

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Study

Languages has an important role in human's life. The use of language and body language convey feelings, ideas, opinions or suggestions to others. Human cannot understand each other without knowing the language that is being used. It means that human can interact or express human's feeling only by using a language, it that can be discussed in linguistics.

Pragmatics is a study on the language expression in communicative situation to get some meanings from the speakers, therefore pragmatics also has a role in getting meanings. Pragmatics concerns with the study of meaning as communicate by a speaker and interpreted by listener. Pragmatics focuss a study on deixis, reference, politeness, speech act, etc.

The writer is interest in analyzing deixis in the songs because in the trio Elexis song there is deixis like person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis, also the song tells a lot about mother's love her child. Deixis is not as simple as it seems. Deixis show the important meaning which is expressed by the song writer to help the listener to understand the song. It means that it will be better if the listener understand deixis to discover the meaning in a song.

After the writer heard all the songs from Trio Elexis, the writer think that The are several song's that contains full of discourse such as phrases and utterance. The researcher believed that

the most phare of utterance in a song means that the song,s, full of deixis such as person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis.

The writer choose the song in Trio Elexis Song Lyric. Because the writer is interested to analyze the deixis that used in songs of Trio Song,s Elexis Lyric, because beside as singer, Trio Elexis also is the compases of song's, which means there is the feeling/idea or something that the writer want to share in his or her song and Trio Elexis also is one the Batak best Trio from Batak Trio, great and famous singer.

Analyzing deixis used in Trio Elexis Song lyric album wish could help the reader to know and understand meaning of song then knowning belongs to what genre the song is from, the deixis used. Can also see how good the writer used the deixis in their songs, to make it more interesting and easy to listen. Beside that also to find out the kinds of deixis that they use and which kind is the mostdominant

1.2. The Problem of the Study

1. What kinds of deixis are used in Trio Elexis Song's Lyric Album ?
2. What is the most dominant kind of deixis used in Trio Elexis Song's Lyric Album ?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

1. To categorize the kind of deixis in Trio Elexis Song lyric .
2. To find out the dominant kind of deixis that are used in Trio Elexis Song's lyric.

1.4. The Scope of the Study

In this research the scope of the study was limited to the five types of deixis used in Trio Elexis song's lyric album. Based on the theory of D. Alan Cruse 2000:319, (University of Manchester) those five types of deixis are: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Which the writer only focused on the song lyric in Trio Elexis Song's lyric album.

1.5. The Significances of the Study

The researcher expects this research would give the benefits for the reader and for the study of pragmaticspecially on deixis study. This research not only for the pragmatic's but also for the common people. this research will try to give some benefits as follow:

Theoritically :

1. can give theories of pragmatic related to the use of deixis give more knowledge and information about deixis through the song..
2. The result of the study can be give contribution to develop the study and analysis deixis in songs.

Practically :

1. For the English student can enriched and enriced their pragmatic skill
2. For the English student can it known types deixis used in the songs.
3. This research is to give valuable information about deixis theory.
4. Also expected to give inspiration for the readers who interested in deixis study

5. It will be an additional reference for the readers who interested in research this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents the underlying theories that aim to facilitate the readers to understand the material covered in this study. This concept will bring the readers into a deeper

understanding of the theories dealing with deixis. Theories are really important, because they will be used as the basic foundation in conducting the analysis of this study.

2.2. Pragmatic

Yule (1996:3) claimed, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (Or Writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterance. Sometimes misunderstanding of meaning could happen in the language users. That understanding related to reference of the utterance or sentence in order to understand about a reference of utterance. Therefore, Saeed (2003) has argued that pragmatics is study of how we use linguistic knowledge in context.

There are many definitions of pragmatics. It comes from some linguist. Every linguist has his own concept and principal about pragmatics itself. Pragmatics is a part of linguistics which is about communicating meaning in context. So, it concerns with meaning (Kreider, 1998). According to Cruse (2006), pragmatics is study about aspect of meaning which are dependent on context. Griffith (2006) pragmatic is concerned with the use of tools in meaningful communication.

