

DEIXIS ANALYSIS IN THE SONG LYRICS “ALL GIRLS ARE THE SAME” BY JUICE WRLD

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the types and meaning of deixis in Juice Wrld's song "All Girls Are the Same". The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The data was collected using a number of procedures. The researchers listened to the song on Spotify in the initial phase. Next, the researchers searched the internet for the lyrics of the song "All Girls Are The Same." Subsequently, the deictic words in the song lyrics were analyzed. Ultimately, the data was categorized into several categories by the researchers based on their selected hypothesis. Theoretical framework proposed by Yule (1996) was applied to analyze the data. Based on the analysis, this study found 67 deixis, which are personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The total frequency of deixis in the lyrics of "All Girls Are The Same" is 67, with 56 deictic words or 83,58% from personal deixis, 4 deictic words, or 5,97% from temporal deixis, and 4 deictic words, or 10,45% from spatial deixis. The word "I" is the most prevalent word in the lyrics of "All Girls Are The Same", making personal deixis the most frequently used deixis in those lyrics.

Keywords: Deixis; Pragmatics; Song Lyrics

INTRODUCTION

There are various means of communication in this world, such as gesture, spoken language, and written language. Everybody has the ability to share their views with others through language (Grensiding & Agung, 2023). By using a system of consciously chosen symbols, language is a completely human and unintentional manner of communicating thoughts, emotions, and desires (Agustina & Hendar, 2022). Everyone should take use of language because it can be used for communication and idea transmission. Each individual has a number of languages at their disposal for communication. One of the communication methods that facilitates human cooperation is song. A sensation, sense, concept, emotion, or thinking can be expressed through song as part of a system of communication with other people (Barung, et al., 2023).

Poems, speeches, songs, and many other forms of media are just a few examples of how language may be used to communicate (Hidayah, 2019). The ability to communicate through song allows people to work together. Songs are used to convey feelings, senses, ideas, emotions, and thoughts to other people in a system of communication through music and lyrics (Damayanti & Agung, 2022). People today are open and like making songs to express their feelings. Song lyrics are a further means by which people can express their feelings to others. Lyrics are meant to convey the composer's emotions, which can include love, grief, joy, envy, broken hearts, missing someone, hating someone, and other feelings. Therefore, lyrics are not just a collection of words put together into sentences, but they also convey messages from the songwriter (Rokhmah & Santoso, 2022).

According to Herman (2015), using a voluntary symbol system to express ideas, emotions, and wants is a purely human strategy that is not instinctual. People can examine language from a pragmatic standpoint when they comprehend it. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics refers to

the study of meaning in communication, specifically how it is conveyed by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a reader or listener. Pragmatics refers to the academic discipline that investigates the utilization of linguistic information within a given context. Furthermore, pragmatics can be defined as a study that uncovers the speaker's or writer's intended meaning through their use of language (Sinaga et al., 2020). The different types of pragmatics are words like "speech act," "implicature," "entailment," "deixis," and "politeness". This study determines one part of pragmatics, specifically deixis.

Deixis is a linguistic term that describes words and phrases like "me" and "here" that require further context to be completely understood (Sitorus & Herman, 2019). Deixis, which means "pointing" in Greek, is a technical term. In both language and non-linguistic contexts, the speaker refers to or identifies entities using deictic terminology. In instances where the speaker and the listener find themselves in a non-linguistic setting, the process of identifying the referents becomes simple. Personal deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis are five different types of deixis. The category of deixis suggested by Yule (1996) was analyzed in this study. The lyrics of Juice Wrld's song "All Girls Are The Same" was chosen by the researchers because they typically contain a deep message that the performer or author intends to express to the audience.

Several researchers have carried out studies about deixis. The first article was written by Lisnawati & Parmawati (2023). The objective of the study was to find the deixis phrase in Pink Sweats' song "At My Worst". There are various types of deixis: personal, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse. To identify the types of deixis in the content, the authors employed the descriptive qualitative approach. The researchers revealed that personal deixis was prominent in this study, with a frequency of 50, followed by spatial and social deixis with two frequencies each, temporal deixis with five frequencies, and discourse deixis with only one frequency. The difference between this research and this study is in their study, the analyzes five types of deixis. Meanwhile, this study only analyzes three types of deixis.

