



A DEIXIS ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN NIKI'S "NICOLE" ALBUM

by

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Abstract:

This study aimed to identify the kinds of Deixis and their influence on the formation of meaning in song lyrics. The object of the study was the entirety of the songs under Niki's album, namely, the "Nicole" album. The study examined 12 songs in total. The researchers used a qualitative-descriptive method to do the study as it was considered the best method to describe the analysis result. The result of the study stated that the three kinds of Deixis existed in semantics. There are 99 personal deixes, 15 spatial deixes, and 52 temporal deixes, with 166 deixes. It was identified that the song lyrics from the album mainly used personal. According to the study, Deixis plays an essential role in clarifying the meaning of song lyrics. This study not only offered supplementary information but also provided practical help for readers to comprehend better Deixis, including its various kinds, semantic meanings, and how the use of Deixis was able to influence song lyrics.

Keywords: Deixis, song, lyric, Nicole album

Abstrak:

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis deixis serta pengaruhnya dalam pembentukan makna dalam lirik lagu. Objek penelitian ini adalah keseluruhan lagu pada album milik Niki yaitu album "Nicole". Studi ini meneliti 12 lagu secara total. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif untuk melakukan penelitian karena dianggap sebagai metode terbaik untuk menggambarkan hasil analisis. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa tiga jenis deixis ada di semantik, ada 99 deixis pribadi, 15 deixis spasial, dan 52 deixis temporal dengan total 166 deixis. Diidentifikasi bahwa lirik lagu dari album ini terutama digunakan deixis pribadi. Menurut penelitian ini, dapat dikatakan bahwa deixis memainkan peran penting dalam mengklarifikasi makna lirik lagu. Studi ini tidak hanya menawarkan informasi tambahan tetapi juga memberikan bantuan praktis bagi pembaca untuk lebih memahami deixis, termasuk berbagai jenis, makna semantik, dan bagaimana penggunaan deixis dapat mempengaruhi lirik lagu.

Kata Kunci: deixis, lagu, lirik, album nicole

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INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential medium in human life as it refers to overall code representing something for humans to understand each other within verbal and written methods. Through language, humans can express their feelings, ideas, and thoughts, as well as their emotions and imaginations, so that others can understand one person and communication goes well. Communication can be successful when the speaker can transmit understandable utterances to the listener (Fajarini, 2019). Smooth communication is achieved by employing a suitable target language corresponding to the context and the speaker's situation (Pertiwi & Yanti, 2020). Therefore, the language we use when communicating can have a significant impact on preventing misinterpretation or misunderstanding. The importance of language function becomes even more evident as we explore its various roles in different contexts.

An individual's requirements determine several essential functions of language. These functions include using language as a means of self-expression, communication, integration, and social adaptation in a specific context, as well as a tool for exerting social control (Rabiah, 2018). In addition to serving as a conversation device, language is frequently utilized in various other domains, including art and literature. It can be observed in forms of entertainment and advertising prevalent in society, such as novels, films, and music.

Music is a form of entertainment media that is widely recognized in society. Music is a foundational nature for humans, a daily activity that is, without exception, embraced, cherished, and experienced (Hidayah, 2019). Music has become an essential element of modern human life; it is more than just a hobby or source of entertainment for specific individuals. Instead, it has become an inseparable part of their everyday activities. When people listen to music, they might search for a song's lyrics to interpret its significance. It is not just about comprehending the precise definition of every word in the lyrics but also understanding what the speaker intends to convey.

Lyrics can be considered a type of discourse as they contain words or phrases that serve different grammatical purposes. Based on (The Oxford English Dictionary, 2021), discourse is defined as an exchange of language through verbal and non-verbal ways, along with formal discussion regarding a general topic of language. Discourse can be conveyed through the medium of written language in the form of song lyrics (Aprilia & Neisya, 2022). This indicates that discourse encompasses more than just transmitting information from a

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speaker to the audience or from a conveyor to the recipient. The textual meaning of song lyrics can vary, and listeners often have different interpretations of their significance. To fully comprehend the meaning of the lyrics, individuals must possess proficiency in semantics. This has become a critical aspect of linguistic theories in contemporary times, as semantic analysis plays a vital role in a linguist's job.

