

Analysis of deixis in Aespa's Giselle speech at the United Nation

Analisis deiksis dalam pidato Giselle Aespa di Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa

Debina Putri Permani¹, Eliasanti Agustina^{2*}

^{1,2}Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya

*Corresponding Author: eliasanti@unipasby.ac.id

Dikirim: 23/7/2024; Direvisi: 8/8/2025; Diterima: 10/12/2025

Abstract

This study analyzes the use of deixis in AESPA's Giselle's speech at the United Nations' High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development Goals. Deixis, as a language feature, is examined through a qualitative approach to understand its forms and functions within the speech. The study found that Giselle primarily employed person (5 data), place (6 data), time (1 data), and discourse (2 data) deixis. From the analysis of deixis, it was also revealed that place deixis as the most dominant type which was found in AESPA's Giselle speech at the United Nations. Place deixis is used frequently in Giselle's narrative, which emphasizes its importance and suggests that spatial references are intentionally emphasized to highlight important ideas or establish connections with the audience. This dominance invites more investigation into the rhetorical techniques used by AESPA, illuminating their communication goals and the complex interactions between linguistic components in their discourse. This research contributes to understanding the linguistic strategies employed by public speakers and provides insights for language learners and future research on deixis in various contexts.

Keywords: AESPA, deixis, speech

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis penggunaan deiksis dalam pidato Giselle AESPA di Forum Politik Tingkat Tinggi PBB untuk Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. Deiksis, sebagai sebuah fitur bahasa, dianalisis melalui pendekatan kualitatif untuk memahami bentuk dan fungsinya dalam pidato tersebut. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Giselle terutama menggunakan deiksis orang (5 data), tempat (6 data), waktu (1 data), dan wacana (2 data). Dari analisis deiksis, terungkap pula bahwa deiksis tempat merupakan jenis yang paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam pidato Giselle di PBB. Deiksis tempat sering digunakan dalam narasi Giselle, yang menekankan pentingnya tempat dan menunjukkan bahwa referensi spasial sengaja ditekankan untuk menyoroti ide-ide penting atau membangun hubungan dengan audiens. Dominasi ini mengundang penyelidikan lebih lanjut mengenai teknik retorika yang digunakan oleh AESPA, yang menjelaskan tujuan komunikasi mereka dan interaksi yang kompleks antara komponen-komponen linguistik dalam wacana mereka. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam memahami strategi linguistik yang digunakan oleh pembicara publik dan memberikan wawasan bagi pembelajar bahasa dan penelitian di masa depan tentang deiksis dalam berbagai konteks.

Kata kunci: AESPA, deiksis, pidato

INTRODUCTION

The word deixis comes from the Greek *deitikos* which means 'pointing' through language. Deixis is realized by words that display the meaning of the atmosphere of the speech situation. Deixis is a word that has no specific meaning, contrary to the definition of of deixis language, which describes it as an appointment that is often encountered in everyday life, whether in conversations, books, newspapers, and other readings (Oktaviani & Ramdhani, 2023). Verbs, adverbs, pronouns, and other linguistic situations may all exhibit deixis, a frequent phenomenon in language (Fathurohman et al., 2023). In practice, there are still many misconceptions in the use of deixis that are almost similar, such as “we” and “us” which are often confused or used allegedly the same. (Agung et al., 2021). Deixis as the act of indicating a location, the identification of individuals, things, events, processes, and activities that are being discussed or referenced to, in connection to the moment at which the speaker makes the utterance and the moment at which the hearer hears it (Simbolon et al., 2020, in Simajuntak et al. 2021).

English has achieved worldwide reach, becoming a widely used language across the globe. Mastery of English vocabulary is essential for proficient communication and successful language acquisition (Andanty et al., 2024; Nurbani & Syahria, 2022). Nowadays, there are often situations where readers feel confused in interpreting speech in texts and using the participant change of “I” to “you” in conversations. This happens because of the lack of understanding of the theory and variations of deixis. In addition, many listeners or interlocutors have difficulty in understanding the speaker's intention. Additionally, the listener also does not know of the writing context and cannot predict when the writer will speak again. It is necessary to determine the communicative intent behind a speaker's words in addition to understanding their literal substance to fully understand them (Zahroh and Susanto, 2022). Finally, the listener does not understand the real purpose of the conversation. Therefore, the concept of deixis is closely related to the way various elements of the situation surrounding the utterance are expressed in the utterance itself. As such, natural language is directly “connected” to aspects of context (Mustofa, 2021).