The second article was written by Salamudin & Efransyah (2021). In their study, the researchers employed a descriptive qualitative approach. The goal of this study is to classify the three types of deixis: personal, spatial, and temporal as well as the one that predominates in Adele's song's lyrics. Based on the findings, the researchers came to the conclusion that Adele's song lyrics contain all of the deixis that Yule (1996) had suggested. Thirty-eight occurrences of personal deixis predominate in this song. The first personal deixis is "I", "me", "we", "our", and "my," the second personal deixis is "you" and "your," and the third personal deixis is "they" and "it." Spatial deixis, which were discovered in 5 instances, are in second place. The third position, temporal deixis, was shown to occur three times. The difference between their study and this study the use of different song titles as the data sources.

The third article was written by Herdiyanti (2020). The goal of this research is to determine how three types of deixis are used in Adele's song "Someone Like You" lyrics. The author used a qualitative method and document analysis in the study. The findings of this study demonstrated that the Adele song "Someone Like You" employed both personal and temporal deixis. The findings of this study showed that personal deixis, which has 28 words, yielded the greatest data when applied to this song, while temporal deixis only contains two words. The difference between this research and this study is her study used Levison's (1983) theory, while this study used the theory by Yule (1996). This study aims to identify the types and meaning of deixis in the song lyrics "All Girls Are the Same" by Juice Wrld.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Kuswandi & Apsari (2019), qualitative research is a methodical empirical examination of meaning. The researchers

used a library approach as their tool for this study, and it was documented. This study's source of data is the song lyrics by Juice Wrld. Jarad Anthony Higgins is an American rapper who goes by the stage name Juice Wrld. He was crucial in developing the popular emo rap and SoundCloud rap genres in the mid-to-late 2010s. He said that his stage name, Juice, was a reference to the 1992 criminal thriller film *Juice* and meant "taking over the world." One of the famous songs by Juice Wrld is entitled "All Girls Are The Same". The song was chosen as the data source because there are a lot of deixis found in the song. Furthermore, this song is one of the most listened to songs on Spotify. The researchers followed several procedures in collecting the data. In the first step, the researchers listened to the song on Spotify. The researchers also looked up the "All Girls Are The Same" song lyrics online. Then, the researchers evaluated the deictic words discovered in the song lyrics. Finally, the researchers divided the data into categories based on the analysis. The data was analyzed by applying the theory from Yule (1996).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This study found 67 deixis in the song lyrics "All Girls Are The Same" by Juice Wrld. They are personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The detail of the data found in the song lyrics is shown in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Deixis Frequency in the Song Lyrics "All Girls Are The Same" by Juice Wrld

No	Types of Deixis	Frequency	Percentages (%)
1	Personal Deixis	56	83,58%
2	Temporal Deixis	4	5,97%
3	Spatial Deixis	7	10,45%
Total		67	100%

Based on table 1, there are three types of deixis found in Juice Wrld's "All Girls Are The Same" lyrics, namely personal deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis. The total frequency of deixis in the lyrics of "All Girls Are The Same" is 67, with 56 deictic words or 83,58% from personal deixis, 4 deictic words, or 5,97% from temporal deixis, and 4 deictic words, or 10,45% from spatial deixis. The results of this study, along with a more detailed analysis, can be found in table 2 below:

Table 2. Types of Deixis in "All Girls Are The Same" song lyrics by Juice Wrld

No	Lyrics	Types of Deixis
1	"Mmm, they 're rotting my brain love"	They (personal deixis, third person) My (personal deixis, first person)
2	" These are the same"	These (spatial deixis)
3	" I admit it , another ho got me finish"	I (personal deixis, first person) It (personal deixis, third person) Me (personal deixis, first person)
4	"Broke my heart, oh no, you didn't"	My (personal deixis, first person) You (personal deixis, second deixis)

