



A Deixis Analysis Found in Elemental Movie Script

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Abstract. The title of this research is “Deixis Analysis Found in Elemental Movie Script.” This research analyzes the use of types and function of deixis in the Elemental Movie Script. This research applied Levinson’s (1983) deixis theory and Jakobson’s function of language theory (1987). This analysis is crucial as certain words require contextual information to be fully understood. By examining the types and functions of deixis, a more detailed explanation of the message and meaning conveyed within a context can be achieved. A qualitative method with a descriptive approach is used in this research and several steps are taken to analysis including method of collecting, analyzing, and presenting the data. The data used in this research were obtained from the word of the utterance by the characters in Elemental Movie Script. The data collected by downloading the Elemental Movie Script from Scriptslug.com, reading the Elemental Movie Script, categorizing, and classifying the data that related to the types and functions of deixis. Based on the result of the analysis, there are five types of deixis found in this research, namely person deixis (56.03%), time deixis (15.56%), place deixis (21.40%), discourse deixis (14.40%), social deixis (4.67%). Meanwhile the function of deixis found five categories, namely referential (47.86%), conative (29.96), emotive (20.23), metalingual (0.78%), and phatic (2.72%). In conclusion, this analysis shows that words containing deixis and its functions are mostly dominated by person deixis and the referential function.

Keywords: deixis analysis; elemental; movie

1. Introduction

Deixis is very complex in form. The use of deixis exists in everyday communication, both directly and indirectly. In this context, deixis refers to the use of words or phrases that depend on context, time, place, speaker, and listener. It is crucial to understand the forms of deixis as an explanation of the message's meaning that the meaning contained in the discourse can be well-received by the listener. Deixis reveals how language is embedded in the context of human interaction. Effective communication relies not only on the words spoken but also on the shared knowledge and situational context between the speaker and listener.

Problems with deixis often occur in communication interactions, both oral and written. Many words do not have fixed meanings and change depending on who is speaking, when it is said, and in what situation. When people speak without providing information that refers to a clear context, this can lead to misunderstandings and ambiguous messages. Misinformation can also occur in interpersonal communication when the listener misinterprets ambiguous meanings. Misunderstandings can affect how the message is received and its impact. To avoid various misunderstandings in message reception, deixis analysis can help identify and understand the meanings of words and phrases in context to ensure that the communication message is clearly understood according to the context and situation.

Many studies have analyzed deixis, particularly focusing on deixis types and the most dominant type, using Levinson and Yule's theories. Research on deixis has often been conducted using movie as data. A study by Budiarta & Gaho, (2021), *Deixis Analysis on the Zootopia Movie Script: A Pragmatic Study*, identified four types of deixis: person deixis, discourse deixis, time deixis, and spatial deixis, with person deixis being the most dominant. Another study by Viahapsari & Parmawati, (2020) *Analysis of the Type of Deixis in the Main Character in the Movie I Leave My Heart in Lebanon*, identified five types of deixis: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis, with person deixis as the most dominant type. Lastly, *Analysis of Deixis in the Movie Subtitle of "First Kiss"* by Fitria, (2020) found three types of deixis: person deixis, temporal deixis, and spatial deixis, with person deixis again being the most dominant.

Many studies on deixis have focused on analyzing its types and the most dominant type, using movies as data sources. The movie genres examined in these studies varied, including animation, fantasy, musical, and fiction. However, most studies have primarily focused on deixis types, with only a few exploring both deixis types and functions. One of the few studies analyzing both aspects is *An Analysis of Deixis Found in "The Tomorrow War" Movie: Pragmatics Approach* by Sartika, (2022) examined a science-fiction movie using Yule's theory to analyze deixis types. This study identified three types of deixis: person, spatial, and temporal. Additionally, it applied Jakobson's theory to analyze deixis functions and found six types of functions: referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic. Another study on deixis in a drama movie, *Deictic Expression Analysis of The Characters' Utterances in the "Where Is My Home" Movie: A Pragmatic Approach* by Sagala & Juni Arta, (2024) used Levinson's theory to analyze deixis types and Jakobson's theory to examine deixis functions. This study identified five types of deixis: person, place, time, social, and discourse deixis. It also found six deixis functions: referential, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic.

