

Analysis of deixis and optimistic values in *Kun Anta* song lyrics

Analisis deiksis dan nilai optimis dalam lirik lagu *Kun Anta*

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ABSTRACT

A popular language expression is music, as it is a symbolic avenue for conveying thoughts and emotions. In this research, *Kun Anta* songs will be analyzed and classified into several types of deixis using Levinson's framework, while correlating the contained optimism with relevant phenomena. It is shown that deixis is fundamental in expression. This study adopts a qualitative descriptive approach, focusing on the process and providing descriptive data to better understand the phenomenon under investigation. The data undergoes three phases of analysis: data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing, followed by verification. In our analysis we have found that the song *Kun Anta* reveals 53 persona deixis, 1 place deixis, 5 discourse deixis, 0 time deixis, and 0 social deixis, suggesting the dominance of persona deixis. The song's lyrics urge listeners to embrace authenticity and believe in their capabilities. *Kun Anta's* lyrics closely correlate with the insecurity phenomenon, offering a significant moral contribution as a response.

KATA KUNCI

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ABSTRAK

Salah satu ekspresi bahasa yang populer adalah melalui musik, karena musik merupakan jalan simbolis untuk menyampaikan pikiran dan emosi. Dalam penelitian ini, lagu *Kun Anta* akan dianalisis dan diklasifikasikan ke dalam beberapa jenis deiksis dengan menggunakan kerangka teori Levinson, dengan temuan-temuan yang dideskripsikan untuk mengkorelasikan optimisme yang terkandung dengan fenomena-fenomena yang relevan. Deiksis merupakan hal yang fundamental dalam ekspresi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, yang berfokus pada proses dan menyediakan data deskriptif untuk lebih memahami fenomena yang diteliti. Data mengalami tiga tahap analisis: reduksi data, display, dan penarikan kesimpulan, diikuti dengan verifikasi. Melalui analisis, lagu *Kun Anta* memiliki 53 deiksis persona, 1 deiksis tempat, 5 deiksis wacana, 0 deiksis waktu, dan 0 deiksis social, yang menunjukkan dominasi deiksis persona. Lirik lagu ini mendorong pendengarnya untuk menerima keaslian dan percaya pada kemampuan mereka. Lirik *Kun Anta* berkorelasi erat dengan fenomena ketidakamanan, menawarkan kontribusi moral yang signifikan sebagai tanggapan.

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Introduction

Language is a fundamental means of conveying thoughts and feelings for all individuals. It functions as a tool for expressing one's innermost thoughts to others within a social setting, facilitating verbal and non-verbal communication (Maghfiroh, 2022; Mailani et al., 2022). Language holds significant importance as it enables mutual understanding among individuals. Moreover, it serves various purposes in arts and advertising, playing a crucial role in mediums such as music, literature, films, and more (Afiansyah, 2023).

Expressing oneself through popular language often occurs through music, as it is a symbolic avenue for conveying thoughts and emotions. Through music, individuals can articulate their feelings and ideas effectively (Nasution, 2016; Santosa, 2019). In the process of crafting music, there's usually deeper meaning behind it. The songwriter reflects their innermost thoughts, feelings, and life encounters, occasionally even expressing the situations happening around them (Ondang & Putra, 2023).

Afterward, the music takes on a new shape, typically referred to as a song incorporating lyrics. These lyrics serve as a bridge for songwriters to convey the thoughts in their minds, fostering a strong connection between them and their listeners. In addition to serving as a vessel for a musician's diverse emotions, song lyrics also serve as a well-spring of inspiration for listeners (Arvellita, 2023).

Songwriters aim to communicate numerous messages to listeners through song lyrics. While enjoying a song, listeners seek to understand the explicit meaning of the lyrics and delve into the implied messages to grasp the musician's intended communication through the song. When trying to understand the message, the listener needs to understand the literal meaning and context of the lyrics. Knowing about pragmatic studies is crucial because it delves into how context shapes meaning (Damayanti, 2023; Halawa, 2023).

Context plays a vital role in understanding a statement, making it significant. Misinterpretations can arise between the speaker and the listener, leading to misunderstandings. Pragmatics is a crucial field for thoroughly analyzing expressions, as it helps uncover the underlying assumptions, intentions, and types of actions. It encompasses various aspects of study, including deixis (Manalu et al., 2022).

Deixis is fundamental in an expression. Classifying a word through deixis can be a way to find out the context of the utterance. In this case, context has a role in determining the reference when speaking. Because deixis talks about the relationship of an utterance to the situation in which it is uttered (Gjergji, 2015). Communication becomes clearer when there's a clear description of what we're talking about, an explanation of the topic, and showing where and when the conversation is happening. This is why deixis is helpful (Arnoi & Ashadi, 2021). There are 5 types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis (Levinson, 1983).