5	"Fuck sippin, I 'ma down a whole bottle"	I (personal deixis, first person)
6	"Hard liquor, hard truth, can't swallow"	
7	"Need a bartender, put me out of my sorrow"	Me (personal deixis, first person) My (personal deixis, first person)
8	"Wake up the next day in the Monte Carlo"	Next day (temporal deixis)
9	"With a new woman, tell me she form Colorado"	Me (personal deixis, first person)
10	"And she love women, she 'll be gone by tomorrow "	She (personal deixis, third person) Tomorrow (temporal deixis)
11	"Who I 'm kiddin?"	I (personal deixis, first person)
12	"All this jealousy and agony that I sit in"	This (spatial deixis) I (personal deixis, first person)
13	" I 'm a jealous boy, really feel like John Lennon"	I (personal deixis, first person)
14	" I just want real love, guess it 's been minute"	I (personal deixis, first person) It (personal deixis, third person)
15	"Pissed of from the way that , I don't fit in (I don't fit in)"	That (spatial deixis) I (personal deixis, first person) I (personal deixis, first person)
16	"Tell me what's secret to love, I don't get it "	Me (personal deixis, first person) I (personal deixis, first person) It (personal deixis, third person)
17	"Feel like I runnin a race I 'm not winnin"	I (personal deixis, first person)
18	"Ran into devil today , and she grinnin"	Today (temporal deixis) She (personal deixis, third person)
19	"Hey, these girls are insane"	These (spatial person)
20	"All girls are the same"	
21	" They 're rotting my brain love"	They (personal deixis, third person) My (personal deixis, first person)
22	"Think I need a change "	I (personal deixis, first person)
23	" Before I go insane, love"	I (personal deixis, first person) Before (temporal deixis)
24	" They 're rotting my brain, love"	They (personal deixis, third person) My (personal deixis, first person)
25	"Think I need a change"	I (personal deixis, first person)
26	" Before I go insane, love"	I (personal deixis, first person) Before (temporal deixis)
27	"Ten minutes, she tells me it would take ten minutes"	She (personal deixis, third person) It (personal deixis, first person)
28	"To break my heart, oh no, she didn't"	My (personal deixis, first person) She (personal deixis, first person)
29	"Fuck living, I 'ma drown in my sorrow"	I (personal deixis, first person) My (personal deixis, first person)
30	"Fuck giving, I 'ma take not borrow"	I (personal deixis, first person)

31	“And I m still sinning, I m still losing my mind”	I (personal deixis, first person) I (personal deixis, first person) My (personal deixis, first person)
32	“ I know I been tripping, I’m still wasting my time”	I (personal deixis, first person) I (personal deixis, first person) I (personal deixis, first person) My (personal deixis, first person)
33	“All the time given, am I dying? Am I living?”	I (personal deixis, first person) I (personal deixis, first person)
34	“ It ’s fuck feelings, my sorrow goes up to the ceiling”	It (personal deixis, third person) My (personal deixis, first person)
35	“ Now I am insane”	Now (temporal deixis) I (personal deixis, first deixis)
36	“Demons in my brain, love”	My (personal deixis, first person)
37	“Peace I can’t obtain”	I (personal deixis, first person)
38	“ Now I am insane”	Now (temporal) I (personal deixis, first deixis)
39	“Demons in my brain, love”	My (personal deixis, first person)
40	“Peace I can’t obtain”	I (personal deixis, first person)

Discussion

According to the study findings, the word "I" is the most prevalent word in the lyrics of "All Girls Are The Same," making personal deixis the most frequently used deixis in those lyrics. According to the results, 56 personal deixis were discovered in the song lyrics, which equals to 83,58% of the total. Furthermore, four temporal deixis and seven spatial deixis were discovered in the song.

Personal Deixis

Personal deixis, sometimes referred to as person reference, is a linguistic phenomenon in which the speaker and listener are connected to other people or things that are being discussed. It serves as a technique to identify the participants in a conversation and the people to whom they are being referenced. A crucial component of language is personal deixis, which aids in defining the roles and identities of the participants in discourse. According to the study's findings, the lyrics of the song employ first person, second person, and third person pronouns in each of the three-personal deixis categories. There are three first-person pronouns (I, My, and Me), one second-person pronoun (You), and three third-person pronouns (She, They, It) were among the seven deictic terms associated with personal deixis that the researchers found. The following data are the lyrics from the song.

Data 1

*“Fuck sipping **I** am down a whole bottle”*

Personal deixis is included in the lyric of data 1. The deictic word "I" is used in the lyric, which is classified as a pronoun, and is used to indicate the single-personal deixis. In the song lyrics in data 1, the deictic word "I" refers to the vocalist (songwriter) as a whole. It implies that the singer (songwriter) is a man who is envious. The singer (songwriter) made this comment to the girl, which caused him to feel sad and dissatisfied since he was unable to meet a girl with whom he could have a long-term relationship.