Previous studies on deixis have primarily used movie from various genres as data sources, mainly focusing on deixis types and identifying the most dominant type. However, studies that analyze both deixis types and functions are still limited, with most of them primarily using drama and science-fiction movies as data sources. This study also applies Levinson, (1983) theory to analyze types of deixis and Jakobson, (1987) theory to analyze the function of deixis, but with different research data. Unlike previous studies that mainly used drama and science-fiction movies, this study focuses on analyzing both deixis types and functions in the Elemental movie script, an animated romantic comedy-drama by Pixar Animation Studios.

In conclusion, deixis analysis is an important field of study as it plays a crucial role in understanding the relationship between language and context. Deixis not only serves as a reference marker but also helps determine the meaning of an utterance based on its context. Although many studies have explored deixis, most have concentrated on deixis types, while research analyzing both deixis types and functions remains limited. Therefore, this study is expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of deixis and serve as a reference for future research on the relationship between language and context in deixis usage.

2. Method

This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative and observation method (Creswell, 2013). The data is script of Elemental Movie Pixar Animation Studios was written by Peter Sohn, Kat Likkel, and Brenda Hsueh. Elemental debuted on May 27, 2023, and was released in cinemas on June 21, 2023. This concept film based on Peter Sohn's idea that shows fire and water could ever connect, was quite unique. Several elements namely fire, water, air, and earth were highlighted as the film's central themes. A love story between two elements was presented in Elemental, while a strong message about differences, diversity, acceptance, and tolerance was conveyed in a world filled with contrasts.

Qualitative research is a research method that explains data in detail by describing the information obtained. As stated by Creswell (2013), data collection involves identifying and selecting research subjects individually by gathering relevant information. In this study, the observation method was used, which

involved directly gathering data by analyzing the content based on the data source. The data collection process consisted of several steps: first, downloading the Elemental movie script from Scriptslug.com; second, reading the script; and lastly, categorizing the data related to the types and functions of deixis.

The research employed a descriptive qualitative analysis method, which focused on explaining how the data was distributed without significant alterations or subjective interpretations. Following the guidelines proposed by Creswell & Creswell, (2023) the data was analyzed and classified into several categories. The analysis specifically examined words in character utterances, focusing on deixis types and function based on Levinson's theory: personal, time, place, discourse, and social deixis. While based on Jakobson's theory: referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, phatic, and poetic. The classified data was then analyzed according to the relevant theories. The findings were presented in paragraphs, accompanied by explanations of the results based on the classified data. This descriptive analysis aimed to provide a clear and comprehensive explanation of deixis usage in the Elemental movie script.

3. Discussion

Levinson, (1983) classified the type of deixis into five types namely person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, social deixis. Levinson (1983) classified deixis into five types: person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. These classifications are essential in understanding the context of utterances. Additionally, deixis serves six functions, including emotive, conative, referential, phatic, metalingual, and poetic functions, which contribute to meaning, social interaction, and communication clarity. Below is the deixis analysis based on the utterances of the characters in the Elemental movie script.

Person Deixis and Its Function

Person deixis is reflected directly in the grammatical categories of person, and it may be argued that an independent pragmatic framework of possible participant-roles needs to be developed, so that the grammaticalization of these roles in different languages can be examined. Levinson categorized the grammatical differences as first person, second person, and third person. First person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference to themselves for example first person singular: *I, Me*. Singular: *We, Us, Ours*. Second person is the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more listeners or addresses for example *You, Your, Yours*. Third person refers to individuals or entities who are neither speakers nor listeners in the conversation for example third person singular: *He, She, It, Him, Her, His, Hers*. Third person plural: *They, Them*. Some examples of the person deixis can be seen in the example below:

- 1) Welcome, **my** Ember, to **your** new life. (Page 5, line 29)
- 2) **Our** Blue Flame hold all **our** traditions and give **us** strength to burn bright. (Page 6, line 7)