There are some proposed definitions for pragmatics Potts 2004. Pragmatics has as its topic those aspect of the meaning of utterance which cannot be accounted for by straightforward reference to the truth conditions of the sentence uttered (Gazdar, 1979). It has to do with language use, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon, 2001). Additionally, it studies the use of language in context, and the context dependence of several of linguistic interpretation.

Pragmatic is divided into four definition by Yule (1996). The first definitions, he stated pragmatics is the study of what speaker means: It means that what people mean by their utterance is more to do than what the words or phares in those utterances. Second pragmatics is the sudy of conceptual meaning. It is about how the speaker manage what they want to say in obedience with who they are talking to, where and when the utterance is uttered.

Involving the interpretation of what people mean in particular context andhow the context influence what is said is an esential component in this study. Third, pragmaics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. The study explores how a great deals of unsaid is known as part of what is communicated.

Every languages has deictic words which point to things in the social context of the speaker and addressee and whose referenr can only be determined by knowing the context in which they are used. English example of deictic words include pronouns I, you, she, it, they and we, which poit to participants in any speech act. Locative expressions here, this these, that those and here, which designate space of the speaker, temporal expression now, then, yesterday, today, tomorrow, last week, next month, and so on, it relatives to the time when they are used (Kreidler, 1998)

2.2.1. Speaker's meaning

Yule stated that pragmatic concern with the sudy of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Pragmatic is the study or speaker meaning as distinc t from word.

2.2.2. Contextual meaning.

It involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and the context influence what is said. It requires a consideration of how speaker are talking to, where, when andvunder what circumstance.

2.2.3. Expression of Relative distance.

This perspective raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic is tied to the notion of distance,closeness whether it is physical, social, or conceptual. Implies share experience on the assumption of how close or distance the listener is, speakers determine how needs to be said.

2.2.4. The Scope of Pragmatics.

There are some topics discussed in pragmatics. Levinson (1983: 27) states that pragmatics is the study of deixis, implicate, presupposition, speech act and aspect of discourse structure. In this research, implicate will be explained more in the next item.

1. Deixis

Deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterances. Deixis means ‘pointing’ via language (Yule, 1996:9). Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speaker’s context. Therefore, the deixis of utterance is meaningful if the context of the utterance is accurately known.

2. Implicature

It is a proposition based on the interpretation of the language use and its context of communication in a bound that the participants can interpret what the implication of a message or utterance in a different way from what the speaker literally means.

3. Presupposition

According to Yule (1996:25) presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Presupposition of a statement will remain constant even when that statement is negated. For example, two statements

‘John’s car is not red’ and ‘John has a car’ have similar assumptions that John has a car and the color is not red.

4. Speech Act

Speech act carries some actions in an utterance. Austin in Yule (1996:49) states that in uttering a sentence, one might be said to be performing an action. There are three basic acts, namely:

- 1) Locutionary act, it is the basic fact of utterance because it produces a meaningful linguistic expression.
- 2) Illocutionary act, it is performed via the communicative force of an utterance in order to make a statement, an offer, an explanation or other communicative purposes.
- 3) Perlocutionary act, it is done to have an effect from the utterance.

Talking about deixis, all of the existing theories say that this science or study certainly associates with the context. Every aspect of the deixis rests on the existing context to get the proper and correct interpretation. If there is no context, then what we interpret it is not valid

because what we get is not synchronize with the existing context. Therefore, the context strongly links and relates to this study. According to Leech (1983) explained that the context can be understand in a various way such as physical and social condition in order to get a good interpret and.

5. Politeness

Politeness is the expression of the speakers intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward the listener.

According to To Watts (2003) politeness can be identified as follows:

1. politeness is the natural attribute of a good character.
2. politeness is the ability to please others through one's external actions.
3. Politeness is the ideal union between the character of an individual and his external actions.

