



The Metafunction Meaning of Systemic Halliday to Analyze the Interpersonal Meaning in the Adele Album

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Article Info

Article History:

Accepted 30 March 2023

Approved 8 June 2023

Published 23

December 2023

Keywords:

metafunction meaning, interpersonal meaning, song lyric, Halliday systematic

Abstract

Music is a pattern of sounds made by musical instruments, voices, or computers, or a combination of these, intended to give pleasure to people listening to it. Interpersonal meaning, the strand of meaning that is the focus of this study, deals with how language is used in an interaction including in maintaining social relations, expressing attitudes and influencing others. In this study, the writers analyzed interpersonal meaning and using descriptive qualitative research. The writers searched the song of "21" album by Adele and only focus on Some One Like You song. The writers analyzed the clauses of the song based on that there are five types of deixis: spatial, temporal, person, social and discourse. After the researcher tries to interpret and interpret the lyrics, it can be concluded that the song Someone Like You tells about Adele's sick feelings, seeing her beautiful ex marry another woman, and having a happy life with her. Even though Adele still loves her ex-boyfriend very much and still can't forget his ex-girlfriend. Someone Like You is an amazing song. From the verses the lyrics teach the things that are really important. The following are some of the moral messages contained in Adele's Someone Like You lyrics is Learn to let go and Don't regret what happened.

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p-ISSN 2087-0108

e-ISSN 2502-4566

INTRODUCTION

Music is the combination of vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) that results in aesthetic beauty, symbiotic harmony, and emotional expression. Music is a series of sounds produced by musical instruments, human voices, computers, or a mix of these, to make the listener happy. The study of utterances that occur in common human speech led to the development of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is concerned with the analysis of meaning as it is conveyed by the speaker (or writer) and understood by the audience (or reader). The study of pragmatics focuses on those context-dependent components of meaning that are purposefully abstracted away during the creation of a disagreement's logical form (Horn & Ward, 2006). While Parker said that pragmatics is separate from grammar, which is the study of the internal structure of language, in Wijaya and Rohmadi (2011), they defined pragmatics as the study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning in a nutshell. To be able to communicate clearly, individuals must be able to understand the meaning of the words used in utterances as well as what speakers or writers intend to convey.

Phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics are examples of language components that are not impacted by context. Linguistic micro explores these aspects of language, whereas linguistic macro examines the phenomena of language that is modified by context (Pragmatics, Discourse analysis, Sociolinguistics). Deixis has been defined in a variety of ways by linguists. For example, Yule (1996, p. 9) claimed that "deixis is derived from Greek roots that imply pointing language". Similar to Saeed (2003), he claimed that deixis is a technical term derived from the Greek verb "deiknymi," which means to exhibit or draw attention to something. Deixis, according to Yule (1995), is a technical name describing one of the most fundamental things we perform with utterances, Deixis is also referred to as indexical by certain linguists. Deixis, according to Lyons (1997, p. 637), "is the placement and identification of individuals, things, events, processes, and activities in connection to the

moment at which the speakers are speaking or at which the hearer is hearing them". Moreover, deixis refers to the phenomena where interpreting the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information, according to Levinson (1983). Deictic words or phrases are those that need more context to express their meaning. Deixis is therefore employed to refer to others and objects in the speaker and listener environments, to identify acts in the past in connection to the present, to locate textual elements in reference to one another, and to demonstrate social relationships between persons and their surroundings. There are five different categories of deixis, according to (Levinson, 1995): geographical, temporal, person, social, and discourse.

According to Halliday (1994), contexts are where meaning is produced and language is a tool for doing so. Moreover, he thinks that ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings are all expressed by language at the same time. The strand of meaning called interpersonal meaning, which is the subject of this research, is concerned with how language is used in interactions, such as to uphold social ties, communicate opinions, and persuade others (Eggins, 2004). Understanding how writers place themselves in their writings and create relationships with their readers may be learned through analyzing this thread of meaning in written texts.

In a song that incorporates criticism, ideas, defenses, and even insults for the country's leaders, the poet communicates all types of feeling. A few of the song's lyrics also serve as sources of inspiration. As a result, sometimes when people listen to song lyrics, they try to understand not just the content of the lyric itself but also what the reader or speaker is trying to convey. Pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean or speaker meaning.