The sentence in example (1) conveys the moment when Bernie reaches into the cauldron and scoops some of the Blue Flame into his hands and pours it over baby Ember's head. These words can be considered deixis, namely *my* and *your*. The word *my* refers to a specific person but does not have a fixed addressee because its interpretation depends on the context. Its reference changes depending on who is speaking, which means it cannot be understood without identifying the speaker. Since deixis refers to words whose meanings are context-dependent, *my* is deixis. In this sentence *my* refers to Bernie, one of the characters in the movie Elemental. It can be proven by the context of the movie script when Bernie said to the little girl, Ember, the first child who has just entered to his life. *My* is classified as person deixis because it indicates possession related to the speaker and reflected directly in the grammatical categorized of person. It belongs to first-person singular deixis and functions as a possessive adjective. Meanwhile, the word *your* also refers to someone or anyone but has an uncertain reference since its meaning depends on the context. This means *your* is deixis. In this sentence, *your* refers to Ember, one of the characters in the movie Elemental. This can be proven by the sentence, "Welcome, *my* Ember, to *your* new life," which shares the same context as the word *my* (Bernie says this to Ember, his first child, as she enters his life). *Your* is categorized as a second-person singular pronoun and functions as a

possessive adjective.

As mentioned in the statement above, the word *my* and *your* in the sentence "Welcome, my Ember, to your new life," refer to Bernie. With a heart full of joy, Bernie holds his first child, Ember, in his arms, expressing his love as he welcomes her into the world. As Ember's father, Bernie greets his daughter with happiness, as indicated in the movie script, where he smiles while holding her. Based on this context, the function of deixis in this sentence serves an emotive function, as it directly conveys emotions and expressions such as joy and excitement.

Example (2) also contains deixis. This sentence refers to the Blue Flame held by Bernie. There are two words that can be classified as deixis: *our* and *us*. The word *our* was spoken by Bernie in the context of his family's Blue Flame. *Our* does not have a fixed addresser because its reference depends on the speaker and refer to more than one person, it means the word *our* is deixis. In this sentence, *our* refers to Bernie and Ember. It can be proven by the context of the movie script that Bernie pouring his family's Blue Flame into a cauldron. *Our* functions as a possessive adjective in the plural form that indicates ownership shared by more than one person, it specifically describes of person deixis and categorized as first person. The second word is *us*. Although *our* and *us* appear in the same sentence, they have different meanings. In this context, *us* also refers to more than one person and does not have a fixed meaning, as it depends on the speaker and the context, this means *us* is deixis. *Us* refers to Ember and Bernie as the speakers, which can be proven through the context of the movie script when Bernie pours the Blue Flame into a cauldron while explaining that the Blue Flame preserves all their family traditions and provides the strength to burn perfectly as fire elements. *Us* classified as person deixis and categorized as first-person plural because it functions as an object pronoun referring to those included with the speaker.

As stated in the previous analysis, the word *our* and *us* in the sentence "Our Blue Flame hold all our traditions and give us strength to burn bright," refers to Cinder, Ember and also Bernie as the speaker. In this context, Bernie holds the Blue Flame, which he is about to pour into cauldron filled by firewood. As a valuable family heirloom, the Blue Flame is shown to young Ember as a symbol of their tradition, allowing the fire element, especially Bernie's family to burn bright. Based on this context, *our* and *us* classified as referential function since Bernie provides information related to the Blue Flame's significance to his family.

Time Deixis and Its Function

Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken. Time deixis refers to expressions that indicate time relative to the speaker's point of reference, such as *now, then, soon, and recently*. These terms may change meaning based on context. Time deixis also interacts with cultural concepts of time, seen in expressions such as *today, tomorrow, and yesterday*, and furthermore in more complex terms such as *last Monday* or *next year*. Some examples of the time deixis can be seen in the example below:

- 1) I am old. I can't do this **forever**. (Page 21, line 36)
- 2) **Now** that you have beaten my time there is only one thing you haven't done... **tomorrow** I sleep in. and I want you to run shop for Red Dot sale. (Page 22, line 5)

In example (1) the sentence "I am old. I can't do this forever," it explains about Bernie talking to Ember at the Fireplace during the preparation for the Red Dot Sale. In this sentence, *forever* can be classified as deixis. *Forever* is a deixis because its meaning does not have fixed information and its reference changes depending on the speaker and the situation in which it is used. In this context, *forever* is a deixis because its meaning depends on the speaker's situation, indicating an indefinite duration relative to his lifespan. *Forever* serves as a time deixis that points to the remaining lifespan of Bernie who manages and works at the Fireplace. The duration in Bernie's statement is not explicitly mentioned but can be inferred based on how long Bernie is capable of continuing his work.