2.3. Deixis

Deixis means different things to different people. Alan Cruse (1934), any expression which located a referent in space or time was a deictic expression thus for him, The Cat Sat on the mat contained a deictic locative expression, namely, on the mat (the sentence also contains a tense marker, which is usually considered to be deictic). Later scholar have mostly restricted the term deixis to cases where the referent is located using the current speech event or one or more of its participants as reference point. In the sentence The cat sat on the mat, the cat is located with respect to the mat : The mat is thus the reference point, and the speech event plays no role. In the sentence that cat sat on the mat, however, the cat is located not only with respect to the mat, but

also with respect to the speaker, that indicating (probably) that the was relatively distant from the speaker.

A point of disagreement concerns the deictic status of the definite article. Some scholars consider it to be deictic, because the current context of situation is involved in referent identification. Others include the definite article, because it does not locate the referent on any specific parameter. We shall, at least at first, include only expressions which truly locate a referent with respect to (some aspect of) the current speech situation.

2.3.1 Kinds of Deixis

According to D. Alan Cruse (2000:319) there are five types of deixis. They are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2.3.2. 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. All of these, at least in English, come in singular and plural form and several are marked for case.

In many languages, pronoun usage encodes social deixis. Notice that the third person singular form also encodes gender. It is important to realize that the occurrence of gender in these forms is not deictic, that is to say, it is not sensitive to aspects of the speech situation. In other words, not all the meaning of a deictic expression is deictic in nature.

A couple of remarks are worth making on the subject of plural forms of personal pronouns. First of all, there is a kind of dominance relation holding among the terms: first person

dominates second and third, and second person dominated third. This manifests itself in the following way. If the group designated includes the first person, then a first person plural pronoun must be used, even if there is only one first person and thousands of second and/or third person. Similarly, if there is no first person in the group designated, but at least one second person, then a second person pronoun is needed. Only if neither first person nor the second person is present can third person pronoun be used.

The second point concerns the representative, true use of the plural pronouns. The words we is rarely spoken by a plurality of person: there is normally a single speaker. These speaker represents the group to which he or she refers. On the other hand, they usually designates a plurality of present referents. Representative use is possible, but is more uncommon (in pointing to a single person and saying they are going to Greece for their holidays). In the second person, the two possibilities, of representative and true use, are more or less equally likely.

According to Yule (1996:5). Person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three-part division they are :

1. first person (I). The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, our, ours)
2. Second person (you). The second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as (you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours)

3. And the third person (he, she, it). Third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to, for example : he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself.

This deictic system grammaticalizes the roles of the participant: the current speaker addressee(s) and others (Saeed, 1997/2000). This information is grammaticalized by pronouns : typically for the speaker use the first person singular pronouns, for the addressee uses second person pronouns, and for the third category neither –speaker - nor addressee uses the third person pronouns (Cruse, 2000)

Examples of person Deixis :

	Singular	Plural
1. person	I/Me	We/Us
2. person	You	You
He/Him		
3. person	She / her, it	They / Them

For examples of first person

When Monang said.

1. I've lost my money.

I refers to Monang.

The second person.

1. You are the Mother of Marjoni Sihombing.

You refers to Marjoni Sihombing Mother.

The third person.

1. Ronaldo falls in love with him.

Him refers to someone shown by the speaker

2.3.3.Spatial Deixis

It is a kind of deixis indicating of involving location in space .The deictic devices in a language commit a speaker to set a frame of reference around herself / himself. Spatial deixis manifests itself the principally in the form of locative adverbs such as here and there, and demonstratives/determiner such as this and that (Cruse, 2000)

Spatial deixis manifests itself principally in the form of locative adverbs such as here and there, and demonstrative/determiners such as his and that. English has a relatively impoverished spatial deictic system, with only two terms, usually labelled proximal and distal.

Many languages have three or more terms. The most common types of three-terms system subdivide the distal category. There are two main ways of doing these.The first involves a distal/remoted distinction. (English at one time had such a system, with three terms here, there, and yonder.)