To ensure that the meaning of the lyrics is clear, the researcher is interested in investigating the deixis and interpersonal meaning in this song. This song offers teachers an introduction of the deixis in songs so they may think about using songs as engaging ways to teach grammar and expand students' vocabularies.

The song is made with the flow of soul with lyrics of heartbreak and love affair. The singer broke up with his partner, this album explores the themes of anger, heartbreak, self-correction, and forgive Adele praised the feminist movement. She even emphasized that she is a feminist, "I believe that everyone should be treated equally, regardless of race and gender."

METHOD

In this study, the writers analyzed interpersonal meaning and using descriptive qualitative research. According to Creswell, (2009) in Siallagan et al., 2017 a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem is called qualitative research. The researchers searched the song of "21" album by Adele and only focus on *Some One Like You* song. The researchers analyzed the clauses of the song based on that there are five types of deixis: spatial, temporal, person, social and discourse. For the next step, the writers classified them based on value in real life. To make the readers easy to understand, the researchers analyzed the clause in form of the table., the writers made the conclusion based on the research findings. The researchers search for data from the internet or websites.

The researchers used listening and take note step. Those steps are: first, the researchers listened to the songs of Divide Album to understand the lyrics in detail. Second, the researcher searched the script of the lyrics of the Divide album on the internet. Third, the researcher chose the lyrics to be analyzed from each song. Fourth, the researchers marked all of the chosen lyrics to be analyzed. Categorizing deixis according to the theory of Levinson (1995) produces a reference between deixis. The researcher analyzed the data as follows: First, the researcher determined some words expressions that include in deictic expressions. Second, the researchers classified the deictic expressions that have been determined based on their criteria. Third, the researchers analyzed the data based on the Levinson theory on deciding the types of

deixis, namely: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Fourthly, the researcher interpreted and described the reference meaning of the deictic expression as the data based on the Levinson theory. Lastly, describing and explaining the finding.

In addition, Levinson (1983) stated that deixis refers to the phenomenon where in understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires contextual information. Words or phrases that require contextual information to convey meaning are deictic. It means, deixis is used to refer ourselves to others and objects in the speaker and listener environment, to locate actions in a time frame relative to the present, to locate parts of text about other parts, and also to show the social relationship between the social location individuals about others. Levinson (1995) points out that there are five types of deixis: spatial, temporal, person, social, and discourse. The first three are more common than the last two.

RESILTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This research discusses Adele's songs on the album "21" which was released on January 24, 2011 in Europe. There are three (3) songs that the researcher will discuss, namely Rolling In The Deep, Set Fire To The Rain, and Someone Like You. Interpersonal meaning is the relationship between the speaker, who in this case is the singer (Adele), and the listener, namely the researcher. In the social world of the speaker, there are things that the listener wants to convey. The listener in this case certainly has a context and situation that is different from the speaker. Listeners may interpret differently because of background and social factors.

Researchers interpret the song Rolling In The Deep to contain deep expressions of love. The song, it tells of a woman who thinks she is the only person but the man she loves is playing with her love. These women think they have a chance at a deeper love, a true love that will last.

The woman (Adele) is angry because she is constantly belittled by her lover. His boyfriend

always tells Adele that if Adele is not with him, then Adele's life will be boring, lonely, etc. Therefore, Adele is always underestimated. In the peak of her emotions, Adele then darkened her eyes, her mind was spinning like the words "Rolling in the Deep".