Based on the explanation (1) about time deixis of *forever*, this word severs a referential function. *Forever* in the sentence "I am old. I can't do this forever," spoken by Bernie to Ember, refers to the activity he is doing which is preparing his store for Red Dot Sale at Fireplace. At the time, Bernie, who

was already old, coughed again indicating that his health was deteriorating. *Forever* classified as referential, with the definition focuses on the context of the message depending on the main function to be achieved. According to referential definition, *forever* conveys information about Bernie, stating that he is no longer able to manage his store for much longer.

In example (2), there are two words that can be classified as deixis in the sentence, “Now that you have beaten my time, there is only one thing you haven’t done. Tomorrow I sleep in, I want you to run the shop for the Red Dot Sale,” namely *now* and *tomorrow*. This sentence was spoken by Bernie to Ember after she breaks Bernie’s work time record. *Now* and *tomorrow* are considered deixis because they do not have fixed reference and require context to determine the meaning. In this context, *now* and *tomorrow* is a time deixis because they encode temporal points and spans relative to the moment the utterance was spoken. This proven by the context of the movie script that *now* refers to the moment when Ember surpassed Bernie’s fastest time, while *tomorrow* indicates that on the following day, Bernie will only rest, and Ember will be the one managing the Red Dot Sale at the Fireplace. Based on explanation (2), the sentence “Now that you have beaten my time, there is only one thing you haven’t done. Tomorrow I sleep in, I want you to run the shop for the Red Dot Sale,” the words *now* and *tomorrow* convey an information according to the context spoken by Bernie. In this sentence, *now* indicates the present time, following by the next words that explain the situation in which Ember has surpassed Bernie’s record. This means *now* is referential function. Meanwhile, *tomorrow* also has a referential function, referring to Bernie’s plan to rest on the day of the Red Dot Sale because it refers to the context or information that conveys in a conversation depends on the situation. Therefore, *now* and *tomorrow* serve as referential in the function of deixis.

Place Deixis and Its Function

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participant in the speech event. Place deixis encodes spatial locations based on coordinates linked to the place of utterance, relating these locations to the participants positions within the speech event. Terms like *here*, *there*, *this*, and *that* serve as place-deictic indicators and can combine with non-deictic spatial terms to create complex spatial descriptions. Non-deictic spatial concepts include orientations and dimensions, such as *surfaces*, *containers*, *fronts*, *backs*, *tops*, and *sides*. Some examples of the place deixis can be seen in the example below:

- 1) When you gonna put Ember out of her misery and retire, huh? Finally put her name on the sign out **there**? (Page 15, line 21)
- 2) That’s because everything I need is right **here**. (Page 19, line 23)

In example (1), the sentence “When you gonna put Ember out of her misery and retire, huh? Finally put her name on the sign out there,” the word *there* can be classified as deixis. This sentence was spoken by Flarrietta to Bernie in the context of Flarietta, as a customer at Fireplace, noticing that Bernie was getting older and unwell. *There* does not have fixed location, and its meaning depends on the speaker’s context in utterance. This means *there* is deixis. The word *there* refers to the name sign displayed at the Fireplace shop. *There* categorized as place deixis because it indicates a location relative to the speaker in Flarietta’s utterance. This can be proven by the context of movie script, where Flarietta asks Bernie, who is aging and becomes ill that when he will finally put Ember’s name on the shop sign of Fireplace.

Based on the explanation about deixis in example (1), the sentence “When you gonna put Ember out of her misery and retire, huh? Finally put her name on the sign out there,” the word *there* serves as a referential function because this word provides information specifically a particular location, namely the sign. This can be proven by the context when Bernie, Flarietta, and Flarry, as Flarietta’s husband, are at the Fireshop and realize that Bernie is no longer young and his strength is weakening. They notice Bernie starting to cough, which prompts Flarietta to ask when he will retire and let Ember take over, as well as put her name on the shop sign. The word *there* functions as referential in terms of spatial aspect because it provides information about the location where Ember’s name will be placed, emphasizing the transition of ownership in the shop.