Spanish has such a system. The other types of three terms system does not strictly depends or distand, but is closely related to the person system, that is to say, the terms can be glossed "near to me"(here)," near to you", and near to either you or me"(third person).Older analyses of Turkish proposed this analysis. It is nowadays not considered correct, however. One

suggestion as to the true nature of the Turkish spatial deictics is that within the distal category there is a gestural/ symbolic distinction. Deictic system with more than three terms incorporate such nations as visible/invisible, below the line of sight/ above the line of sight and so on

The spatial deictics show similar sort of dominance relation to the personal pronouns. We can illustrate this with this and that. The point is that the combination of this book and that book must be collectively referred to as these book, not those book. This encourages us to think of this as a first person deictic. (There is a small amount of evidence that ambiguous between second person deictic and third person, in that those prefers to be either one or the other. I can refer to those books are very valuable, there is a strong preference for interpreting this as either, but not both together, unless you and John can be united in a joint second- person reference.

For examples :

It's too hot here in the sun, let's take our drink into shade over there, From this example we can see that here and there pick out places, according to their proximity, to the location of the speaker. The indication of this is, if the speaker moves our interpretation to the adverb will change. Once the speaker and his / her addressee in the example (1) have moved, they can call the shade here and their original place in the sun there, as in the example (2) I am glad we moved here, I was melting over there.

For example:

1. You have got a very nice room here.

Here refers to "in a house.

2. You have a comparatively mild climate here.

Here refers to an country that has a fairly cool climate.

2.3.4. Temporal Deixis

Temporal deixis is a kind of deixis indicating of involving a time or times, This deixis function to locate points or intervals on the time axis, using the moment of utterance as a reference point (Cruse, 2000). Basically there are three major division of the time axis (1) before the moment of utterance, (2) at the moment of utterance, (3) after the moment of utterance. Temporal deictic depends heavily on calendric notions, if we understand the term of subsume both clock and calendar (Cruse, 2003). Cruse expounds further that today, yesterday, tomorrow, designate respectively, the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 a clock midnight which include the reference, and the period of 24 hours which follow the one including the time of utterance, all these terms meanings, cruse explain further, include both deictic information (past, present, and future) and non deictic information.

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: before the moment of utterance at the time of utterance, after the time of utterance. The most basic temporal deictics in English are now and then. Now is in some ways a kind of temporal here, and displays the same capacity for indefinite extension. That is. It can refer to a precise instant: Press the button-now! Or it can accommodate a wide swathe of time: The solar system is now in a relatively stable phase(notice, however, that the phenomenon of dominance is absent from temporal deictic, as is the association with the first person). Then points away from the present, but is indifferent as to direction, which is normally (we were happy then ; ok ,I lisee you then).

Temporal deictic depend heavily on calendric notions, if we understand that term to subsume both clock and calender. For instance, today, yesterday and tomorrow, designate, respectively, "the period of 24 hours beginning at 12 o'clock midnight which includes the time of utterance", the period of 24 hours which precedes the one including the time of utterance" and "the period of 24 hours which follows the one including the time of utterance". Notice that these terms' meaning include both deictic information (past, present, or future) and non- deictic information (" period of 24 hours beginning) only the 24- hours period has lexicalized deictics.

For examples :

1. Tomorrow (Monday) I will go to Campus

Tomorrow refers to Monday.

2. Now (at 07:00am) Jhon asked permission to go hotel for a while

Now refers to 07:00am.

2.3.5. Discourse Deixis

It is any expression used to refer to earlier or forthcoming segment of discourse. Cruse (2004) point out that discourse deixis concern the use of expression referring to a part of the discourse. In discourse deixis, there are many words and phares in English that indicate the relationship between utterance and prior discourse such as : but, therefor, inclusion, to to the contrary, however, besides, after all and etc. Lyon in Saeed (1997/2000) expound that discourse deixis refers to such matters as the use of this point to future discourse elements, that is the things which are about to be said.