Yule (2006) as cited in Retnowaty (2019) states that deixis has been categorized in the literature: as temporal/time deixis, spatial/place deixis, and person deixis. Furthermore, Levinson states in Hutaaruk (2018 as cited in Retnowaty, 2019) that he added two more categories of deixis, bringing the total to five. These are discourse deixis and social deixis. The researcher employed two ideas in this study to bolster the deixis data that they had collected.

For this reason, the researcher employed five different types of deixis to analyze the data. These include discourse deixis, social deixis, temporal/time deixis, spatial/place deixis, and person deixis.

Language functions not only as a means of communication but is also used in the form of speech. Speech is a one-way public speaking activity in which speakers link words together in a systematic manner using spoken language as the primary medium to communicate thoughts, ideas, and wants to listeners in formal or informal contexts. The intention is to create confidence or comprehension in the audience so they will voluntarily accept the speaker's invitation (Agung et al., 2021). Speech is a variant of communication that is often performed by individuals with important positions, such as heads of state, company executives, business figures, or individuals who are able to inspire listeners (Sihura, 2023). According to Nuryadin et al. (2023), speech is the act of speaking to a live audience in order to convey ideas, notions, or desires. This activity can take place in a formal or informal context, where the speaker uses spoken language regularly to convey his message to the audience present. Performing a speech also means communicating ideas orally using accurate thinking by maximizing non-linguistic elements such as facial expressions, eye gaze, hand gestures, and other factors. It aims to increase efficiency and effectiveness in conveying ideas to a large audience in a special event.

The use of deixis is also found by one of the K-pop group members in his speech to convey the goal of sustainable development. The popularity of the South Korean music industry or better known as K-pop reached its peak and became an extraordinary global phenomenon. Li (2023) stated that one of the Kpop groups that has attracted international attention is AESPA, which consists of four talented and charismatic members. AESPA is a female singing group launched by SM Entertainment on November 17, 2020. The group consists of four members namely Karina, Giselle, Winter, and Ningning. Four AI members (æ) are also a part of the group at this time. Weng (2024) Artificial intelligence (AI) has gained attention due to its rapid expansion as a result of advancements in high technology. For example, the virtual assistant software Chatgpt is one of the numerous sectors where artificial intelligence is being employed. The method mimics the tone and manner of interacting used by "real" humans by using data from human daily communication dialogues as a basis and then running millions of repetitions. The initials of "Avatar & Experience" (which imply "to meet another self and embody the new world") are combined with the word "æ" to form the team name. Li continue their idea is genuinely unique and creative for the worldwide music industry; no one or any group has put

forth this item in the previous 20 years; it is a breakthrough and innovation for the times and music fan base. Real people and virtual avatars coexist in virtual reality (VR). There is competition between the two creatures. Virtual avatars and singers perform word dances in groups on the magnificent stage. Artificially intelligent (AI) virtual avatars converse with fans on social networking sites (SNS). AESPA became one of the representatives of the South Korean entertainment industry who participated in the prestigious event “The United Nations High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development Goals (HLPF SDGs) 2022”.

The HLPF SDGs is an important platform organized by the United Nations (UN) to discuss sustainable development issues and challenges at the global level. As written by Shania (2022) the event involves the participation of various stakeholders, including representatives from various countries, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. The messages delivered at the event are crucial in achieving the sustainable development goals set by the UN.