Semantics focuses on analyzing the meaning conveyed by a speaker and understood by a listener. Syaputri and Leonardo (2019) claim that semantics pertains to reading comprehension and how the reader interprets and perceives the meaning of the text. This field of study concerns the organization of words, phrases, sentences, and other forms of discourse and how they are interconnected with the world. In Sinambela (2020), Palmer defines semantics as the precise expression of meaning exploration. It is a specialized field of study that examines meaning in language. Semantics concerns the internal significance of language, delving into the meaning behind words and sentences. (Yule, 2014) considered semantics as the language-centric study of meaning. Semantic analysis primarily focuses on this internal meaning. It is important to note that the interpretation of certain words, including "here," "this," "today," and "tomorrow," and pronouns such as "you," "me," "she," "him," and "it," may be dependent on the condition of the speaker, which can hinder their interpretation without it. Leech (Hutasoit, 2016) also regards semantics as the core of exploring human thought. The thought process, cognitive perception, and how humans perceive the world are interconnected with how we categorize and communicate. Even though semantics does not relate to the world reality and condition, it deals with language sense. To comprehend specific sentences in English, it is necessary to know the speaker's identity and context, as there may be instances where the meaning or intention is unclear to the listener. To fully grasp the speaker's intended meaning, the listener must be capable of deciphering the meaning behind the sentence or utterance. Deixis is a solution that is commonly utilized to resolve this issue.

This paper emphasizes the discussion of Deixis, highlighting its crucial significance in language study. According to Recanati (2004), Deixis is a feature of some linguistic expressions whose interpretation depends on the circumstances in which they are used. For example, in the sentence "I am here now," the pronoun "I" is a deictic voice that represents the one who talks, and the adverbs "here" and "now" are deictic expressions that refer to the location and time of the speech act. Similarly, linguist John Lyons describes it as "the relation of reference of an expression to the spatio-temporal and social context in which the language

is used" (Sugiharto, 2004). According to Lyons quoted from (Rahmadany & Husein, 2021), Deixis is the study of how a situation relates to words, phrases and other elements used in a sentence. Quoting from (Saeed, 2009), Deixis is generally known to be a phrase modified from the word in classical Greek, which is "deiknymi", and it stands for "to point out" in English. Deixis allows people to comprehend and analyze how words and other linguistic components could be used as a reference to something else. In this case, Deixis are words like "here", "now", and "it". Three kinds of Deixis are known: e person, spatial, and temporal (Farahmand & Deixisatami, 2012). This means that Deixis is traditionally categorized based on its subdivisions that interpret the language to person, space, and time. Lyons in (Rahmadany & Husein, 2021) also classified deixis into the categories of person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis.

Here, the researchers provided chosen lyrics originating in Niki's song, which contains Deixis in its lyrics, the title "Backburner" in the "Nicole" album below:

- (1) As long as *we* keep talking
- (2) The way *you* should be, too
- (3) But guess *I* won't ever mind crisping up on *your* backburners
- (4) Hey, are *you* still *there*?

The italicized words in the lyrics above, such as *we*, *you*, *I*, *your*, and *there*, are examples of Deixis in song lyrics. Listeners sometimes still have difficulty determining the meaning contained in English songs. Out of those few examples, the researchers took the hypothesis that there are more Deixis to be found in the song lyrics on Niki's 'Nicole' album, so the researchers analyzed the kind of Deixis and semantic meanings, as well as the influence of the deixis use for the meaning in the lyrics in NIKI's "Nicole" album.