Discourse deixis refers to such matters as the use of this to point to future discourse elements, that is, things which are about to be said, as in listen to the this, it will kill you!, and

that to point to past discourse elements, as in that was not every nice thing to say. In a similar spirit, the hereby of an explicit performative sentence could be said to point to current discourse :
Notice is hereby served that if further delayed, appropriate legal action will be taken.

It is sometimes claimed that certain sentence adverbs, such as therefore and furthermore, include an element of discourse deixis in their meaning, as they require the recovery of a piece of previous discourse to be understood. Therefore and furthermore could be glossed: It follows from that and in addition to that respectively, (where that is discourse deictic). A distinction can be made between discourse deixis and anaphora, although the two are obviously related. Anaphora pick up a previous reference to an extralinguistic entity and repeats it. In John entered the room. He looked tired, he refers to the word John itself.

It must be admitted that in reference to a case like therefore the distinction between discourse deixis and anaphora becomes somewhat blurred.

For example

1. Listen to this, it will kill you.

While that is used to point to past discourse elements, as in.

2. That was the funniest story I've ever heard.

That refers to previous discourse sentence

2.3.6. Social Deixis

Social deixis is to the use of forms which reflected the social status of speaker in relation either to the addressee or to someone else referred to familiar form, polite form or honorific. This

deixis grammaticalizers information about the social identities or relationship of the participants in the conversations (Saeed, 2000).

Social deixis exemplified by certain uses of the so called TV (tu/vous) pronouns in many languages. It will be illustrated here using examples from French. Arguments will be presented that not all the usages of TV pronouns fall properly under the heading of deixis. One which incontrovertibly does is where relative social status of speaker and hearer is signalled. There are three basic possibilities involving two communicants A and B : A addresses B with tu, B addresses A with vous; A addresses B with vous, B addresses A with tu and both use the same form (either tu or vous). The basic parameter here is social status : tu points downwards along the scale of social status with the speaker's position as reference point, vous points upwards, while symmetrical use signals social equality.

Turning now to instances of symmetrical usage of TV pronouns, let us enquire briefly into the factors which determine whether tu or vous is used, and whether such usage can properly be regarded as deixis. One factor is usually described by some one such term as 'social distance': tu indicates intimacy, vous indicates lack of intimacy, or distance. It is tempting to draw a parallel here with the proximal and distal terms in spatial deixis, and say that tu is proximal and vous distal. I shall suggest two reasons why such a parallel not be drawn. The first is that there is no validity in an argument from reverse metaphor.

That is, just because the (+ intimate/- intimate) distinction would make a satisfying metaphorical extension from the (proximal/ distal) distinction of spatial deixis, it does not follow that is what it is, especially if the forms used give no support to the derivation. In the present case, there is no spatial content in literal uses of tu and vous to support such a derivation. The

second reason is that the dominance relation between (+ intimate) and (- intimate) are the wrong way round. Recall that here dominates there: in the case of TV pronouns used to signal intimacy (or lack of it), V dominates T. It is hard to demonstrate this in French, because there is no distinct intimate plural form, as there is in, for instance, German. But it can be shown, imagine a group of people appointing one of their number as a spokesperson to address some individual.

Suppose that the person chosen would naturally say tu to the person being addressed. Suppose further that the group contains individuals who would naturally say vous to the person being addressed. What form does the spokesperson choose? France native intuitions unhesitatingly opt for vous.

For examples :

1. May Your Majesty healthy and long year.

Your Majesty refers to King/ Prince.

2.3.7.Song Lyric

Song is a composition for voice performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. Song is a musical composition for the human voice that can be accompanied by musical instrument. Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing. A song also is contained within song environments (Hamken, 2012). A song can be signed by one or more person. The connotative meaning of song depends on each person. People give meaning depends on what the song reminds them. There are many themes in songs.

The most themes in songs are a love song. Love song is a feeling toward someone we really love. The reason of love song dominantly is because everyone sensitively with love, so mostly

more people to get interest with it. But song is not only talking about love but also talking about the other theme / side, it can be talks about history or talks about society.

