stars above that seem so far from the speaker and the listener.

Next, for type of deixis in this song was place deixis. Place deictic were encoded by the used of words “that, there, above, far, the world, the way, coming, running, side, come on, let’s stand, let’s go, higher ground, back down”. Started from word “that” was indicated the place that far from the speaker. Then, deictic word “there” referred to the place that away from the speaker. Next, place deictic “above” referred to the position of the stars. Then, deictic expression “far” referred to the stars. It was

means the position of the stars so far from the speaker and the listeners. Next, word “the world” was means the place where the speaker and the listeners will change. Then, the word “the way” referred to the place where danger. Next, deictic expressions “coming and running” indicated that the time was present. It was means that the speaker and the listeners were not run if the storm clouds come. Then, word “side” referred to the position of the listener. Next, place deictic “come on” indicated moving the other place. It was means the listeners move to near with the speaker. Then, deictic words “let’s stand” was means the speaker wants to the listeners will stand together with him to make the world better. Next, words “let’s go” were means the speaker wants to the listeners move to a higher ground. Then, place deictic “higher ground” referred to the place where peace and love was found. Last, word that indicated place deictic was “back down”. It can be interpreted the speaker and the listeners will not back down although storms were rolling.

Then, for type of deixis in this song was time deixis. Time deictic were encoded by the used of words “starts, time, storms, are coming, made, calls, was born, are rolling. Started from word “starts” was means the revolution will starts from the speaker. Next, time deictic “time” referred to the time when the speaker and the listeners to fly. Then, word “storms” referred to the weather. It was means that the speaker and the listeners will stand from storms. Next, words “are coming” indicated that the time was present. Then, deictic word “made” indicated that the time

was past. It was means God made the speaker free. Next, time deictic “calls” indicated that the time was present. Then, words “was born” indicated that the time was past. It was means the speaker was born a fighter. Last, word indicated time deixis was “are rolling”. It was indicated that the time was present.

11. Reference Meaning of Song “Dream”

I've been dreaming of this world
 Won't you come along and dream with me?
It's picture-perfect in my mind
 Oh how I wish it would be real, oh real
 No one living on the streets or digging for a bite to eat
 And pain and hunger are nothing, nothing but a memory
 Let's dream to make it real

Dream your biggest dream
 If we dream enough together we can make it real
 And tend a helping hand
 What we keep won't mean anything, once we're gone
 No abandoned women, struggling hard trying to make ends meet
 No more missing fathers for their sons to be left all alone crying
 Elders and children are all cared for lovingly
 No one falling through the cracks of government bureaucracy
 Let's dream to make it real

Too many times I've walked through these streets
 Wondering where we went wrong
Our hands alone can feel so helpless and weak
 But surely with yours they'll be strong
Our problems and fears will soon disappear
 If we try hard enough they'll all be gone
 Brothers and sisters, it takes each of us
 Together we can overcome!
We shall overcome

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “I, you, me, it, my, your, we, our, yours, they, and us”. Started from first person singular were represented by the used of words “I, me, my, we, us, our”. First, word “I” interpreted subject pronoun as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Second, word “me” interpreted as object pronoun from “I”. Third, deictic word “my” interpreted as belonging to the speaker. Fourth, word “we” indicated first person plural and interpreted the speaker and the addressee. Fifth, deictic word “us” interpreted as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions. The last for word indicated first person was encoded by the use word “our”. It was categorized as possessive adjective. In the third row of the fourth stanza, the word “our” referred to the hands. It was means the speaker’s and addressee’s hands. In the fifth row of the fourth stanza, “our” referred to the problems. It was means the speaker’s and addressee’s problems.

Next, for second person in this song were showed by the used of words “you, your, yours”. Deictic expression “you” interpreted as object pronoun. It referred to the addressee or someone else. Then, word “your” interpreted possessive pronoun. In this song, the word “your” referred to the addressee’s biggest dream. It was means the listener’s biggest dream. Last, for second person encoded by the used of word “yours”. Word

“yours” interpreted possessive pronoun. It can be interpreted as belonging to the addressee or listener.

Then, for third person were showed by the used of words “it, they”. Word “it” interpreted as object pronoun. In this song, deictic word “it” referred to the speaker’s dream. Whereas, word “they” interpreted as subject. In the fourth row of the fourth stanza, word “they” referred to person who will be strong. In the sixth row of the fourth stanza, word “they” referred to the speaker’s and the listener’s problems and fears.