In example (2), the sentence “That’s because everything I need is right here,” the word *here* can be classified as deixis. This sentence was spoken By Ember to Clod when he invited her to go the festival with him. *Here* does not have a fixed or specific location because it depends on the context of the utterance and the speaker’s perspective. This means *here* is place deixis. In this context, *here* refers to the environment where Ember lives, specifically Fireplace, which is predominantly inhabited by Fire Elements. *Here* categorized as place deixis because it describes a specific location which is Fireplace and its Fireland. This can be proven by the context of the movie script where Clod tries to invite Ember on a date. According to the explanation of example (2) about deixis, *here* in the sentence “That’s because everything I need is here,” has a deixis function. In this context, *here*, spoken by Ember, serves referential function because it provides specific information about a place, namely the Fireland. This can be proven by the context of the movie script, where Clod approaches Ember while she busy handling tasks at Fireplace and tries to convince her to go to the festival with him. However, Ember declines Clod’s invitation, then Clod tries to persuade her again by pointing out that she has never left this part of the city. In response, Ember states that everything she needs is here, with *here* referring to the place where many Fire Elements live.

Discourse Deixis and Its Function

Discourse deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance including the utterance itself, Levinson This is mainly seen in pointing words such as *this* and *that*. Some examples of the place deixis can be seen in the example below:

- 1) Don’t worry. **This** whole problem is going away. I can feel it.” (Page 60, line 33)
- 2) I don’t think I actually DO want to run the shop, okay? **THAT’S** what my temper has been trying to tell me... I’m trapped. (Page 90, line 35)

In example (1), the sentence “Don’t worry. This whole problem is going away. I can feel it,” the word *this* can be considered deixis. This sentence spoken by Ember to Bernie when Bernie and the customers realize that several pipes are leaking again. The word *this* does not have a fixed meaning without knowing the context of the conversation. This means *this* is a deixis. The word *this* classified as discourse deixis because it refers to a specific part of the discourse explaining the situation where the flooding of the Fireplace basement due to multiple leaking pipes. This can be proven by the context of movie script where Flarry notices that the pipes in the Fireplace store are leaking and informs Bernie.

According to example (1), the word *this* in the sentence “Don’t worry. This whole problem is going away. I can feel it,” has a function of deixis. *This* serves a referential function because it provides situational information about the problem occurring, similar to the previous day’s pipe leakage in the Fireplace basement. This can be proven by the context of the movie script, where Farry and Flarrietta are sitting at their regular table playing fire chess and suddenly water drips into Farry’s mug. At the same moment, Ember realizes the problem and quickly takes action to fix the leaking pipe. In example (2), the word *that* in the sentence “I don’t think I actually DO want to run the shop, okay? **THAT’S** what my temper has been trying to tell me... I’m trapped,” can be considered deixis. This sentence was spoken by Ember to Wade after she met and talked with Wade’s big family. The word *that* is a deixis because it does not have fixed meaning or reference and depends on the context of the utterance. *That* serves as discourse deixis because it refers to Ember’s realization that she does not actually want to run the shop, which is part of the ongoing discourse. This can be proven by the context of movie script, where Ember’s temper flares up after Wade’s mother offers her a new job, making her finally acknowledge her true feeling about taking over the Fireplace.

Based on the example (2) about discourse deixis, the sentence “I don’t think I actually DO want to run the shop, okay? **THAT’S** what my temper has been trying to tell me... I’m trapped,” the word *that* has a referential function because it conveys specific information related to the speaker. This can be proven by the context of movie script, when Brook Ripple, Wade’s mother, offers Ember an internship at the best glass-making firm in the world. She mentions that the job is far from the city but would provide Ember with an incredible start. On the way home with Wade, Ember becomes emotional as she reflects

on her true desires. The word that refers to the previous phrase “I don’t think I actually DO want to run the shop, okay?” when Ember realizes that running the Fireplace is not her true wish but something she has forced upon herself. Therefore, *that* is discourse deixis because it refers to a specific part of the discourse that Ember’s realization about her true feeling.