Moreover, the researchers also wanted to know the general identification of Deixis in the lyrics and the impact of the lyrics from using Deixis. Additionally, song lyrics still often confuse its audience about the use and meaning of Deixis. For all those reasons, the researchers chose to certify their research with the title of **A Deixis analysis of song lyrics in Niki's "Nicole" album**. There were also previous studies that discussed deixis in songs, one of which was (Lestari & Rustipa, 2022) discussed "A deixis analysis of song lyrics in Sam Smith's "Love Goes" album." In this study, the researchers analyzed the lyrics of Sam Smith's song "Love Goes," which is part of his album "Love Goes." They used a theory by Yule to

identify how Deixis is used. Using a descriptive qualitative technique, the author examines various types of deixis in the song from Sam Smith's album "Love Goes." The author finds the different Deixis types throughout the paper and puts them together. After that, the researchers analyze the data using Yule's theory. Upon examining the "Love Goes" album data, the author identified several types of Deixis, including person deixis, geographical Deixis, and temporal Deixis. The author discovered that the album features an average of 486 deixes for the person category, 41 for the spatial location category, and 44 for the time deixis category. The research above uses a different theory from this research: identifying Deixis's three kinds categorized by Lyons (Rahmadany & Husein, 2021). The object of study is also different, and this research used the album "Nicole", released on August 12, 2022, by NIKI, an Indonesian female singer, songwriter, and producer. The researchers chose to study Niki's "Nicole" album as it is well-liked by the public, especially teenagers. One of her songs from the 'Nicole' album, "High School in Jakarta," hit 26 million views on YouTube in 2023 (Niki, 2022). In agreement with the background that has been described, the researcher did the study under these two formulations:

1. What kinds of Deixis and semantic meanings are used by Niki in the "Nicole" album?
2. How did the use of Deixis influence the meaning of the lyrics in the "Nicole" album?

METHOD

Design

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative inquirer collects and analyses data in the form of written text of words or images (Ary et al., 2010). Descriptive research is a systematic, factual, and precise approach to presenting information in a study, ensuring no crucial aspects are overlooked (Auli, 2020). To sum it up, the qualitative descriptive method was used by researchers who sought to understand the meaning and context of an occurrence, the societal component involved, and the location. Qualitative research serves humanity by assisting individuals in gaining a deeper understanding of the world, their society, and its institutions. It functioned as a valuable tool that provided targeted insights to tackle societal issues, questions, or problems, fulfilling its purpose of catering to the needs of humanity (Tracy, 2019). The qualitative method was used to analyze the use of the three kinds of Deixis, the semantical meaning, and the influence of the Deixis use for the meaning in the lyrics in NIKI's "Nicole" album. Because the data collected within this study

is in the form of words and utterances, the researchers used a qualitative descriptive method to explain the analysis results better.

The subject of the study

The album Nicole was released by Nicole Zefanya (born January 24, 1999), known by the stage name Niki, on August 12, 2022. Nicole consists of re-produced and reimagined old songs. According to Tionardus and Kistyarini (2022), Nicole's album brings to life stories and songs she wrote during high school and the period before he signed a contract with the 88rising label in 2017. Niki describes Nicole as the favourite thing she has ever made. This research focused on examining the kind of Deixis and semantic meanings, as well as the influence of the Deixis use for the meaning in the lyrics in NIKI's "Nicole" album, as they were present in the words and sentences of NIKI's "Nicole" album. The objects of study were the song lyrics from the album, which comprised twelve English songs, entitled Before, High School in Jakarta, Backburner, Keeping Tabs, The Apartment We Won't Share, Facebook Friends, Anaheim, Milk Teeth, Autumn, Oceans & Engines, On The Drive Home, and Take A Chance With Me.

Instrument

The instrument of this research was observation. Researchers used data obtained from song lyrics. This research employs a descriptive case study approach to examine the kind of Deixis and semantic meaning, as well as the influence of the Deixis used in the lyrics in Niki's "Nicole" album present in the words and sentences of Niki's "Nicole" album and the subject of the study were the song lyrics from the album which are analyzed one by one.