A lyric is poetry expressing the writer's feeling. Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit, some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. From the explanation these, can conclude that song lyric is the expression and emotions of the writer feelings. There are many genres of songs Lyrics such as : rock, pop, dangdut or melayau and jazz. These is not only talking about love but also about goverment, family, friendship, society, and God, from song lyrics we can get message and information what writer to share in his / her songs.

2.3.8. Previous Research

Ali (2012:1) looks at A Person deixis *analysis of song lyric in Maher Zain's Album*. This research deals with pragmatics field it analysis personal deixis in discourse of Maher Zain's Album based on George Yule theory (1996). The objectives of this research are to identify the kinds and reference of person deixis in song lyrics of Maher Zain's. She used qualitative method in her research. The result of this research shows that there are three kinds of person deixis which are first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis used in Maher Zain's Album.

Overall, the previous research is similar with the current research that study about deixis in the song lyrics using pragmatic approach and also its referent meanings. In contrast, the recent study only identified the person deixis by using the George Yule theory in the Maher Zain's songs, while the current study focused on the 5 types deixis based in Alan Cruse theory in the

different subject which is Harris J's song. Analyzing deixis conducted by Wati(2014). This research is aimed at analyzing the deixis used in song lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Red" album by using John I Saeed theory. The study in this paper explain the kinds of deixis, the meaning and why deixis used in the song lyrics.

This research use descriptive qualitative method to describe the types of deixis like person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. A research about analysis deixis conducted by Lestari (2015) which the title is " The Study of Deixis in song lyrics of Bruno Mar's Doo Wops and Hooligans 2010 Album. This research used qualitative method. She classified the deixis based on the 5 types of deixis that use theory of Levinson and also describe the reference meaning of deixis that were found in song lyrics of Bruno Mar's Doo Woops and Hooligans 2010 Album. The result of study is person deixis mostly used in every song lyrics rhan spatial deixis and temporal deixis which is used in lyrics of Bruno Mar's Doo Woops and Hooligans 2010.

In what follows, both of the study, previous research are quite similar. They discussed about 5 types of deixis in song lyrics using pragmatic approach. Although, both of them are same, they also have different things. Unlike the recent study that used Levinson theory in the song of Bruno Mars, the presented study focused in the heory of Alan Cruse in different subject which is Harris J' song.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OF METOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method, it means that the research is based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data were analyzed using the description not numbers. According to Crocker (2009), qualitative research entails collecting primarily textual data and examining it using interpretive analysis. It means that the method provides clear description about the problems of research.

Research is interested in process, meaning, understand gained through words and pictures. Qualitative research is used to establish the existence of phenomena by explicitly describing them. The qualitative research refers to research procedure which produces descriptive data : people own language, or spoken word and observable behaviours. So, descriptive qualitative research is a method which has purpose to make a description of situation, condition, phenomenon and intend to accumulative data, this research uses descriptive qualitative research to describe deixis in Trio Elexis song's lyrics album.

3.2. The Source of Data

The data of this research were taken from Trio Elexis song's lyrics album. The writer will choose the album as a object of this research. there are 20 titles of the song lyrics to be sample of this study.

After i heard all the trio Elexis albums there were only 20 songs where in each of the many songs there were good person, spatial, temporal, discourse and social deixis, which is why i only took 20 songs from the whole album of trio Elexis.

3.3. Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the writer took same steps to collecting data as follows:

1. Buy CD or DVD trio Elexis Song's.
2. Watching the music video.
3. Reading the lyrics of trio Elexis song's.
4. Underlining the kinds of deixis in trio Elexis song's.

3.4. Technique of Analyzing Data

1. Identifying the deixis in Trio Elexis song's lyric and by underlining the deixis after reading the data(lyrics) and putting these in a table.
2. Classifying the deixis into their kinds : person deixis, temporal deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.
3. Counting the kinds of deixis used in Trio Elexis song's lyric album.
4. Tabulating the frequency of each kinds of deixis.
5. Finding out the most dominant kinds of deixis as the result.
6. Finding out why it becomes the most dominant kind of deixis.