

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN DEIXIS IN HARRY BRADBEER'S "ENOLA HOLMES 2 (2022)" MOVIE

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Received: 20th May 2024

Revised: 29th May 2024

Accepted: 24th June 2024

ABSTRACT Deixis is referring to something depending on the speaker's and addressee's current time, location, and context through an utterance. In this study, the writer focused on the analysis of the reflexive pronoun deixis. The aims of the study are to find out the reflexive pronoun deixis and the function of the reflexive pronoun deixis found in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie. This research applied qualitative descriptive methods and analyzed based on the deixis types by Levinson (1983). The data used for this research was acquired by analyzing the utterances spoken by the characters in the movie. The steps to analyze the data included: (1) identifying the reflexive pronoun deixis by classifying the data into first-person reflexive pronoun, second-person reflexive pronoun, and third-person reflexive pronoun, (2) interpreting and describing the findings, and (3) drawing a conclusion of its findings. The writer found 18 data of reflexive pronoun deixis in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie. References found in this research were; *myself, ourselves* as first-person reflexive pronoun deixis; *yourself, yourselves* as second-person reflexive pronoun deixis; and *herself, themselves* as third-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The result showed that the most dominant reflexive pronoun deixis found in this research is the second-person reflexive pronoun deixis, where the character gives advice to another character, so people who like watching films can get moral value from the conversation of the movie.

Keywords: Reflexive Pronoun, Deixis, Enola Holmes

INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in society as a human interaction. Language enables individuals to communicate each other in usual. (Kurniati, 2017) defines language is communication that used to transfer ideas and emotions, also to expand their knowledge and learn about something. Language used to share information to each other, so they can have such kind of interaction and have new information.

In communication, the speaker occasionally provides confusing statements to the addressee. It may cause misapprehension between them. In this case, context depending of the situation is important for speaker or addressee to understand the speaker's meaning and information, without context the addressee is usually difficult to understand about information or message deliver by the speaker. According to (Wibowo & Naulfar, 2018), people have to know the meaning of reference words to understand about the whole context. In addition, (Gulrukh, 2023) explained that the role of context in the process of communication is to convey to the information to the addressee depending on the conversation situation. The context will change depending on the person' situation, where, which, when, and by whom. So, the meaning of the utterance will change due to the context changes.

To handle cases of misunderstanding when speaking, a study of contextual meaning is needed which is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study that focus on relation of the speaker to the context. The pragmatics function of language units is related to the context the speech situations. Pragmatics deals with concrete utterance spoken by speakers in concrete discourse situations which are located in time and space. In other words, pragmatics is used to find the meaning of a sentence or utterance by the speaker and interpreted by an addressee contextually depends on the situations.

In pragmatics, there is a study that examines ambiguous words called deixis. Based on the theory proposed by Yule (1996) in (Sasmita et al., 2018) deixis has meaning "pointing" via language. So, deixis used to point to the addressee, to make the sentence clear to whom, where, which, or when the sentence was spoken. According to Levinson (1983) theory in (Noerofi'a

& Bahri, 2019), deixis divided into five types they are: person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. This type can be used to analyze language that is difficult to understand from the speaker to the addressee. So, deixis can make utterance easier to understand.

Deixis found not only in daily conversation, but also in a literature, for example in a movie. A movie is a narrative featuring a specific character that is organized and complete in its structure. Nowadays, a movie can watch at a cinema or at home on TV, laptop, or smartphone. Sometimes the movie viewer can get language from the conversation between characters that make them confused about the meaning. The movie viewer can understand the meaning easily when they knew the context of the conversations. This makes it possible for viewers to absorb all the information and messages from the dialogue between the characters in the movie, so they can also take moral value from the film's story.

In this study, the researcher focuses to analyze the reflexive pronoun deixis on the movie "Enola Holmes 2 (2022)" by Harry Bradbeer. This movie is the second movie series of Enola Holmes. PCMA Production, Netflix and Legendary Pictures present an Enola Holmes as a crime, mystery, thriller, action, drama, adventure movie based on a book sequel by Nancy Springer about Sherlock Holmes' younger sister. This movie is produced on 2022 and directed by Harry Bradbeer. This movie become interesting because is based on the true story of the Matchgirls Strike in 1888 and the legacy of labour activist Sarah Chapman. The reason of a writer used this movie because this movie is about women's struggles in Europe in the 19th century to achieve their goals in life, when at that time were gender inequality and the fight for women's suffrage thus the writer is interested to analyzing this movie.