Because songs often convey both explicit and deeper implied messages, it's crucial to explore these implicit meanings. Pragmatic studies, particularly when considering deixis, aid in revealing these hidden messages. The realization that songwriters communicate multiple messages to listeners through lyrics, necessitating contextual

comprehension, highlights the importance of such research. Furthermore, Arabic contains numerous pronouns that refer to individuals, which is a factor considered in deixis studies. Therefore, this research investigates the various messages songwriters convey to their audience through song lyrics, ensuring an accurate interpretation of the songwriter's intended message.

After reading many research papers, the researchers found some studies related to this topic. One study by Raditiyo Mirza Afiansyah looked at how deixis is used in the song "Bat Country" by Avenged Sevenfold and found that the song only uses two types of deixis. Additional research was undertaken by Aliefvia Zahwa Arvellita, titled "*Exploring Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift's Album 'Folklore': Deictic Expression.*" The findings revealed that this song contains three types of deictic expressions and insights into their meanings and references. Furthermore, Yusniar Dwi Indahwati conducted further research titled "*Deixis Analysis in The Song Lyrics of The Tale of Jenny And Screechtrilogy By Ren,*" which indicated the presence of three types of deixis in this song, predominantly personal deixis.

Several studies on deixis have been identified thus far. Based on the findings from previous research, this study aims to: 1) analyze deixis in the lyrics of *Kun Anta* song by Humood Alkhudher, and; 2) uncover positive affirmations in the form of values and optimism, correlating them with the prevalent phenomenon of insecurity.

Method

This research utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach, which emphasizes the process and provides descriptive data to clarify the investigated phenomenon (Strauss & Corbin, 2003). This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, focusing on the process and offering descriptive data to understand the phenomenon under investigation better (Eriyanto, 2011). Phenomenology contributes to explaining natural phenomena without any manipulation or engineering involved (Hendrarso, 2020). The data collection method employed is library research, which involves gathering data through a comprehensive study of codified sources such as books, notes, and similar materials (Kusumawati et al., 2022). The data underwent three phases of analysis: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions, followed by verification (Megawati, 2016).

This study utilizes both primary and secondary data. Primary data will be the primary focus of the analysis, while secondary data will complement and enhance the primary data. In this study, the primary data consists of the song *Kun Anta* while the secondary data includes information relevant to the ongoing discussion and connected to the primary data.

This research followed several steps. Firstly, the researchers carefully read and studied the song *Kun Anta* by Humood Alkhuder to gain a detailed understanding of the song lyrics. This song was chosen because of its popularity and positive messages, making it accessible to all groups and potentially serving as a life reference for listeners. Secondly, the researchers analyzed the deixis found in the lyrics of the song *Kun Anta* based on Levinson's theory, categorizing them into types such as person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Thirdly, after classifying them according to Levinson's theory, the researchers tallied the occurrences of each type of

deixis used in the song. Lastly, the findings were described, and the optimistic meaning conveyed was correlated with relevant phenomena associated with the song.



Figure 1. Deixis in *Kun Anta* song lyrics: Analyzing its correlation with optimism phenomena

Results and Discussion

Deixis analysis in Kun Anta song lyrics

A word possesses deictic properties when its reference changes based on the speaker, the time, and the place of the utterance. This is because communication unfolds across various spaces and times, rendering the central point of the conversation non-egocentric (Utama, 2012). According to Levinson's framework, deixis can be divided into five types: person, time, place, social, and discourse (Levinson, 1983).

Time deixis focuses on the roles of the speaker and listener, emphasizing the significance of knowing when an utterance occurs and when it is received. Words such as now, tomorrow, and yesterday serve as examples of time deixis (Dewi & Rahman, 2021).

Place deixis refers to expressing a relative location that changes based on where the speech takes place. For instance, when we use the word "here" to indicate something nearby, the size of that location can vary, influenced by the speakers surroundings at the time of speaking (Nababan, 1987).

Place deixis refers to expressing a relative location that shifts based on where the speech takes place. For instance, when we use the word "here" to indicate something nearby, the size of that location can vary, influenced by the speakers' surroundings at the time of speaking (Nababan, 1987).

Discourse deixis involves discussing anaphora and cataphora. Anaphora repeats something mentioned earlier, serving as a form of repetition. On the other hand, cataphora indicates something that will be discussed later in the discourse (Nababan, 1987).