Next, for type of deixis in this song was place deixis. First, the word “this” in this song indicated that the place was near from the speaker. It referred to the world. Second, deictic word “these” was the plural term of word “this”. In the third stanza, word “these” referred to the streets. Third, place deictic “come” was means moving toward a certain place. In the first stanza, word “come” can be interpreted as the moving of the addressee or the listener to follow the speaker’s or singer’s dream. Fourth, deictic expression “on the streets” was means the place where the peoples live. Fifth, deictic word “gone” indicated that moving to the other place. In the second stanza, it can be interpreted the place after this world (die). In the third stanza, it referred to the problems and fears. It was means if the speaker and the listener try hard, their problems and fears will soon disappear. Last word that indicated place deictic was “went”. Word “went” indicated that moving the other place. It was means the speaker and the listener wonder if they went wrong.

Then, for type of deixis in this song was time deixis. The first deictic word was “too many times”. It referred to the time that the speaker or singer often walked through the streets. Then, the words “have been dreaming” indicated that the time was perfect continuous. Next, time deictic “left” indicated that the time was past. It was means the time when sons left their fathers. Then, words “are all cared” indicated that the time was present. Last time deictic in this song was “have walked”. It was indicated that the time was present perfect.

12. Reference Meaning of Song “You’re There”

Things that I’ve said, no they don’t mean nothing at all
Time just flies by when I’m with the One I love
 Even sunlight makes it through the dark, in a cold misty sky
 And when I’m all alone tonight, You’ll be right here by my side

No matter what what world brings
 And even if the birds won’t sing
 Better times are on their way
 Cause I know You’re there
 And even if the sun won’t smile
I know it’s been a while
 Since I’ve felt any light
 But I know You’re there

Good times, they never last, I wish they were around
Their time has past us now, still haven’t made a sound
 Some folks are dying to live, and others live to die
 And somehow when I think of You I smile deep inside!

The grass was greener on the other side
The world turns gray now, are we out of time?
 And when I lie alone and stare into the dark
I’ll remember what You said as I watch the stars spark
I know it isn’t even time to talk
 But I know You’re right here by my side

The existed personal deixis in this song were encoded by the used deictic of words “I, they, it, you, my, their, us, we”. First, the researcher discussed first person were represented by the used of words “I, my, we, us”. Deictic word “I” interpreted as a person who has a role as the main subject of the song. It referred to the speaker or singer or writer. Then, word “my” interpreted as belonging to the speaker. Next, word that indicated first person plural was showed by the used of word “we”. Deictic word “we” interpreted the speaker and the addressee. Last, deictic word “us” interpreted as object pronoun. The objective case was usually placed after verb or prepositions.

Then, for second person were encoded by the used of word “you”. It was indicated second person singular and interpreted as the God.

Next, for third person were showed by the used of words “it, they, their”. Word “it” interpreted as object pronoun. Deictic word “it” referred to the God’s power. Deictic expression “they” referred to the things that speaker said. Person deictic “their” referred to the birds. It was means better times if the birds won’t sing.

Then, for type of deixis in this song was place deixis. Deictic word that indicated place deixis were encoded by the used of words “there, right here, a cold misty sky, side, world, way, around, deep inside, the other side, the world”. First, started from word “there” was referred to the place that away from the speaker. Then, deictic word “right here” referred to the place that near from the speaker. Next, place deictic “a cold misty sky”

referred to the weather. It was means one third night or morning at 3 a.m. Then, word “side” referred to the position of the addressee. It was means that the God near with the speaker. Next, deictic expression “around” referred to good times. It was means time when the speaker wishes that the God beside him was never last. Then, place deictic “deep inside” referred to the speaker’s heart. It was means when the speaker thinks of God, the speaker smile in his heart. Next, words “the other side” can be interpreted the place that away from the speaker. Last word that indicated place deixis was “the world”. It referred to the place of people live.

Next, for type of deixis in this song was time deixis. The first, word “time just flies” was means the time passes quickly when speaker with the God. Then, deictic word “tonight” which can be interpreted as the night when the speaker alone. Next, words “now” indicated specific time. This word referred to the time when the utterance was made. Then, the word “out of time” as time deictic word which referred to the time was in the present. Next, word “time” indicated that the time was present. Then, deictic words “have said” indicated that the time was present perfect. Next, the word “makes” indicated that the time was present. It was means when sunlight through the dark in a cold misty sky. Then, time deictic “brings” indicated that the time was present. It was means the speaker does not care about the state of the world. Next, words that indicated as time deictic showed by the used of words “have felt and has past”. It was indicated that the time was present perfect. Similarity, words “were around” indicated as

time deixis. It was indicated that the time was past. Then, word “have not made” indicated that the time was present perfect. Next, word “are dying” referred to the time was present. It was means some peoples are dying to live. Then, deictic word “was greener” that categorized as verb tense that the time was past. It referred to the time when the grass grows up. Next, deictic expression “turns” as verb tense and this word indicated the time was in the present. Last, time deictic was “are”. This word can be interpreted as verb tense that the time was present.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

This chapter consists of two sections which are conclusions and recommendations. In conclusions, the researcher concludes the results based on the research problems in the chapter one which are the types of person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis, dominant types of deixis, and reference meaning in song lyrics of Raef The Path album. For recommendations, the researcher gives some recommendation for the lecturers or teachers, the learners, and the readers.