There have been many studies examining the types of deixis in films. However, researchers only focus on finding the types of deixis and the function of each type. The existence of this reflexive pronoun deixis study is because there has never been a study that focuses on finding reflexive deixis in films. In previous studies, the results of the study in the form of types of deixis include person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis so that the existence of reflexive pronoun deixis is not explained. This encourages the writer to conduct research with a focus on finding reflexive pronoun deixis in the Enola Holmes 2 film. The aims of the study are to find out the reflexive pronoun deixis and the function of the reflexive pronoun found deixis in the Enola Holmes 2 movie. The benefits of this study for academics are as a reference source for writers who will conduct research, especially research on literature. This research can also provide benefits in the form of moral values for writers and readers obtained from the advice spoken by the characters in the film.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which is discuss about communicating meaning depending on context. According to Yule (1996) in (Rahmayani & Dwiyluliana, 2018) pragmatic is the study that discusses of communication meaning by the speaker and interpreted by the addressee. Pragmatics pays attention to the utterances. The writer can infer from the previous description that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language, meaning, and context. The context refers to how the speakers make the utterances and how the addressee interprets them.

Deixis

According to (Yuan, 2022), deixis occurs when a speaker links an entity with their current speech context, making it cognitively accessible to the addressee. Moreover, Chapman (2011) in (D. Saffah & Hameed Al-Hindawi, 2021) defines deixis is a class of expressions whose primary function is to connect language usage to the context in which they occur. The context of deixis will change depending on the speaker's and addressee' situation, where, which, when, and by whom. According to Levinson (2011) in (Asmarita & Haryudin, 2019), deixis are

classified into five categories: person deixis, place deixis, deixis time, social deixis and discourse deixis.

Person Deixis

According to Horn (2006) in (Saputri, 2016), the grammatical category of person deixis refers the different roles that person's play in conversation: speaker and addressee. In conversation, *I* and *you* may refer to another individual. It depends on who is speaking and serves as the deictic centre. The speaker, speaking in the first person, addresses is the listener in the second person and may refer to a third person. The function of personal deixis is as a marker of belonging or as an object to replace words spoken directly by the speaker or address in a conversation.

Place Deixis

Place deixis, also known as spatial deixis, indicates the distance far and near between the speaker and the addressee in a place at the moment the speech is delivered. According to Yule (1996) in (Pangaribuan et al., 2015) argue that in spatial deixis is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can be fixed mentally as well as physically.

Time Deixis

Time deixis or temporal deixis is a deixis that shows the time interval when an utterance occurs or when the speaker speaks to the addressee. In addition, Decker (2001) in (Budiarta & Gaho, 2021) stated the grammaticalization of temporal relationships of events relative to the coding time refers to temporal deixis.

Social Deixis

According to Levinson (1983) in (Heriyadi & Diana, 2020), social deixis is concerned with the characteristics of sentences that reflect, establish, or are determined by specific relations of speech or the social setting in which the event occurs. Social deixis aims to express the relationship between the speaker and the addressee.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis relate to the encoding of references to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located. Levinson (1983) in (Norma & Ambalegin, 2023) define the discourse deixis is the use of language within the statement to make a reference to a section of discourse.

Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive pronoun are pronouns that function to replace objects in a sentence. Reflexive pronoun is referred to the previous pronoun, that is, personal pronoun. In addition, (Antón-Méndez, 2020) said that the reflexive pronoun ends with the suffix *-self/-selves* and implies that the person who performs the verb's action is also the recipient of the action.

Reflexive pronoun is classified into three types, they are: first-person reflexive pronoun, second-person reflexive pronoun, and third-person reflexive pronoun. First-person reflexive pronoun is classified into two types; *myself and ourselves*. When the sentence refers to "*me*" or "*I*", the reflexive pronoun used is "*myself*". Reflexive pronoun that refers to people around "*us*" including the speaker is "*ourselves*". Second-person reflexive pronoun is classified into two types; *yourself and yourselves*. The word "*yourself*" is used by speaker in sentences that refer to addressee. The reflexive pronoun "*yourselves*" is the plural form of "*yourself*". This word refers to other people in front of the speaker. Third-person reflexive pronoun is classified into four types; *herself, himself, itself, and themselves*. The word "*herself*" refers to the person or woman who is not in front of the speaker. The word "*himself*" is used to refer to a man who is not in front of the speaker. The word "*itself*" here is not a person, but refers to inanimate objects and animals. The word "*themselves*" is a pronoun that refers to a group of people where they do something.