Data collecting technique.

The study was conducted in multiple steps in the following order: (1) Listened to all the songs on the album "Nicole" by Niki for a detailed understanding of the lyrics. (2) Searched the scripts of all the songs on Niki's album "Nicole" on the internet. (3) Watched video clips of songs from the album "Nicole" to get new insights. (4) Marked all the chosen lyrics to be analyzed.

Data analysis technique

The researchers performed data analysis to conclude after the data had been gathered and processed. The results of the study were collected through several steps below:

1. Identified Deixis into its three kinds categorized by Lyons in (Rahmadany & Husein, 2021), into person deixis, spatial Deixis, and temporal Deixis.
2. Analyzed the meaning semantically.
3. Described the use of Deixis influenced the meaning of the lyrics in Niki's "Nicole" Album. Finally, the researchers drew a conclusion based on the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

The researchers found three kinds of Deixis on the album "Nicole" by Niki, namely person deixis, spatial Deixis, and temporal Deixis. The total number of Deixis found in the lyrics of the songs on the album "Nicole" was 166. The total was separated into 99-person deixis, 15 spatial Deixis, and 52 temporal Deixis. The researchers presented all the data obtained as shown below:

Table 1 Recap of Deixis types

Songs	Person Deixis	Spatial Deixis	Temporal Deixis	Total
Before	10	2	11	23
High School in Jakarta	8	1	8	17
Backburner	10	1	2	13
Keeping Tabs	6	1	3	10
The Apartment We Won't Share	9	1	3	13
Facebook Friends	8	0	3	11
Anaheim	9	4	1	14
Milk Teeth	6	0	3	9
Autumn	11	3	4	18
Oceans & Engines	6	0	10	16
On The Drive Home	6	2	3	11
Take A Chance with Me	10	0	1	11
Total	99	15	52	166

Table 1 shows that the most widely used Deixis was personal. The researchers assessed the dominance of this kind of Deixis as a form of writing style and the concept of the album "Nicole" itself. It follows the album "Nicole", an album Niki made dedicated to talking about her personal life. Thus, it is understandable why person deixis became the most apparent element in the album.

A. Kinds of Deixis and meaning semantically in Niki's "Nicole" album

The researchers found three kinds of Deixis on the album "Nicole" by Niki: person.

1. Person Deixis

In Niki’s “Nicole” album, the researchers found that the writer of the song used the first-person singular deixis "I," "me," "my," “myself” and "mine" the first-person plural deixis "we", "us", "our", and “ourselves” the second-person deixis "you", “your”, and “yours” third-person singular “she”, “he”, “his”, “her”, and “him”, and the third-person plural deixis "they", “them”, and “their”.

2. Spatial Deixis

The researchers found that the writer of the songwriter used spatial deixis “here”, “there”, “this”, “these”, “that”, “it”, and “out there.”

3. Temporal Deixis

The researchers found that the songwriter used temporal deixis “now”, “soon”, “since”, “before”, “yesterday”, “tonight”, “morning”, “night”, “day”, “sunset”, “sundown”, “summer”, “autumn”, “someday”, “these days”, “every time”, “in time”, “this year”, “in march”, “a year”, “two years”, “Halloweekend”, “Halloween night”, “most nights”, “in March”, “in August”, “in a week or so”, “hours”, “five hours”, “twenty-two hours”, “forty-eight hours”, “freshman’s year’s”, “it’s 2013”, “at nine”, “eight months”, and “two years ago.”