A. Conclusions

1. There are three types of deixis find in song lyrics of Raef The Path album, person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Person deixis is divided into three, first person deixis (18, 28%), second person deixis (8, 22%), and third person deixis (8, 95%). In The Path album, first person singular is encoded by using deictic words “I, me, my, mine, I love”. While first person plural deixis are “we, us, our”. Then second person deixis are represented by words “you, your, yours”. The third person singular deixis are “he, it, him, its, his”. Then, third person plural deixis are “they, their”. Moreover place deixis occurs in eleven songs of The Path album. Place deixis is divided into three, distal term (1, 43 %) by using words “that, there”, proximal term (3, 23 %) like “here, this, these, right here”, and projected and specific location (23,

80%) such as “go, come, closed to”. The last type is time deixis, including pure time deictic and specific time (9, 15%) like “now, everyday, tonight”, and also the verb tense (26, 00%) that indicates time of an action such as “tried, turns”.

2. The type of deixis is dominantly used this song lyrics is time deixis. In song lyrics of Raef The Path album, the dominant deictic words of time deixis is using verb tense and it's totally 71 or 26, 00%.
3. Deixis in song lyrics is used to describe the function of personal, pronoun, time, demonstrative, and lexical future in song lyrics which are connecting the utterance with relation of space and time. The deixis meaning can be analyzed context of song and also describe reference meaning that include who, where, and when the utterances are uttered.

B. Recommendations

1. The Lectures or the Teachers

For the lectures, especially English Linguistic Leactures are suggested to improve the detail teaching about deixis and using another media to teach deixis such as in song lyric.

2. The Learners

For the learners who want to analyze deixis in song lyrics, the first thing that they have to do is listening and reading the song lyrics deeply. It is important thing to understand the meaning of song lyrics, because generally, listeners or readers have different in understanding the meaning of the song lyrics.

3. The Readers

Deixis is important to learn in order to know of utterance meaning according to whom, where, and when the utterance is uttered. By learning deixis like person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis, it can help the readers to understand what the speaker means in the utterance.

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APPENDICES

Song Lyrics of Peace and Blessings

Give me your hand I will give you my heart
Every day is a brand new start
His words are here to help us through
Rasool Allah, peace and blessings on you!

Salatullah, salamullah
Ala Taha, Rasoolillah
Salatullah, salamullah
Ala Yasin, Habibillah
I've never seen you but I love you so
And in your footsteps I'll try to follow
A smile you give may stop my fall, yeah!
The bright moon rose a mercy on all!

Salla Allahu ala Muhammad
Sallah allahu alayhi wa sallam
Habibi ya Muhammad 2x

Song Lyrics of The Bright Moon

Tala'al badru 'alayna
Min thaniyyatil wada'
Wajaba shukru 'alayna
Ma da'a lillahi daa'

On the bright moon rose over us
From the valley of wada'
And we owe it to show all our gratefulness
When the call is for us all!
Ayyuhal mab'uthu feena
Ji'ta bil amril mutaa'
Ji'ta sharraftal madinah
Marhaban ya khaira daa'

Anta shamsun anta qamarun
Anta nourun 'ala nour

Anta misbahus suduri
Ya habibi ya Rasul

Tala'al badru 'alayna
Min thaniyyatil wada'
You have brought to this city nobleness
Welcome best caller to the way!

Song Lyrics of So Real

They say that love never lasts
That love never lives to see another day
But what I know deep down inside
It's what I feel and it's so real
I gave it up all for You
And there ain't nothing that I won't do
All I know deep down inside
It's what I feel and it's so real with You!

Allah, everyday I'll try to be as true as I can to You
Cause loving You the best I can
Will always be my number one and only plan
Yes everyday I'll try to be as true as I can to You
Cause loving You the best I can
Will always be my number one and only plan

They say, "You're out of your mind"
"Don't you know that love fades away?"
They say, "It only brings you pain!"
But what I feel is so real!
I gave it up and turned to You
Cause I know what your love can do
O Allah open up our hearts
And make us feel how it's so real with You!