The researchers conducted a detailed analysis lyrics of the song *Kun Anta* sentence by sentence, identifying the types of deixis used. To facilitate organization, they presented their findings in a table format. Here are the results:

Table 1. Deixis in the song *Kun Anta*

Lyrics	Number of deixis					Description
	Persona	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	
لَأَجَارِيَهُمْ	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا, هُمْ
قَلَدْتُ	1	-	-	-	-	أَنَا
ظَاهِرَ مَا فِيهِمْ	1	-	-	-	-	هُمْ
فَبَدَوْتُ	1	-	-	-	-	أَنَا
شَخْصاً آخَرَ	-	-	-	-	-	-
كَيْ أَتْفَاحِزَ	1	-	-	-	-	أَنَا
وَوَطَّنْتُ أَنَا	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا (x2)

Lyrics	Number of deixis					Description
	Persona	Time	Place	Discourse	Social	
أَنَا، ذَلِكَ	1	-	-	1	-	أَنَا، ذَلِكَ
أَنَا	1	-	-	-	-	أَنَا
أَنَا	1	-	-	-	-	أَنَا
أَنَا	1	-	-	-	-	أَنَا
تِلْكَ	-	-	-	1	-	تِلْكَ
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
نَحْنُ	1	-	-	-	-	نَحْنُ
نَحْنُ	1	-	-	-	-	نَحْنُ
نَحْنُ، هُنَا	1	-	1	-	-	نَحْنُ، هُنَا
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
نَحْنُ	1	-	-	-	-	نَحْنُ
هُوَ، نَحْنُ (x2)	3	-	-	-	-	هُوَ، نَحْنُ (x2)
نَحْنُ، ذَاكَ	1	-	-	1	-	نَحْنُ، ذَاكَ
هُوَ (x2)	2	-	-	-	-	هُوَ (x2)
هُوَ، أَنْتَ (x2)	3	-	-	-	-	هُوَ، أَنْتَ (x2)
أَنَا، هُمْ	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا، هُمْ
أَنَا (x2)	3	-	-	-	-	أَنَا (x2)
هُوَ، أَنَا	2	-	-	-	-	هُوَ، أَنَا
أَنَا (x2)	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا (x2)
أَنَا (x2)، هَذَا	2	-	-	1	-	أَنَا (x2)، هَذَا
هِيَ، أَنَا (x2)	3	-	-	-	-	هِيَ، أَنَا (x2)
أَنَا، هُوَ، ذَاكَ	2	-	-	1	-	أَنَا، هُوَ، ذَاكَ
أَنَا (x2)	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا (x2)
أَنَا	1	-	-	-	-	أَنَا
هُمْ	1	-	-	-	-	هُمْ
أَنَا (x2)	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا (x2)
أَنَا (x2)	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا (x2)
أَنَا، هُمْ	2	-	-	-	-	أَنَا، هُمْ

According to the table, the researcher identified 53 instances of person deixis, 1 place deixis, 5 discourse deixis, and 0 each of time and social deixis. However, after counting repeated words in the song lyrics, the numbers changed to 95 instances of person deixis, 3 place deixis, 5 discourse deixis, and 0 each of time and social deixis. From this data, it's evident that the use of person deixis is more dominant compared to other deixis.

Function of deixis in *Kun Anta* song lyrics

First, the song *Kun Anta* contains 53 instances of person deixis. These include the first-person pronouns, "أَنَا" (me) and "نَحْنُ" (us), the second person pronoun, "أَنْتَ" (you are a man), and the third person pronouns, "هُوَ" (he is a man), "هِيَ" (she is a woman), and "هُمْ" (they). Among these three forms of person deixis, the first-person persona is the most prevalent. The frequent use of the word "أَنَا" (me) indicates that the songwriter

shares a lot about themselves. Following this, the word "نَحْنُ" (we) suggests that the songwriter also encourages listener involvement. Additionally, the word "أَنْتَ" (you), representing the second person, is frequently repeated. This indicates that the songwriter intends to address the individual they speak to. Finally, the dominance of third-person persona deixis, such as "هُمُ" (they), is also notable throughout the song. This indicates that the songwriter aims to narrate a personal story distinct from others. In conclusion, persona deixis serves as a reference point for individuals, providing insights into the relationship between the songwriter, listener, and the context of the discussion.

Second, one instance of deixis was identified in the lyrics of the song *Kun Anta* specifically the word "هُنَا" (here). This word denotes a particular location that the songwriter intends to convey. Upon understanding the song, it becomes clear that the location or place referred to by "هُنَا" is a person's heart, suggesting that beauty is not found in material possessions but rather within oneself. In conclusion, place deixis serves as a word used to indicate a location in a conversation, enabling listeners of the song to comprehend it more effectively.