In this context, AESPA Giselle's presence as a representative of the K-pop industry in the HLPF SDGs 2022 event shows the important role of the entertainment industry in advocating social and environmental issues. K-pop groups like AESPA have millions of fans around the world, especially among teenagers and young people. This popularity provides a unique opportunity for them to deliver important messages to a wide audience, including about the importance of sustainable development and how the younger generation can contribute to achieving these goals. The role of using the right deixis is very necessary. With the right use of deixis, the messages conveyed will be more effective and easily understood by the listeners. Therefore, this research is worth doing to find out the form and function of deixis used by AESPA's Giselle in her speech.

A number of studies on deixis have previously been conducted. The first research is an article from Asmarita and Haryudin (2019). The research aims to analyze the form of deixis used by the governor of Bandung, Ridwan Kamil, in his speech at the Asian-African Conference (KAA) event. The research aims to describe the form and meaning of deixis in the speech of the governor of Bandung, Ridwan Kamil, at the Asian-African Conference (KAA) event. The study's findings indicate that Ridwan Kamil employed three different forms of deixis in his speech during the AsiaAfrica Conference: person, time, and society. The analysis indicated that in Ridwan Kamil's address at the Asia-Africa Conference, there were seven instances of person deixis, three instances of temporal deixis, and one instance of social deixis. Seven instances of person deixis were determined to be the most commonly used type in the speech. The study

emphasizes the value of deixis in communication and how it may be applied to establish one's own space and demonstrate respect for other people.

The second research is from the article Dewi et al. (2023). The study examined the usage of deixis or words that indicate something in a communication context, in President Joko Widodo's speech during the G20 Summit closing ceremony. According to the study, President Joko Widodo emphasized his position as the summit's host and the person who had the authority to organize the G20 Summit in Indonesia by using the person deixis "I" frequently in his speech. Clear communication and the prevention of misconceptions were facilitated by the application of deixis, especially person deixis. The study emphasized the importance of deixis in oral communication and how it may be used to portray leadership. The research focuses on understanding the use of deixis forms and describing persona reference intent, place reference intent, time reference intent, discourse reference intent, and social reference intent. The research findings indicate that person deixis "I" was primarily used by President Joko Widodo in his speech during the G20 Summit closing event to reflect his role as the summit's host; there were 47 instances of deixis in the speech, of which 25 were person deixis, 3 were temporal deixis, 14 were social deixis, and 5 were discourse deixis. The use of person deixis "I" in the speech served to minimize miscommunication and ambiguity, and it highlighted President Joko Widodo's leadership representation as the one with the mandate to host the G20 Summit in Indonesia.

The third research is from Agung et al. (2021). The focus of the research is to explain the variety of types and significance of deixis that appear in the speech of the ceremonial master at SD Negeri Sidorejo. The approach used in this research is pragmatic analysis, and the findings are expected to be used as reference material in compiling subject matter at the junior high school level. Three primary forms of deixis were identified by the research on deixis in ceremonial speeches at SD Negeri Sidorejo: persona deixis, temporal deixis, and place deixis. In the ceremonial address, person deixis appeared 99 times, time deixis 24 times, and place deixis 26 times, according to the frequency analysis. Since the study found that the results can be used as a guide for junior high school teaching materials, these findings have educational significance. They can specifically help with teaching competencies related to recognizing concepts, ideas, opinions, directives, or messages in speeches intended to persuade listeners about current affairs. The study also indicates that the results may help examine the language and organization of speeches intended to persuade listeners regarding contemporary topics.

From the previous research, there are few research that focus on deixis in speech. Therefore, this study attempts to fill the gap by focusing on deixis in the context of a global event like the HLPF SDGs, especially when delivered by someone influential in the entertainment industry. Based on some of the descriptions above, the researcher will conduct research using the video of Giselle from the K-pop group AESPA who gave a speech at the ‘The United Nation's High-Level Political Forum For Sustainable Development Goals 2022’ event. This is because the object of previous research is someone who is considered important and there has been no research that reveals the use of deixis in a speech spoken by a member of a K-pop group.

The main purpose of this study is to analyze the use of deixis in Giselle's speech at the HLPF SDGs 2022 event. This research aims to explore forms of deixis used by Giselle's speech and understand the function of the use of deixis in the speech. By focusing on the analysis of deixis in Giselle's speech at the HLPF SDGs 2022, this research will answer the following questions:

1. What forms of deixis did Giselle use in her speech at the HLPF SDGs 2022 event?
2. What is the function of the use of deixis in Giselle's speech?