Song Lyrics of You are The One

I thought of this before over a million times
Who would've ever thought that it would be our time?
I just know it, cause you're the one
It ain't a selfish love, when I'm with you
You remind me of Allah, and so I know it's true
I'll just say it you are the one

Won't you be my BFF (best friend forever) and ever?
Won't you be my partner after this world?
We'll see it, when we believe it together
Dreams are meant to be, cause you're the one for me

I never thought that I would ever feel this way
I ask Allah to bless you every single day
I'll just say it, cause you're the one
And when times are tough, and we've got the world to see
Standing right beside you is where I want to be
I just know it you are the one
I prayed about this just over a million times
Who would ever thought that I could call you mine?
I just know it, cause you're the one
And when there's gray in our hair and we've not much to do
I want to spend the rest of my days with you
Oh don't you know it?
You are the one, you are the one
Oh won't you be the one?

Song Lyrics of Home

I've been through sunshine
Made friends with the moonlight
Traveled the ancient lands
And sailed across the seas
I'm free when I think and fight for what's right
Ain't nobody gonna tread on me
A place I'd call mine and yours forever
This land was made for you and me, yeah!

Ain't no place like home, they say
Home is where the heart is, home is where your love is
Ain't no place like home where I'll be me, me, me, yeah!

Ain't no place like home, they say
Home is where the heart is, home is where your love is
Ain't no place like home where I'll be free, free, free, yeah!
Our lakes they praise the Great
Through the Mississippi valley
Our smiles they shine from sea to sea
In Him we'll all trust, be free forever

Home of the brave is where I'll be
From York that's all new, to the city of Angels
God bless this land for you and me, yeah!

All I know is: love can feel so good
When we know it brings us close to
Home-sweet-home where
Your mind can set you free Yeah!

Song Lyrics of No One Knows but Me

Waterfall, water down
Wash away that guilty frown
Falling rain, rising sun
So many things to get done
I am done, it's your turn
I'm getting old, no time to burn
And no one knows but me, the power that I see
And everybody thinks that I've gone crazy
And no one knows but me, just thinking of what could be
And everybody thinks they're the one...but me
Rise up strong! What you'll see
Oh, is this real or imaginary?
Shining bright, the night has come
The better life has not yet begun
Here we are lessons learned
I am done, now it's your turn!

People think that I'm alone
But I feel close to You
They don't see that I can love, but I know You do
No one knows just how I feel, only You see through to my heart

Hands raised high, only You can see
For no one knows, but You and me

Song Lyrics of The Path

Swing across the seven skies
They say a pure heart never lies
The word you learned were never heard
It's time to think and wonder why

The stars above will always be
A shining guide for us to see
And when I doubt, I'll have no doubt
But still I wonder why

Digging through our pages past
Wondering how the truth will last
God's in control is what I found
I think I'll try this time around!

And no one really feels the path I seek, and
No one's going to care as much as me, and
No one seems to know our history, and
Stories are told for the world to see!
And maybe I'll find the path I seek tonight
Let it be! Only God really knows what's right!
Maybe, I'll find the path I seek tonight
Let it be! Only God really knows I tried!

The heroes of our past unfold
Their glory is unique we're told
Their stories mark a precious past
But do we question why?

A quest for truth can never be
A light I've faked inside of me
I'll walk in shoes I've never felt
Only then I'll sure know why!
They tell me "Just make up your mind!"
The path I seek just needs a sign
The end is where I want to be
Which way I go is up to me!

And no one really feels the path I seek, and
No one's going to care as much as me, and
No one seems to know our history, and
Stories are told for the world to see!

And I know that it hurts
When we stop and wonder: "Why?"
Yes I know that it hurts
Maybe time will heal the burns

And maybe you've felt the path I seek, and
I know you've cared as much as me
Our stories were shared for us to see, and
Perhaps it's best to part and be!

Song Lyrics of Mawlaya

Mawlaya salli wa sallim da'iman Abadan
'Ala habibika khayril khalqi kullihimi
Mawlaya send your prayers and peace always forever
Upon the beloved Muhammad-the more the better

Muhammadun sayyidul kawnaini wath thaqalain
Muhammadun sayyidul kawnaini wath thaqalain
Wal fareeqani min orbin wa min a'jamee

Mawlaya salli wa sallim da'iman Abadan
'Ala habibika khayril khalqi kullihimi
Mawlaya send your prayers and peace always forever
Upon the beloved Muhammad-the more the better

Houwal habibu allathi turja shafa'atuhu
Likulli hawlin minal ahawali muqtahimi

Song Lyrics of Call on Him

All night I pray I might
Wake up and feel the light
Before I know it, the Sun has arrived
It greets me with its cheerful eyes

I'm thankful for this beautiful day
It feels so good to be on my way
I see the world there's nothing to hide
And in His name everything's alright!