Third, five instances of discourse deixis were identified in the lyrics of the song *Kun Anta*. Discourse deixis are words that reference the context of a specific discourse or conversation. For example, in the lyrics "فَتِلْكَ مَظَاهِرُ" (so that's the reality), the word "تِلْكَ" (that) acts as a discourse deixis, referring to the preceding discourse. The songwriter reveals the reality of experiencing loss after attempting to be someone else. In the second example from the lyrics, "ذَلِكَ جَمَالُنَا" (that's our beauty), the word "ذَلِكَ" (that) serves as a discourse deixis, referring back to the preceding discourse. The songwriter elucidates that beauty resides within individuals who believe in their potential. Consequently, discourse deixis functions as a demonstrative word, such as "that" "this" or "so" referring to the context of the discourse conveyed before or after it.

Values of optimism in Kun Anta song lyrics

Optimism can be understood as the mindset of an individual who possesses self-motivation and self-assurance (Tasnimah, 2023). According to the Indonesian Dictionary, optimism entails having a hopeful outlook and a positive attitude toward challenges. Individuals who exhibit optimism are often called optimistic people, characterized by their confidence and positive expectations. Consequently, it can be inferred that optimistic individuals exhibit resilience and unwavering self-assurance. Every literary piece, whether poetry, prose, or song, carries a message that the author aims to communicate to their audience. The Songwriter skillfully packages this message in the final lyrics, making it easier for the song to resonate with the listeners emotionally. The songwriters intricately weave nuanced messages into their lyrics to express emotions. This ensures that songs are appreciated for entertainment and as a platform for discovering hidden meanings. Researchers aim to dissect the messages embedded in the lyrics of the song *Kun Anta* which convey optimistic values.

The optimistic values within the song lyrics are evident in the following verses:

سَأَكُونُ أَنَا مِثْلِي تَمَامًا هَذَا أَنَا فَفَتَاعَتِي تَكْفِينِي ذَلِكَ يَقِينِي

(I will be myself, that's who I am, and that's all I need, I'm sure of it)

كُنْ أَنْتَ تَزْدَدْ جَمَالًا

(Be yourself, then beauty will increase)

From the song's lyrics, it's evident the songwriter urges listeners to embrace themselves and believe in their capabilities. Being perfect doesn't require emulating others' personalities or lifestyles. The songwriter emphasizes self-acceptance and confidence. Why you should be yourself? Being yourself is crucial because Allah swt created humans with abundant potential. Humans are bestowed with a mind for critical thinking, limbs for action, and a heart for emotions. God equally distributes these gifts among all humans.

Our next human endeavor is striving to maximize our inherent potential. There's no need to exert effort to emulate others. This value of self-confidence stems from optimism, reflecting an individual's acceptance of themselves and belief in their capabilities, always maintaining a positive outlook (Wini et al., 2020).

لَا نَحْتَاجُ الْمَالَ كَيْ نَزْدَادَ جَمَالًا جَوْهَرْنَا هُنَا فِي الْقَلْبِ تَلَالًا

(We don't need wealth in order to increase in beauty, our essence here, in our hearts, its shines)

نُرْضِي النَّاسَ بِمَا لَا نَرْضَاهُ لَنَا حَالًا ذَاكَ جَمَالُنَا يَسْمُو بِتَعَالَى لَا, لَا

(We will not seek to please others with that, which we deem to be unbecoming for ourselves. That is our beauty, rising and ascending above)

From the song's lyrics, the songwriter aims to express that greatness doesn't require wealth; true beauty originates from within oneself. Moral values and behavior hold greater significance than material riches. To achieve the greatness, individuals don't need validation from others, as everyone possesses unique strengths and weaknesses that defy comparison. Interestingly, at the songs beginning, the songwriter talks about feeling unsure of themselves and wishing to be someone else for happiness. However, by the songs end, they understand that this pursuit didn't bring happiness but led to loss, as trying to be someone else only resulted in disappointment.