Previous Studies

There have been some earlier research on this subject. The writer wants to show the studies that use the same theory and research method but use different objects. First, "The Analysis of Deixis in the Novel *The Fault In Out Stars* by John Green" conducted by (Putri et al., 2018). In their study, they used Levinson's theory to analyze the types of deixis. The objectives of this research are to identify the five types of deixis used and to analyze the function of each deixis type found in the *The Fault In Our Stars* novel. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research shows that there are three types of deixis found in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*, 385 data of personal deixis, 30 data of spatial deixis, and 9 data of temporal deixis.

Second, "Analysis the Type of Deixis in the Main Character on the Movie *I Leave My Heart in Lebanon*" by (Viahapsari & Parmawati, 2020). This research was done by using the theory from Levinson. This study focused on describe the type of deixis on the main character in the *I Leave My Heart in Lebanon* movie. The writers combined a descriptive qualitative research method as research method. This research found 125 data that indicates the type of deixis proposed by Levinson, they are 102 data of personal deixis, 8 data of temporal deixis, 11 data of spatial deixis, 3 data of discourse deixis and 1 data of social deixis.

These two studies share important similarities, each of them classifies the types of deixis in various contexts, especially in utterances. They used specific theories, Levinson's theory, in their analysis and combined qualitative descriptive as their research methods. Data were collected from various sources, including from movie and novel. With the existence of several of these studies, this research was taken data from movie which was this research only focused on found out the reflexive pronoun deixis and also analysed the function of each reflexive pronoun deixis found

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. Miles & Huberman (1994) as cited by (Pratiwi, 2018) the data in the qualitative method is typically presented in the form of words rather than statistics. The writer applies a qualitative descriptive method due the data analyzed is in the form of words, phrases, and utterances rather than numbers. The writer examines the reflexive pronoun deixis and the references of utterances spoken by the characters in the film *Enola Holmes 2*. The writer used a descriptive approach since the qualitative research includes descriptive characteristics that made the researcher easily understand the messages and information obtained by examining words. In this study, the writer used Levinson's (1983) theory in (Minkhatunnakriyah et al., 2021) to identify the reflexive pronoun deixis found in movies. Furthermore, the writer also used Yule's (1996) theory in (Mahasuari et al., 2022) to determine the function of deixis in movie.

The source of data in this study is from movie titled "*Enola Holmes 2* (2022)" by Harry Bradbeer which has 129 minutes of running time. The data object of this research is the utterances spoken by all characters in this movie. After collecting the reflexive pronoun deixis data in the movie, the researcher continued to analyzing the data. There were view steps involved to analyze the data: (1) identify the reflexive pronoun deixis by classify the data into first-person reflexive pronoun, second-person reflexive pronoun, third-person reflexive pronoun, (2) interpreting and describing the findings, and (3) drawing conclusion of its findings.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this research, the writer found 18 data of reflexive pronoun deixis in Enola Holmes movie by Harry Bradbeer. It appears in 6 data of first-person reflexive pronoun deixis (*myself* and *ourselves*), 8 data of second-person reflexive pronoun deixis (*yourself* and *yourselves*), and 4 data of third-person reflexive pronoun deixis (*herself* and *themselves*). The researcher presented the total of reflexive pronoun deixis in table below.

Table1: Reflexive Pronoun in the Enola Holmes movie

No	Person Deixis		Frequency
	Reflexive Pronoun		
1.	First-person	Myself	4
		Ourselves	2
2.	Second-person	Yourself	6
		Yourselves	2
3.	Third-person	Herself	3
		Themselves	1
Total			18

First-Person Reflexive Pronoun Deixis

Myself

Datum 1. Tewkesbury: *"And the scrapes I find **myself** in fare far less visceral."*

The word "myself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "myself" belongs to the group first-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "myself" on (57:09) refers to Tewkesbury. This utterance was said by Tewkesbury when he teaches Enola how to dance in the bathroom of a ballroom. In their conversation, Enola thinks Tewkesbury is still immature and careless but Tewkesbury says that he can solve his own problems.

Datum 2. Cicely: *"Which is why I fear I may have to unburden **myself**, and it may prove shocking."*

The word "myself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "myself" belongs to the group first-person reflexive pronoun deixis. Furthermore, the pronoun "myself" on (1:25:21) refers to Cicely. In this scene, Cicely comes unexpectedly to Tewkesbury's apartment and wants to say something important about the strange things that are happening at the match factory.