METHODS

Research Approach

In this study, the descriptive qualitative method will be used to analyze the use of deixis in Giselle AESPA's speech, "Next Generation to the Next Level at The United Nations' High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development Goals." A distinctive feature of qualitative research, according to Perry (2005), cited in Dewi et al. (2019) is the vocal explanation of the results. As a result, the author used the nonparticipant observation approach to analyze the language while watching the video and staying out of the conversation. The author gathered an audiovisual tape from YouTube to view it. The author transcribed the speech, identified the deixis, and categorized the many forms of deixis after viewing the video of the AESPA Giselle speech.

Data Sources

The data for this research will be obtained from the transcript of Giselle AESPA's speech delivered at The United Nations' High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development Goals. The speech transcripts will be taken from official UN sources or trusted media that

provide recordings or texts of the speeches. The data taken includes the entire speech text which will be analyzed to identify the use of deixis comprehensively.

Data Collection Technique

In this study, the author used document analysis as a framework for their research. Document analysis, as stated by Sugiyono (2012), cited in Herdiyanti (2020), is a documentation of past events. Textual materials, visuals, or a person's historic creation can all be considered documents.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in this research will be conducted qualitatively by adopting a discourse analysis approach. The use of deixis in Giselle AESPA's speech will be identified and analyzed based on the context of time, place, and person. Relevant data on the use of persona deixis, temporal deixis, and location deixis will be extracted from the speech text. Therefore, to analyze the data, the author takes several steps based on Sugiyono (2012) as cited in Simajuntak et al. (2021), namely: First, data reduction. In this step, the author listened to the video “AESPA (에스파): We'll work to represent sustainable goals in reality & in the metaverse | United Nations”. Then, the author found the transcript of the video on the internet. After the speech transcript is obtained, the speech text will be analyzed in depth to identify the use of personal deixis, temporal deixis, and location deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Second, data display. In this step, the author displays the findings of all data found in the data reduction stage. The last step is data verification. In this step, the writer explains the conclusion of the analysis of the results that have been done.

The use of deixis in Giselle's speech will be analyzed by paying attention to the following aspects.

1. Person Deixis (Persona)

The analysis will include the use of first person (I, we), second person (you, your), and third person (he, she, they) in Giselle's AESPA speech. The identification of these uses of persona deixis will help understand how Giselle identifies herself, her group, and her audience in her speeches. Example:

“we exist here in the real world”

2. Time Deixis (Temporal)

The analysis will identify the use of adverbs of time (now, yesterday, tomorrow) and verbs conjugated in specific tenses (past, present, future) in Giselle AESPA's speech. The use

of these temporal deixis will provide information about when the action or commitment proposed by Giselle will be done or already done. Example:

*“..and we are so honored to be here **today**”*

3. Place Deixis

The analysis will identify the use of words or phrases that refer to physical places (here, there) or abstract places (inside, outside) in Giselle AESPA's speech. This use of location deixis will help understand where the specific event or action discussed in the speech will happen or has happened. Example:

*“..and we are so honored to be **here** today”*

4. Discourse Deixis

The analysis will identify the use of words such as this and that, above, below, previous, next or following. Saying these words together in a sentence can help make speech sound more natural. Discourse deixis is found in the phrase *“we believe **that** the next generation must support sustainable development goals”*. This phrase reflects the subject of conversation relevant to the topic of sustainability and the metaverse discussed in the discourse.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study of AESPA's Giselle's address at the UN High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development Goals 2022 are presented in this part. The analysis's main goal was to classify and identify the many kinds of deixis that were employed in the speech. Person, location, time, and discourse deixis are among the deixis kinds that were studied. The results show how frequently and in what context each sort of deixis occurs in the speech, giving us an understanding of how Giselle used language to successfully communicate her point. Table 1 provides a summary of the findings and shows where each sort of deixis that was found in the speech occurs.