From the data of the three songs above, the researcher then dissects deixis and interpersonal meaning. There are five deixis namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

Table 1. Deixis Analysis of Someone Like You Verse 1

Verse 1	I heard that you're settled down	Person	Spatial	Temporal	Discourse	Social
	That you found a girl and you're married now					
	I heard that your dreams came true					
	Guess she gave you things, I didn't give to you					
	Old friend, why are you so shy?					
	Ain't like you to hold back or hide from the light					
Line 1	I, you					
Line 2	You, a girl		now			
Line 3	I, your					
Line 4	She, you, i					
Line 5	Old friend, you					
Line 6	you		Hold back or hide			

Table 2. Deixis Analysis of Someone Like You Verse 2

Verse 2	I hate to turn up out of the blue, uninvited	Person	Spatial	Temporal	Discourse	Social
	But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it					
	I had hoped you'd see my face					
	And that you'd be reminded that for me, it isn't over					
Line 1	I					I hate to turn up out

Line 2	I
Line 3	I, you, my
Line 4	You, me

Table 3. Deixis Analysis of Someone Like You Verse 3

Verse 3	Never mind, I'll find someone like you	Person	Spatial	Temporal	Discourse	Social
	I wish nothing but the best for you, too					
	"Don't forget me, " I beg					
	I remember you said					
	"Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"					
Line 1	I, you, someone					
Line 2	I, you					
Line 3	Me, i					
Line 4	I, you					
Line 5				sometimes		Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead

Table 4. Deixis Analysis of Someone Like You Verse 4

Verse 4	You know how the time flies	Person	Spatial	Temporal	Discourse	Social
	Only yesterday was the time of our lives					
	We were born and raised in a summer haze					
	Bound by the surprise of our glory days					
Line 1	You			The time flies		
Line 2				Yesterday, the time		
Line 3	We					
Line 4						Our glory days

Table 5. Deixis Analysis of Someone Like You Verse 5

Verse 5	Nothing compares, no worries or cares Regrets and mistakes, they're memories made Who would have known how bittersweet this would taste?				
	Person	Spatial	Temporal	Discourse	Social
Line 1	Nothing compares, no worries or cares				
Line 2	They				
Line 3	Who				

Within the lyrics of Someone Like You, there are person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis.

According to researchers, the meaning of the song Someone Like You tells about Adele's sick feelings, seeing her most beautiful ex marry another woman and have a happy life with her. Even though Adele still loves her ex-boyfriend very much, she still can't forget her ex-boyfriend.

Adele can then only pray for the best for her ex-boyfriend and must try to let it go. Maybe with that way of advertising, Adele will find a replacement. A surrogate who is the same as his ex-girlfriend (Someone Like You).

On her personal YouTube, Adele explains the inspiration for writing her song lyrics, "I met my ex-girlfriend who was married, saw her have a beautiful wife, have children and have an established life. Meanwhile, I was still alone. When I wrote it, I was so sad because I felt abandoned and lonely. That feeling brought me completely to my knees." For more details, the researcher tries to interpret and interpret the lyrics.

Verse 1:

*I heard that you're settled down
That you found a girl and you're married
now
I heard that your dreams came true
Guess she gave you things, I didn't give to
you
Old friend, why are you so shy?*

Ain't like you to hold back or hide from the light

Verse 1 Lyrics Meaning: The song Someone Like You tells about the meeting between Adele and her ex-boyfriend. During the meeting, Adele saw that her ex-boyfriend was already holding another woman's hand. Adele could immediately guess that the woman was his ex's wife. Because before that meeting, Adele had heard that her ex-boyfriend had a wife. A beautiful and perfect wife, unlike Adele who is.

Pre-chorus:

*I hate to turn up out of the blue, uninvited
But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it
I had hoped you'd see my face
And that you'd be reminded that for me, it isn't over*

Pre-chorus Lyrics Meaning: The meeting happened just like that and by accident. However, Adele never said where the meeting place. From that meeting, Adele wondered, did her ex-boyfriend still think about her? Thinking about their story that Adele says isn't finished yet? In the lyrics of the song, Adele is still not willing to let go and still can't forget her ex-boyfriend.

Chorus/refr:

*Never mind, I'll find someone like you
I wish nothing but the best for you, too
"Don't forget me," I beg
I remember you said
"Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"*

First lyrics Chorus/chorus: Adele saw the person she truly loved marry another woman, have children, and have an established life. While he, still alone, still doesn't have a partner, makes Adele feel sick, she feels left alone.

However, he couldn't do anything because of the fact that the relationship between Adele and her ex-boyfriend had also ended. Adele is unlikely to be able to repair the relationship because her ex-boyfriend is also already married.