Datum 3. Miss Troy: *"Though I couldn't be seen to question William **myself**, you were so obliging."*

The word "myself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "myself" belongs to the group first-person reflexive pronoun deixis. Furthermore, the pronoun "myself" on (1:49:35) refers to Miss Troy. In this scene, Miss Troy found out that she had planned this whole mess and she said in front of everyone that Enola had helped her ask William indirectly about the contract.

Datum 4. Miss Troy: *"I cannot advance **myself** as they can."*

The word "myself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "myself" belongs to the group first-person reflexive pronoun deixis. Furthermore, the pronoun "myself" on (1:50:52) refers to Miss Troy. In this scene, Miss Troy said that she couldn't do anything because she was just a secretary even though she felt smarter than the others.

Ourselves

Datum 1. Mr. Grail: *"What places we find **ourselves** in."*

The word "ourselves" is personal deixis. The pronoun "ourselves" belongs to the group first-person reflexive pronoun deixis. Moreover, the pronoun "ourselves" on (1:50:52) refers

to Mr. Grail and Enola. In this scene, Mr. Grail fight with Enola and said that they always meet in unusual places.

Datum 2. Sarah: *"It's time for us to use the only thing we have. **Ourselves.**"*

The word "ourselves" is personal deixis. The pronoun "ourselves" belongs to the group first-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "ourselves" on (1:54:51) spoken by Sarah Chapman refers to the match-girls. In this scene, Sarah Chapman Sarah made a speech in front of the match-girls to convey that the workers who died in the match factory were not because of typhus but because of phosphorus, therefore they only have themselves as valuable.

Second-Person Reflexive Pronoun Deixis

Yourself

Datum 1. Eudoria Holmes: *"But no matter how lost you feel, if you stay true to **yourself**, the path will always find you again."*

The word "yourself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourself" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "yourself" on (4:43) refers to Enola. In this section, Eudoria gave advice to Enola in the past that no matter how difficult the situation is, Enola will be able to face it as long as she believes in herself.

Datum 2. Enola Holmes: *"Brother, are you quite **yourself**?"*

The word "yourself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourself" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "yourself" on (23:20) refers to Sherlock Holmes. In this scene, Enola asks her brother who she met outside the pub and drunk, Enola asks if he is okay.

Datum 3. Sherlock Holmes: *"Don't be so desperate to prove **yourself**, Enola."*

The word "yourself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourself" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "yourself" on (27:47) spoken by Sherlock Holmes refers to Enola Holmes. In this scene, Sherlock talks to Enola not to get too excited about Enola's case because she is facing a big problem.

Datum 4. Enola Holmes: *"Simply keeping an eye on you, in case you get **yourself** into any more scrapes."*

The word "yourself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourself" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. Furthermore, the pronoun "yourself" on (56:55) refers to Tewkesbury. In this scene, Tewkesbury dance with Enola in the bathroom of a ballroom.

Datum 5. Enola Holmes: *"You cannot be trusted to take care of **yourself**."*

The word "yourself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourself" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "yourself" on (57:00) spoken by Enola Holmes refers to Tewkesbury. In this scene, Tewkesbury dance with Enola in the bathroom of a ballroom.

Datum 6. Eudoria Holmes: *"So, you dust **yourself** down...keep facing forward."*

The word "yourself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourself" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "yourself" on (1:19:46) spoken by Eudoria Holmes refers to Enola Holmes. In this scene, Enola was given advice by her mother, Eudoria Holmes, before they separated again.

Yourselves

Datum 1. Lord McIntyre: *"Now go and enjoy yourselves."*

The word "yourselves" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourselves" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "yourselves" on (49:16) spoken by Lord McIntyre refers to the invited guests. In this scene, Lord McIntyre gave a speech to the ball guests. After Henry Lyon lit the candles on the cake, Lord McIntyre allowed the ball guests to enjoy their party.

Datum 2. Edith: *"Here they come! Brace yourselves!"*

The word "yourselves" is personal deixis. The pronoun "yourselves" belongs to the group second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "yourselves" on (1:13:52) spoken by Edith refers to Enola and her mother. In this scene, Enola, her mother, and Edith are being chased by the police because Enola escaped from prison.