Table 1. *Type of Deixis of AESPA's Giselle speeches at the UN's HLPF SDGs 2022*

No.	Type of Deixis	Data
1.	Person deixis	5
2.	Place deixis	6
3.	Time deixis	1
4.	Discourse deixis	2
Total		14

1. *Person Deixis*

Person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent's role in participation. It deals with the subjects of an expression's grammatical categories. Along with the one who speaks and the recipient, there are also the references or the ones who are none of them. Abdulameer (2019) stated that person deixis is commonly expressed by pronouns, possessive affixes on nouns, and agreement affixes on verbs. Person deixis is the technique of placing referents in connection to what happened in the discourse by using the first, second, and third pronouns. The first individual is I or we, the second individual is you, and the third individual is you (he, she, or they). Both you and I can refer to other people in conversation. It is a deictic center that changes according to the speaker (Asmarita & Haryudin, 2019). Here is an illustration of a person deixis given by Giselle of AESPA:

- (a) ...and **we** are so honored to be here today
- (b) **we** exist here in the real world

The person deixis in (a) is *we*. *We* can refer to AESPA as including the hearer, which is called inclusive *we*, or excluding the hearer, which is called exclusive *we*. Examples of persona deixis from previous research that examines Ridwan Kamil's speech at the Asia Africa Conference (Asmarita & Haryudin, 2019):

"I welcome you all the grade leaders, the tiger of Asia and the Lion of Africa."

The analysis of Giselle's speech showed a significant use of person deixis, with the pronouns "we" and "you" frequently appearing. This illustrates how speakers position themselves and their audience within a conversation. For language learners, practicing person deixis helps in understanding social relationships and roles within discourse. For example, using "we" inclusively can foster a sense of unity and shared purpose, which is essential in collaborative learning environments.

2. Place Deixis

According to Thomas as cited in Sitorus (2019), spatial deixis, also known as place deixis, has true meaning only when you understand where the speaker is standing or what they are indicating. Deixis of place, according to Dwipayani et al. (2020) as cited in Salamudin & Efransyah (2021), is related to the placement of certain boundaries between the speaker and the listener. The words "here" and "real world" are the most often used spatial/place deixis types. Six spatial/place deixis in all were found in the speech. Giselle frequently refers to "here" and "real world" as her most important spatial/place concepts since she made it clear that the UN General Assembly hall in New York was the venue for his address. For example:

- (a) ...and we are so honored to be **here** today
- (b) we exist here in the **real world**
- (c) are we working just as hard to create the best possible **real world**
- (d) there will be no **real world** to be mirrored
- (e) in order to protect the **world** that we live in

An example of the use of location deixis in Retnowaty (2019) previous research which examined Donald Trump's speech at the UN General Assembly:

“Each of us **here** today is the emissary of a distinct culture, a rich history, and a people bound together by ties of memory, tradition, and the values that make our homelands like nowhere else on Earth.”

Place deixis like “here” and “there” were used to anchor the speech in a specific location, making it relatable to the audience. Teaching students how to use place deixis can help them describe settings and direct listeners’ attention, which is crucial in both written and spoken narratives. For instance, explaining the context of a story or giving directions relies heavily on accurate use of place deixis.

3. *Time Deixis*

Time deixis, according to Levinson (1983 as quoted in Abdullah, 2015), is concerned with the processing of temporal points that specify the locations of utterance occurrences. Ratri and Bram (2023) found that in his inauguration speech, King Charles III referenced a specific time: "In 1947, on her 21st birthday." This suggests he's recalling a significant moment from Queen Elizabeth II's life, specifically her pledge to serve the people made in 1947. The language forms employed to convey temporal deixis are the adjectives of time in the order of now, yesterday, and then, along with the verb tenses. As evidenced by the proximal form of temporal deixis now, the speaker is either producing the speech or making their voice audible. The distal form of the speaker's current time is then applied. Furthermore, non-deictic temporal references such as the calendar and the current time can be employed with time deixis. Place deixis and time deixis share a similar psychological basis. Examples of temporal (time) deixis from earlier studies that look at deixis derived in the Adele song All I Ask in Salamudin & Efransyah (2021) are “I realize there isn't a tomorrow.”