So the only thing he could do was wish the best for his ex-girlfriend and try to make up for her ex-girlfriend's departure. Sincerity is medicine. Maybe that way, Adele can open her heart to a new love and will find a replacement. A surrogate who is the same as his ex-girlfriend (Someone Like You).

That's the phase in a love relationship. People think that love is a happy thing, think that love is something that is eternal. However, there is something that is forgotten, if love can also give pain and give something about immortality. Love is basically an inconsistent feeling, sometimes love will last forever but sometimes it can also be painful.

Verse 2:

*You know how the time flies
Only yesterday was the time of our lives
We were born and raised in a summer haze
Bound by the surprise of our glory days*

Verse 2 Lyrics Meaning: Adele and her ex-boyfriend were in a relationship that feels like it was only a while ago. Adele and her ex-boyfriend lived beautiful days as lovers. However, time passed so quickly, suddenly they separated, suddenly his ex-girlfriend was already married.

Bridge:

*Nothing compares, no worries or cares
Regrets and mistakes, they're memories made
Who would have known how bittersweet this would taste?*

Bridge Lyrics Meaning: After that encounter, Adele's feelings may be sore. However, after that he should be fine. Through the lyrics (Nothing compares, no worries, or cares) Adele then tries to tell her ex-boyfriend not to worry about her, not to care anymore, because Adele is fine.

Let the past events be in the past. Regret also will not be able to change what has happened. Who knew that the beautiful story of her love affair with her ex would turn into a bittersweet story? Everyone did not expect and no one knows. Adele just doesn't want to regret any of that.

Adele's Lyrics of Someone Like You Conclusion

After the researcher tries to interpret and interpret the lyrics, it can be concluded that the song Someone Like You tells about Adele's sick feelings, seeing her beautiful ex marry another woman, and having a happy life with her. Even though Adele still loves her ex-boyfriend very much and still can't forget his ex-girlfriend.

Seeing the person he truly loves marry another woman, have children and have an established life. While he, still alone, still doesn't have a partner, makes Adele feel sick, she feels left alone.

However, he couldn't do anything because of the fact that the relationship between Adele and her ex-boyfriend had also ended. Adele is unlikely to be able to repair the relationship because her ex-boyfriend is also already married.

So the only thing he could do was wish the best for his ex-girlfriend and try to make up for her ex-girlfriend's departure. Sincerity is medicine. Maybe that way, Adele can open her heart to a new love and will find a replacement. A surrogate who is the same as his ex-girlfriend (Someone Like You).

The moral message of Adele's song lyrics Someone Like You

Someone Like You is an amazing song. From the verses the lyrics teach the things that are really important. The following are some of the moral messages contained in Adele's Someone Like You lyrics.

Learn to let go: It's natural when Adele describes her heartache at being left married by an ex she really loves. However, constantly down, angry, annoyed, and revenge will not be able to heal his aching heart.

So the only thing he could do was wish the best for his ex-girlfriend and try to make up for her ex-girlfriend's departure. Sincerity is the most powerful medicine for the heart. Maybe by letting go, Adele will be able to open her heart to new love, try to rise from adversity, because she has accepted everything gracefully.

Don't regret what happened: If only Adele had known that her ex-boyfriend was going to marry another woman. If Adele had known that her love story would end painfully like this, maybe Adele would have fought tooth and nail to maintain her relationship with her ex-boyfriend. However, Adele finally didn't want to think about it, the fact is that her love relationship was over and regretting all that would not change things. Regretting what has happened will only make things worse.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in the lyrics Some One Like You on Adele's album "21", there are three aspects obtained from Halliday's analysis above, such as the 5 aspects of deixis analysis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. the value of the song is Learn to let go; Don't regret what happened. Therefore, the writer conclude that the deixis is useful to describe the function of personal, pronoun, time, demonstrative, lexical feature which is connecting the utterance with relation of space and time. In answering the research question, the writer concludes that the deixis meaning can be analyzed semantically to know how the substantively meaning and how the affects of the use deixis for the whole lyrics. Song lyrics analysis is multi-interpretative depending on the hearer, or the singer of the song lyrics, the context of the song doesn't refer to one specific setting, and participant. Hence, the deixis found in the lyrics vary too without specific on particular people or event.

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