Table 2 categorizing examples

No.	Lyrics	Kinds of Deixis	Deixis Meaning in Semantics
1.	“I wasn't, she doesn't even drink.”	She (Person Deixis)	“ She ” as a singular third person deixis referred to Rachel
2.	“But it didn't 'cause we kissed on that Halloween night.”	We (Person Deixis) Halloween night (Temporal Deixis)	“ We ” as plural first person deixis referred to the speaker and her ex-lover who had kissed on that “ Halloween night ”, which is a phrase that mentions time. This made it deixis of temporal, as it talked about the time when they kissed and first got together on the same holiday years prior.
3.	“But you bring them up along with how much I fucking miss you.”	Them (Person Deixis)	“ Them ” as a plural third person deixis referred to The Goo Goo Dolls
4.	“I wonder what sad wife lives there.”	I (Person Deixis) There (Spatial Deixis)	“ I ”, which was part of 1 st person deixis in singular category, referred to the speaker who wondered what sad wife lived

			“ <i>there</i> ” as a spatial deixis that referred to the apartment.
5.	“Twenty-two hours just to see you.”	Twenty-two hours (Temporal Deixis)	“ <i>Twenty-two hours</i> ” was a phrase that mentioned time. This made it a temporal deixis, as it talked about the duration it took for the speaker to see her lover.

B. The use of Deixis influences the meaning of the lyrics in the “Nicole” album

1. Person Deixis

“I wasn't, *she* doesn't even drink.”

“*She*” as a singular third person deixis referred to *Rachel*

“Hope *He* doesn't strike *me* down (strike me down).”

“*He*” as a singular third-person deixis referred to *God*, and “*me*” as the *speaker* was a singular first-person deixis.

“Wonder what's in the cards for *us*.”

“*Us*” is a plural first-person deixis that refers to the *speaker* and *her ex-lover*.

From the lyrics above, it could be seen that Deixis helped prevent confusion for listeners of the song because listeners did not know who the speaker was, who was being told in the song, or whether the song was talking about the songwriter itself or someone else.

2. Spatial Deixis

“Funny how you thought *that* was gonna be New York.”

“*That*” as a spatial deixis referred to *North Carolina*

“I wonder what sad wife lives *there*.”

“*there*” as a spatial deixis referred to the *apartment*

“We walk downtown, and *it's* charming.”

“*It*” is a spatial deixis referred to *downtown*.

The use of spatial Deixis in the song was to explain with the speaker's location from the lyrics above, it could be seen that Deixis helped prevent song listeners from getting confused about the location intended by the speaker.

3. Temporal Deixis

“It was *Halloweekend*. I just flew across the globe.”

“*Halloweekend*” was temporal deixis that showed the time when the speaker and her lover first began their relationship.

“*Twenty-two hours* just to see you.”

“*Twenty-two hours*” was a phrase that mentioned time; this made it deixis of temporal, as it talked about the duration it took for the speaker to see her lover.

“Saturday *Sunset*”

Rohaili and Syaputri (2024)

“*Sunset*” was a phrase that mentioned time; this made it deixis of temporal, as it talked about the specific time on Saturday.

The use of temporal Deixis was to show the time and duration of a moment. From the lyrics above, it could be seen that Deixis helped prevent confusion when the song writer meant the time and duration.

Without the word Deixis, the meaning of the song would be different. The use of Deixis in lyrics influenced the meaning of the lyrics. With the use of Deixis, the entire meaning of the song lyrics could be understood clearly so that listeners could understand who the speaker was who was intended and when and for what duration the songwriter delivered.

Discussion

Based on the findings, the researchers found three kinds of Deixis in all the songs on the album of "Nicole", depending on Lyons theory. According to Lyons quoted from Rahmadany and Husein (2021), Deixis is the study of how a situation relates to words, phrases and other elements used in a sentence—the three Deixis are Deixis are based on person, location, and time. The total number of Deixis found in the lyrics of the songs on the album "Nicole" was 166 deixis. The total was separated into 99-person deixis, 15 spatial Deixis, and 52 temporal Deixis. This number showed that the most widely used Deixis is the personal Deixis. The researchers assessed the dominance of this kind of Deixis as a form of writing style and the concept of the album "Nicole" itself. It is in accordance with the album "Nicole", as it is an album Niki made dedicated to telling about her personal life; according to Tionardus and Kistyarini (2022), Nicole's album brought to life stories and songs written by her high school. Thus, it was understandable why personal Deixis became the most apparent element in the album.