In Giselle’s speech, it was found one piece of data of time deixis. For instance:

“..and we are so honored to be here **today**”

Giselle's use of time deixis "today" helps situate the speech temporally, providing clarity about when actions are happening. For learners, mastering time deixis is key to constructing coherent timelines in storytelling and understanding verb tenses. Lessons can incorporate activities that focus on identifying and using temporal markers to improve narrative skills and historical recounts.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis describes how references to particular sections of the unfolding discourse are encoded and where the utterance—which includes the text referencing expression—is placed. The discourse and temporal organization of the current utterance is created using words such as "but," "therefore," "in conclusion," "actually," "all in all," and so on (ELLO, 2018 as cited in Abdulameer, 2019). The speech contains a total of two discourse deixis. "The discourse deixis "that" was most frequently employed. Pronouncing "this" and "that" in sync when speaking can enhance the naturalness of the speech. Additionally, the study recognized "this" as an additional type of discourse deixis. For example:

- (a) "we believe **that** the next generation must support sustainable development goals"
- (b) "...in order to protect the world **that** we live in"

Discourse deixis, such as "this" and "that," helps structure the speech and make references clear. In teaching, helping students understand and use discourse deixis can improve their ability to connect ideas and maintain coherence in writing and speaking. It also aids in constructing arguments and explanations by clearly linking different parts of their discourse.

CONCLUSION

After examining AESPA's Giselle's speech at the UN, the researcher discovered that she primarily employed four categories of language elements known as deixis: person deixis, which refers to people, place deixis, which refers to places, time deixis, which refers to times, and discourse deixis, which refers to elements in the ongoing conversation. Giselle utilized person deixis five times, place deixis six times, time deixis once, and discourse deixis twice during her about two-minute speech, out of the fourteen occurrences of deixis that were found. The study concluded that Giselle's speech tended to highlight place deixis as the primary form, indicating an emphasis on issues unique to a given site that is connected to the objectives of sustainable development. This analysis is a helpful resource for students and future academics studying deixis in various circumstances, in addition to aiding in our understanding of Giselle's

communication style. All things considered, it clarifies the linguistic techniques employed by public speakers, which makes it an invaluable tool for language and rhetoric enthusiasts.

REFERENCES

- Abdulameer, T. A. S. A. (2019). A Pragmatic Analysis of Deixis in a Religious Text. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, 9(2), 292. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n2p292>
- Abdullah, M. (2015). Deixis: A Pragmatics Analysis. *Language in India*, 15(December 2015), 3–9. <http://www.languageinindia.com/dec2015/abdullahdeixisanalysis.pdf>
- Agung, E. N. K., Wijayawati, D., & Pujiastuti, E. (2021). Deiksis dalam Pidato Pembina Upacara di SD Negeri Sidorejo Sebagai Bahan Ajar Materi Pidato Kelas IX (Kajian Pragmatik). *Prawara: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 2(1), 24. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jpbsi.2021.2.1.4315>
- Andanty, F. D., Setiawan, R., Agustina, E., Susanto, F., Soelistijowati, J. O., & Sukma Dewi, A. (2024). Vocabularies in Context (Vontext): Sebuah Levitasi Teknik Pengajaran Bagi Guru Bahasa Inggris Sekolah Dasar. *Pancasona*, 3(1), 49–64. <https://doi.org/10.36456/pancasona.v3i1.8708>
- Asmarita, A., & Haryudin, A. (2019). An Analysis Deixis in Ridwan Kamil's Speech At the Asia Africa Conference (KAA). *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 2(5), 622. <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v2i5.p622-627>
- Dewi, M. W., Hernawan, K. F., & Apsari, Y. (2019). Thematic Progression in Students' Descriptive Texts. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 2(2), 227. <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v2i2.p227-233>
- Dewi, Y. T., Sabat, Y., Aisyah, S., & Prasetyo, Y. (2023). A Deixis Analysis in Joko Widodo's Speech on the Closing G20 Summit. *Edu-Ling: Journal of English Education and Linguistics*, 6(2), 182–191.
- Fathurohman, I., Alfin, N., & Chusna, I. (2023). Deixis Analysis of Declaration Speeches of Indonesian Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates. *ICCCM-Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(1), 56–62.
- Herdiyanti, T. (2020). Deixis Analysis in the Song Lyrics "Someone Like You" by Adele. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 3(6), 777. <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v3i6.p777-780>