Social Deixis and Its Function

Social deixis is the aspects of language structure that encode the social identities of participants (properly, incumbents of participant-roles), or the social relationship between them, or between one of them and persons and entities referred to. Social deixis refers to linguistic forms that are relevant only when grammaticalized to express social relationships, with clear examples including polite pronouns, titles of address, and various other markers indicating social distinctions. These expressions often include titles & honorifics *Professor*, *Mr*, *Mrs*, or forms of address, which reflect a person’s rank, or the social distance between the speaker and the listener. Some examples of the social deixis can be seen in the example below:

- 1) Calm, calm. Sometimes **customer** can be tough. Just take breath. (Page 12, line 20)
- 2) Oh, please forgive my **daughter**. She burn bright, but sometimes TOO bright, eh. (Page 13, line 34)

In example (1) the word *customer* in the sentence “Calm, calm. Sometimes customer can be tough. Just take breath,” can be considered deixis. This sentence was spoken by Bernie to Ember when she lost her temper while serving a difficult customer, leading her to explode in frustration. The word *customer* is deixis because its reference is context dependent. Without understanding the context, the listener or reader cannot determine which specific customer is being referred to. *Customer* refers to Sparkler Customer and the other group of customers who come to the store. The word *customer* classified as social deixis because it encodes the social identities between Ember as a worker and the customer in a business interaction. This can be proven by the context of movie script, where a difficult customer challenges Ember’s patience, causing her emotions to escalate. In response, Bernie tries to calm her down and understand what happened. Based on the explanation (1) about deixis, the word *customer* serves a referential function because it conveys a message or information that depends on the main function of the utterance. The word *customer* used to provide information and situationally indicate that customers can sometimes be difficult to deal with. This can be proven by the context of movie script where Sparkler Customer takes fireworks without paying. Knowing that this violates the rules, Ember’s flame turns purple and she explodes in anger and leaves black scorch marks on the floor.

In example (2) the sentence “Oh, please forgive my daughter. She burn bright, but sometimes TOO bright, eh,” the word *daughter* can be considered deixis. This sentence was spoken by Bernie to the customers at Fireplace. The word *daughter* is deixis because without knowing who the speaker and the addressee, the exact reference of daughter cannot be determined. It does not have a fixed meaning and depends on the context of the utterance. The word *daughter* categorized as social deixis because it indicates the social relationship between the speaker and the addressee. Instead of directly using Ember’s name, Bernie uses *daughter* which encodes a familial status within the social structure. This can be proven by the context of the movie script where Bernie realizes that Ember has lost control of her emotions and apologizes to the customer she was serving. According to example (2), the sentence “Oh, please forgive my daughter. She burn bright, but sometimes TOO bright, eh,” the word *daughter* has a referential function because it conveys a message or information depends on the main function of the utterance. The word *daughter* provides information about the social relationship between Bernie and Ember, which he expresses to the customer. This word was spoken by Bernie to a customer. According to the context, when the customer complains to Ember, she loses control of her emotions and explodes in frustration. Bernie realizes about that situation immediately approaches the customer Ember was serving and apologizes on behalf of his daughter.

4. Conclusion

The analysis and findings of this research lead to two primary conclusions. Firstly, the use of deixis in the Elemental movie script aligns with Levinson's (1983) theoretical framework. The analysis identifies five types of deixis, namely person deixis (56.03%), time deixis (15.56%), place deixis (21.40%), discourse deixis (14.40%), and social deixis (4.67%). Among these, person deixis is the most predominant, accounting for more than half of the total deixis occurrences. Secondly, this study has thoroughly analyzed all words containing deixis and their respective functions based on Jakobson's (1987) theory. The findings indicate five functions of deixis: referential function (47.86%), conative function (29.96%), emotive function (20.23%), phatic function (2.72%), and metalingual function (0.78%). The poetic function was not identified in this study due to the analytical approach, which focused only on a single word containing deixis in each data point rather than the overall linguistic style. As Jakobson (1987) explains, the poetic function relates to aesthetic language use, such as wordplay or rhyme. However, the Elemental movie script is primarily communicative and informative, with little emphasis on such features. This study analyzed all words containing deixis and their respective functions. While phatic and metalingual functions were identified, they were not explicitly discussed in the discussion. This is because the analysis prioritized variation in deixis examples rather than repetition. To present a more diverse and representative analysis, different deixis words were selected instead of repeatedly analyzing the same ones with different functions.

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