First, the use of Deixis, which referred to people or personal Deixis helped the lyrics of the album song "Nicole" have a clear point of view. According to Aikhenvald (2006), person deixis is when linguistic articulation, such as pronouns and personal markers, is used to indicate the participants in a communicative event. It involved the linguistic means by which the speaker referred to themselves, the addressee, or other individuals in a discourse, conveying their roles, relationships, and social identity. Each utterance usually had a target audience who heard the information and third parties who became the object of the sentence.

Rohaili and Syaputri (2024)

In the lyrics of Nicole's album songs, Niki told many stories involving other people, including people she liked and friends. The large number of participants or individuals involved in the song lyrics would have created confusion for listeners if explicit references had not been used in each verse. Using Deixis in the form of various pronouns and others helped prevent the confusion. The listener could know who was speaking and being spoken to through terms such as "I", "You", "He", etc. Therefore, personal Deixis helped the lyrics have an explicit cast.

Next was the use of spatial Deixis on the album song "Nicole". Spatial Deixis, which clarified location, was very important in explaining the position of objects in song lyrics. Referencing Levinson as cited in (Lessa, 2022), spatial Deixis means how the spatial location is expressed with regard towards the position of the participants involved in the idea of speech delivery. Spatial Deixis was often an essential element in conveying an allegory of how something had been left behind or could no longer be achieved in Niki's songs. Spatial Deixis helped illustrate distance when needed so that the audience could be drawn along with the meaning of the song lyrics that Niki wanted to convey. Spatial Deixis also clarifies the position of the object and the subject of the song in general.

The last one was temporal deixis. According to Levinson (Lessa, 2022), temporal deixis, or time deixis, involves how temporal points and durations are linguistically represented to the specific moment a message was delivered or a written text was drafted. Deixis, which provided clues about time information, was essential for song lyrics with a story-telling theme, such as the songs on the album "Nicole". With this Deixis, song listeners could easily understand the time of the event the conveyor wanted to tell. Moreover, the existence of Deixis of temporal helped an utterance to have a clear sequence. Therefore, song lyrics did not seem jumpy from one moment to another.

In addition to identifying the influence of using Deixis above, overall, the use of Deixis also helped complete all forms of figurative sentences in the lyrics of the album song "Nicole". The terms of Deixis may not have represented the connotative and metaphorical meaning of the lyrics of the songs on the album "Nicole". However, its use supports the delivery of figurative sentences to minimize the possibility of misinterpretation.

There were several previous studies related to analytical Deixis. Each had a different object and used different perspectives and theories to present the object. Lestari and Rustipa (2022) discussed "A deixis analysis of song lyrics in Sam Smith's "Love Goes" album." In

Lestari and Rustipa's study, the researchers analyzed the lyrics of Sam Smith's song "Love Goes," which is part of his album "Love Goes." using a theory by Yule to identify how the Deixis is used. Using a descriptive qualitative technique, the author examines various types of deixis in the song from Sam Smith's album "Love Goes." Throughout the paper, the author finds the different types of Deixis and puts them in each class of Deixis. After that, the researcher involves analyzing the data using Yule's theory. Upon examining the data from the "Love Goes" album, the author identified several types of Deixis, including person deixis, geographical Deixis, and temporal Deixis. The author found out that the album features an average of 486 deixis for the person category, 41 deixis for the spatial location category, and 44 deixis for the time deixis category. (Wati, 2014) conducted a study titled "A deixis analysis of song lyrics in Taylor Swift's "Red" Album." This study analyzed the Deixis used in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Red" album using John I. Saeed's theory. The study in this paper was related to how the researcher explained the various Deixis, their meanings, and why Deixis were used in the song's lyrics. In conducting the research, a qualitative descriptive method was employed, where the types of Deixis were described, and their data were derived from listening to and reading the lyrics of the songs in that album. Then, the writer identified and classified the Deixis used in Taylor Swift's song lyrics. The author also analyzed the semantic meaning of the songs, and how Deixis affected the meaning of the whole lyrics in Taylor Swift's "Red" album. From all the data analysis conducted on the lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Red" album, the researcher found types of Deixis such as person deixis, spatial Deixis, and temporal Deixis. The study (Febriza, 2020) examined "A deixis analysis of online newspapers in Jakarta Post." This research aimed to determine the types of Deixis used in the Jakarta Post online newspaper. The descriptive-qualitative method was utilized in conducting this study, with three steps: 1) reading the articles, 2) identifying the Deixis; and 3) classifying the types of Deixis based on Alan Cruse's (2000) theory. The results of the deixis analysis showed that out of 928 words analyzed, 70% were person deixis, 12% were temporal Deixis, 10% were discourse deixis, 5% were social Deixis, and 3% were spatial Deixis. Accordingly, the study identified that personal Deixis is the most used Deixis.