- Li, K. (2023). AESPA: The Digital Music Era and Its Impact on Generation Z. *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Education, Language and Art (ICELA 2022)*, 908–915. <https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-004-6>
- Mustofa, I. (2021). Deiksis pada Pernyataan Jokowi Terkait Aksi Terorisme di Makassar. *KODE: Jurnal Bahasa*, 10(4), 125–135. <https://doi.org/10.24114/kjb.v10i4.30741>
- Nurbani, A. N., & Syahria, N. (2022). World Englishes as an Explorative Experience in Listening Classroom: Students' Recognize, Preference, and Motivation World Englishes as an Explorative Experience in Listening Classroom: Students' Recognize, Preference, and Motivation. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 11(2), 13–22.
- Nuryadin, A., Kusmana, S., Jaja, J., Negeri, S. M. P., Cirebon, S., & E-mail, I. (2023). Pemanfaatan Struktur dan Aspek Kebahasaan Teks Pidato Tokoh-Tokoh Nasional Sebagai Bahan Ajar Digital (Utilization of Structure and Language Aspects of Speech Texts by National Figures as Digital Teaching Materials). *Jurnal Anufa*, 1(1), 99–109. <https://anufa-ikaprobsi.org/index.php/anufa/article/view/22/13>
- Oktaviani, R., & Ramdhani, I. S. (2023). Analisis Deiksis Percakapan Mahasiswa di Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang pada Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia. *Atmosfer: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Budaya, Dan Sosial Humaniora*, 1(1), 43–51. <https://doi.org/10.59024/atmosfer.v1i1.30>
- Ratri, A., & Bram, B. (2023). Pragmatic Deixis in King Charles III's Inauguration Speech. *Journal of Pragmatics Research*, 5(2), 245–261. <https://doi.org/10.18326/jopr.v5i2.245-261>
- Retnowaty, R. (2019). Deixis in Donald Trump's Speech To UN General Assembly. *Lingua Didaktika: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa*, 13(2), 109–122. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ld.v13i2.106880>
- Salamudin, R. A., & Efransyah, E. (2021). Analyzing the Deixis of Song Lyrics in Adele Entitled All I Ask. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 4(1), 134–138. <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v4i1.p134-138>
- Shania. (2022). *Watch: aespa delivers moving speech at United Nations' High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development*. SK Pop. <https://www.sportskeeda.com/pop-culture/news-aespa-delivers-moving-speech-united-nations-high-level-political-forum-sustainable-development>
- Sihura, C. (2023). Deixis in Mark Zuckerberg's Harvard Commencement Speech. *FAGURU:*

- Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Keguruan*, 2(2), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.57094/faguru.v2i2.942>
- Simajuntak, V. D. S., Napitupulu, E. R., Herman, Purba, C. N., & Thao, N. Van. (2021). Deixis in the Song Lyrics of Hailee Steinfeld’s “Half Written Story” Album. *Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and History*, 2021(March), 98–105.
- Sitorus, E. (2019). A Deixis Analysis of Song Lyrics in Calum Scott “You Are the Reason.” *International Journal of Science and Qualitative Analysis*, 5(1), 24. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijsqa.20190501.14>
- Weng, H. (2024). Research on Analyzing the Commercial Value of AI and Kwangya World View to SM Entertainment based on AESPA’s Musical Concept. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 181, 01011. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202418101011>
- Zahroh, N. F., & Susanto, F. (2022). Students’ Understanding on Teacher’s Speech Acts in the Classroom Instructions. *Jet Adi Buana*, 7(02), 131–141. <https://doi.org/10.36456/jet.v7.n02.2022.6314>