This regret is shown in the following song lyrics:

لَأَجَارِيَهُمْ قَدَدْتُ ظَاهِرَ مَا فِيهِمْ فَبَدَوْتُ شَخْصًا آخَرَ كَيْ أَنْتَفَخِرُ

(When I try to compete with others, I copy their inner and outer traits to resemble them, hoping to feel proud)

فَتَلَكُ مَظَاهِرُ أَبِي خَاسِرٌ حُرْتُ غَنَى فَوَجَدْتُ أَنِّي بِذَلِكَ وَظَنَنْتُ أَنَا

(I thought that being other people, I would gain an advantage, but instead, I suffered a loss with that character)

The researcher concluded that in the song *Kun Anta*, the songwriter aimed to convey a narrative where losing optimism leads individuals to doubt themselves, prompting them to aspire to be someone else, ultimately resulting in their loss. Afterward, the songwriter makes listeners aware of their potential, emphasizing its significant magnitude. The songwriter aims to convey at least five optimistic values, as reflected in the lyrics of the song *Kun Anta*. Firstly, greatness doesn't need to be someone else, just be yourself. Secondly, stay optimistic and firmly believe that every person possesses immense potential. Thirdly, ignore negative judgments from others and be kind to yourself. Fourthly, optimistic individuals acknowledge their abilities and utilize them to their fullest potential to accomplish their goals. Lastly, the songwriter emphasizes that true beauty is not found in material wealth but within one's heart and self.

Insecurities phenomenon in Kun Anta song lyrics

One important message in the song *Kun Anta* is self-acceptance, which the songwriter emphasizes as the main takeaway. Self-acceptance involves understanding oneself fully and acknowledging both strengths and weaknesses (Rania & Yuliana, 2023). Various life problems can give rise to a feeling of dissatisfaction with oneself, especially among teenagers who are searching for their identity. Still, in this phase, teenagers are often faced with the dilemma of an identity crisis and emotional instability within themselves, which can cause stress (Handono, 2013).

In this modern era, social media is often used as the center of life. However, if not managed wisely, social media can lead to dissatisfaction with themselves. Many people feel pressured to conform to the idealized lives they see on social media, constantly chasing current trends without end. This intense use of social media contributes to insecurity and the constant need for validation (Abidah & Maryam, 2024; Valentina et al., 2022).

Insecurity is a psychological state that can potentially lead to mental health issues. While its natural for everyone to experience insecurity at times, prolonged feelings of insecurity can negatively impact a person's productivity. Generally, teenagers often grapple with insecurity as they strive to appear perfect in front of others during this developmental phase (Londa, 2021). Feelings of insecurity often manifest through various symptoms like excessive fear, reluctance to step out of one's comfort zone, constant comparison with others, and a general sense of unease. These feelings can lead to insecurity, anxiety, dissatisfaction, and self-doubt about one's abilities (Syahdat & Wijaya, 2023).

A person sense of insecurity can be measured using a scale known as the feelings of inadequacy scale, which encompasses various aspects. One of these aspects is social confidence, which refers to feeling uncertain about one's abilities when interacting in social situations. Another aspect is school abilities, which involve feeling incapable of completing academic tasks. Self-regarding is not considering yourself as important. Physical appearance becomes a focus, as individuals may strive to enhance their looks to compensate for perceived inadequacy. Physical abilities are also affected, with individuals feeling their physical prowess is lacking compared to others (Arumsari, 2023).

The explanation about self-acceptance and insecurity reveals a close connection to the message in the lyrics of *Kun Anta*, offering valuable moral insights into the prevalent issue of insecurity. The song advocates for self-respect and self-love and underscores the significance of self-acceptance. It highlights the importance of recognizing one's potential and embracing strengths and weaknesses.

Conclusions

Throughout the study we have found that there were 53 personas deixis, 1 place deixis, 5 discourse deixis, 0 time deixis, and 0 social deixis. This data suggests that persona deixis is the most dominant deixis used in the song. The function of deixis in this song can be delineated as follows: The first-person persona deixis reveals the songwriter's reflections and extends an invitation to the listener to engage. The second-person persona deixis directs the songwriter's address to the listener. Third-person

persona deixis emphasizes the uniqueness of the songwriter's identity. The place deixis represented by the word *هنا* signifies the symbolic location of someone's heart. Discourse deixis refers to words within the context of the ongoing discourse or conversation.

From the *Kun Anta* song's lyrics, it's evident that the songwriter urges listeners to embrace authenticity and have faith in their capabilities. True perfection doesn't stem from emulating others, and it lies within oneself. Material wealth doesn't define beauty; rather, the purity of one's character and conduct holds greater worth. Losing optimism can lead one to doubt themselves, seeking refuge in someone else's identity, ultimately resulting in personal loss. The meaning contained in *Kun Anta*'s lyrics is closely correlated with the insecurities phenomenon and makes an excellent moral contribution in responding to the phenomenon of insecurity. The song imparts a valuable moral lesson, advocating for self-respect, self-love, and the significance of self-acceptance. Emphasizing that self-acceptance entails acknowledging one's inherent potential alongside embracing personal imperfections.

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