After reviewing previous studies, the researchers acknowledged that many other writers had researched the same topic but with different theories and objects of analysis. In this study, the researchers used Lyons's theory to analyze the lyrics of songs from Niki's "Nicole" album.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION***Conclusion***

The researchers found three kinds of Deixis in all the songs on the album "Nicole". The three deixis were person deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The total number of Deixis found in the lyrics of the songs on the album "Nicole" was 166 deixis. The total was separated into 99-person deixis, 15 spatial deixis, and 52 temporal deixis. This number showed that the most widely used Deixis was personal. The researchers assessed the dominance of this Deixis as a form of writing style and the concept of the album "Nicole" itself. It is following the album "Nicole", an album Niki made dedicated to telling about her personal life. Thus, it is understandable why person deixis became the most apparent element in the album.

Assessing the meaning of the lyrics of the album song "Nicole" semantically by considering the use of Deixis provided its conclusion in this study. Based on how frequently Deixis was used in the songs, it was already clear that these Deixis played an essential role in shaping the song's meaning. The intended meaning was not only about how the lyricist packaged the songs using Deixis according to what they wished but also about how Deixis helped convey the meaning that the lyricist wanted to give to the audience of the songs. Deixis helped clarify clearly and precisely what an utterance's what, who, when, where and how. By studying the three kinds of Deixis, the researchers identified the influence in the lyrics of the album song "Nicole" personally, spatially, and temporally.

Overall, it can be concluded that Deixis influenced the listener's comprehension in interpreting song lyrics. A story and messages in a song would not be conveyed if Deixis were not presented significantly in the song's lyrics with accurate use.

Limitation

Under this research, the researchers's objectives were to analyze the types of Deixis, the semantic meaning and Deixis's influence on the whole meaning in the lyrics in Niki's "Nicole" album, which consists of 12 songs entitled Before, High School in Jakarta, Backburner, Keeping Tabs, The Apartment We Will not Share, Facebook Friends, Anaheim, Milk Teeth, Autumn, Oceans & Engines, On The Drive Home, and Take A Chance With Me.

Implication

Seeing how principal and essential the use of Deixis is in communication and linguistics, the researchers would like to deliver some suggestions. It is essential to realize that even though Deixis is a small part of a language, it has excellent potential to be studied. Deixis is the unit that helps society not to misunderstand each other. To add up, something as basic as this is, of course, always going to have a significant effect if used differently. This should be seen as a research opportunity to push our comprehension of communication further, especially the delivery of meaning.

It is suggested that future deixis-centred studies have deeper meanings of Deixis; thus, the studies can find more varied deixis terms in various utterances. The researchers also suggest future studies focus heavily the impact of Deixis on figurative language and how it could help build a personal writing style are also some of the options that future researchers have upon studying Deixis. This study and deixis studies in other song lyrics can be used as a starting basis for starting deixis research in that direction. Future researchers can find various uses of Deixis in song lyrics and use them as references.

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