Call on him, and call on him, and call on him and say
Call on him, and call on him, and call on him and say
Allah! The one creator of the heavens and Earth
Allah! The one who gives you all more than your worth
Allah! Just call on Him and He will hear
He's by your side, so have no fear
Allah! Who picks you back up when you've taken a fall?

Allah! Whose epic mercy will shine above all?
Allah! Just call on Him and He will hear
He's on your side, so have no fear

All day, I'm praying my way
Because I know, I'm not here to stay
Straight ahead, there's so much to see
And I'll be making history
I'm grateful for whatever has passed
He only stays, and nothing will last
Just how it ends is unknown to me
But in His shade is where I'll want to be

Just take a step and open your eyes
Put your trust in Him and it'll be right
Just right when you

Song Lyrics of Freedom Ain't Free

All I own, my whole life is worth nothing if I'm not free
I will fight tyranny
I'll break the shackles holding me
If we can reach the stars above, even though they seem so far
We'll change the world, we'll overcome, revolution starts with me

In the face of evil, the way of danger, yeah
I will be strong
Yeah the storm clouds are coming, and no we ain't running
Yeah, we'll fight on!
And I will say

Ohh ohh ohh ohh
Freedom ain't free
And I will say ohh ohh ohh ohh
I'll fight for you and me
And I will say ohh ohh ohh ohh
God made me free
And I will say ohh ohh ohh ohh
Ain't nobody gonna take that from me

If we stay silent

We'll see injustice spreading wide
When freedom calls, I'll be there
Stand by my side it's our time to fly
I'll stand my ground till my voice is found
It's either death or liberty
O Lord above, give us strength
And grant us victory!

God made me free
So who's gon' stop me?
I'd give my wealth, my life
Cause it's my destiny
I was born a fighter
Come on let's stand together
Make the world better
Pray for sunny weather

It's time to let go
Of your inner ego
Stand by my side my brothers
Come on and let's go
To a higher ground
Where peace and love is found
Storms are rolling, we're coming
We ain't gon' back down!

Song Lyrics of Dream

I've been dreaming of this world
Won't you come along and dream with me?
It's picture-perfect in my mind
Oh how I wish it would be real, oh real
No one living on the streets or digging for a bite to eat
And pain and hunger are nothing, nothing but a memory
Let's dream to make it real

Dream your biggest dream
If we dream enough together we can make it real
And tend a helping hand
What we keep won't mean anything, once we're gone
No abandoned women, struggling hard trying to make ends meet
No more missing fathers for their sons to be left all alone crying
Elders and children are all cared for lovingly

No one falling through the cracks of government bureaucracy
Let's dream to make it real

Too many times I've walked through these streets
Wondering where we went wrong
Our hands alone can feel so helpless and weak
But surely with yours they'll be strong
Our problems and fears will soon disappear
If we try hard enough they'll all be gone
Brothers and sisters, it takes each of us
Together we can overcome!
We shall overcome

Song Lyrics of You're There

Things that I've said, no they don't mean nothing at all
Time just flies by when I'm with the One I love
Even sunlight makes it through the dark, in a cold misty sky
And when I'm all alone tonight, You'll be right here by my side

No matter what what world brings
And even if the birds won't sing
Better times are on their way
Cause I know You're there
And even if the sun won't smile
I know it's been a while
Since I've felt any light
But I know You're there

Good times, they never last, I wish they were around
Their time has past us now, still haven't made a sound
Some folks are dying to live, and others live to die
And somehow when I think of You I smile deep inside!

The grass was greener on the other side
The world turns gray now, are we out of time?
And when I lie alone and stare into the dark
I'll remember what You said as I watch the stars spark
I know it isn't even time to talk
But I know You're right here by my side

CURRICULUM VITAE

Merin Herwi Antari is the second daughter of Mr. Munawiri and Mrs. Herlina. She was born at March 30, 1994 in Muara Bengkal, Kalimantan Timur. She began her study at SDN 2 Tonatan Ponorogo and graduated in 2006. Then, she continued studying at SMPN 2 Ponorogo (2009), and SMKN 1 Ponorogo (2012). Next, she continued her study at IAIN Ponorogo, in Faculty of Education and Teaching, English Department.



PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN

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Ponorogo, 18 Juli 2017

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