Data 2

*"Broke my heart oh no, **you** didn't"*

The word "you" has a personal deixis that refers to the second person's grammatical form in English. The speaker or person being spoken to is addressed using it. "You" is a pronoun that establishes a direct connection between the speaker and the listener by indicating that the listener is present in the discourse. The lyricist pointed to the addressee using personal deixis "you". The singer mentioned the girls who had let him down with the word "you" to them. After the singer (and songwriter) suffered heartache and relationship failure, the singer (and songwriter) emphasizes in the lyrics that no female can break his heart.

Data 3

*"Ran into devil today and **she** grinnin'"*

The term "she" refers to how the third person singular feminine is grammatically represented in English. It is used to refer to a female person or thing that is being discussed in the song's lyrics. The speaker refers to the subject as "she" in order to identify and separate it from both the speaker (first person) and the listener (second person).

Data 4

*"Tell me what's secret to love, I don't get **it**"*

The third person singular neuter is grammatically represented as "it" in the personal deixis of the word. It is a term that is used to describe a non-human item, animal, or idea that is mentioned in song lyrics. The speaker uses the pronoun "it" to refer to the topic and set them apart from both themselves (in the first person) and the listener (in the second person).

Spatial Deixis

Speaking in a way that accurately conveys the location or the location of an action is called spatial deixis, and it is essential for efficient communication. Based on the analysis, the researchers identified the three terms "this", "that", and "these" as belonging to spatial deixis. They are drawn from the following song lyrics:

Data 5

*"All **this** jealousy and agony that I sit in"*

The location of things, actions, or ideas in relation to the speaker and the listener is indicated by the linguistic concept of spatial deixis. A notion or thing that is nearer to the speaker than the listener is referred to as "this" in spatial deixis. In terms of proximity or the context of the speech, it alludes to something closer. This song's lyrics focus more on the singer's (songwriter's) own emotions.

Data 6

*"Pissed from the away **that** I don't fit in"*

The word "that" in spatial deixis refers to a thing or idea that is far apart from the speaker and the listener. It alludes to something that is farther away either physically or in terms of the discourse setting. The word "that" in this line more specifically refers to the singer's (songwriter) feelings rather than any longer visible object or location.

Data 7

*“Hey, **these** girls are insane”*

Objects or ideas that are nearer to the speaker than the listener is referred to as "these" in spatial deixis. Several items that are closer to the speaker are mentioned. The girls who are in the singer's (songwriter) immediate vicinity are referred to as "these" in the song's lyrics.

Temporal Deixis

A linguistic phenomenon called temporal deixis, commonly referred to as a temporal reference, includes expressing the timing of events or acts in connection to the moment of speaking. "Next day," "today," and "before" are three terms that the researchers identified as belonging to the temporal deixis in this study. These lyrics were extracted from the song lyrics as follows:

Data 8

*“Wake up the **next day** in the Monte Carlo”*

The phrase "next day" in temporal deixis refers to the day that comes after the present day or the day that is being discussed. It alludes to a particular future period. The phrase "next day" in the lyrics describes the singer's (songwriter) future plans.

Data 9

*“Ran into the devil **today** and she grinnin’”*

The day on which the speaker is speaking is the day that is designated as "today" in temporal deixis. The day of the present moment is indicated. The term "today" in the lyrics refers to what the singer (or songwriter) is hoping will happen with the goal they are pursuing at the time.

Data 10

*“Think I need a change **before** I go insane, love”*

In temporal deixis, the word "before" designates a period of time that is earlier than the speech moment or the event under discussion. In relation to a reference point, it designates a certain period of time in the past. In this line, which is directed at the singer, it is stated that the singer (songwriter) considers making a change before something adverse occurs to itself.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the researchers found three types of deixis in the song lyrics "All Girls Are The Same" by Juice Wrld, namely personal deixis, spatial deixis, and temporal deixis. The total frequency of deixis in the lyrics of "All Girls Are The Same" is 67, with 56 deictic words or 83,58% from personal deixis, 4 deictic words, or 5,97% from temporal deixis, and 4 deictic words, or 10,45% from spatial deixis. The word "I" is the most prevalent word in the lyrics of "All Girls Are The Same", making personal deixis the most frequently used deixis in those lyrics. Through the analysis of the song lyrics, it may serve as a source of inspiration for other researchers to undertake similar investigations. Additionally, it can function as a reference for future researchers who engage in writing on similar topics. It is suggested that future researchers investigate deixis in different types of data source, such as films or literary works.

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