Third-Person Reflexive Pronoun Deixis

Herself

Datum 1. Enola Holmes: *"And trying not to draw attention to herself."*

The word "herself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "herself" belongs to the group third-person reflexive pronoun deixis. Furthermore, the pronoun "herself" on (3:18) refers to Eudora Holmes, Enola's mother. In this scene, Enola said that her mother is still on the run, so she had to disguise herself and not attract public attention.

Datum 2. Bessie Chapman: *"Oh yes. She taught herself."*

The word "herself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "herself" belongs to the group third-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "herself" on (7:58) refers to Sarah Chapman. In this scene, Enola investigates in Sarah's room and asks Bessie if Sarah likes to read and research things.

Datum 3. Edith: *"She's a force of nature, a law unto herself."*

The word "herself" is personal deixis. The pronoun "herself" belongs to the group third-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "herself" on (1:11:37) refers to Enola Holmes. In this scene, Sherlock Holmes asked Edith for help to free his sister, Enola, from prison because of her enthusiasm to solve her case. And then Edith told Sherlock not to control Enola.

Themselves

Datum 1. Sherlock Holmes: *"The first mistake a detective makes is to make it about themselves and not the case."*

The word "themselves" is personal deixis. The pronoun "themselves" belongs to the group third-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The pronoun "themselves" on (44:28) refers to the detective. In this scene, Enola was too emotional about her case so she was given advice by her older brother as a senior detective.

Discussion

In discussion, the writer describes the findings of the research that analyze the reflexive pronoun deixis from the movie entitled "Enola Holmes 2". Based on the theory of Levinson (1983) cited by (Noerrofi'a & Bahri, 2019), deixis divided into five types, they are: person, place, time, discourse and social deixis. In this study, the author only examined one type of deixis, namely personal deixis, and only focused on analyzing reflexive pronoun deixis.

Based on the theory of reflexive pronoun deixis by (Antón-Méndez, 2020), reflexive pronoun ends with the suffix *-self/-selves* and implies that the person who performs the verb's action is also the recipient of the action. Reflexive pronoun is classified into three types, they

are: first-person reflexive pronoun, second-person reflexive pronoun, and third-person reflexive pronoun. First-person reflexive pronoun is classified into two types; *myself* and *ourselves*. Second-person reflexive pronoun is classified into two types; *yourself* and *yourselves*. Third-person reflexive pronoun is classified into four types; *herself*, *himself*, *itself*, and *themselves*. The reflexive pronoun deixis is included into person deixis because according to the theory of Levinson (1983) cited by (Noerrofi'a & Bahri, 2019), person deixis identified the words of first person deixis (*I, me, my, mine, myself, we, us, our, ours, ourselves*), second person deixis (*you, your, yours, yourself, yourselves*), and third person deixis (*he, him, his, himself, she, her, herself, it, itself, they, their, themselves*).

In this discussion, the writer discussed about first-person reflexive pronoun deixis firstly. The writer founds some utterance, like "*I cannot advance myself as they can.*" According to the theory by (Antón-Méndez, 2020), the word "*myself*" is categorized into first-person reflexive pronoun deixis because pronoun "*myself*" refers to speaker herself as first person. The another utterance is "*What places we find ourselves in.*" The pronoun "*ourselves*" belongs to the group first-person reflexive pronoun deixis because pronoun "*ourselves*" refers to speaker and the addressee of their conversation.

The second part of this discussion is about second-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The writer founds some utterance, like "*You cannot be trusted to take care of yourself.*" The word "*yourself*" in the sentence is included into second-person reflexive pronoun deixis because the pronoun "*yourself*" is used by speaker that refer to the addressee. The writer also found utterance, like "*Now go and enjoy yourselves.*" The pronoun "*yourselves*" is belongs to the second-person reflexive pronoun deixis because "*yourselves*" refer to other people in front of the speaker in plural pronouns.

The third discussion is about third-person reflexive pronoun deixis. The writer found the utterance "*And trying not to draw attention to herself.*" in the conversation. The word "*herself*" is categorized into third-person reflexive pronoun deixis because singular pronoun "*herself*" refers to third person who is not in the role of the speaker or the addressee or a specific participant in the conversation. The following, the utterance "*The first mistake a detective makes is to make it about themselves and not the case.*" The word "*themselves*" is included into third-person reflexive pronoun deixis because the word "*themselves*" is a pronoun that refers to a group of people where they do something and not in the speech event as a specific participant-role as the speaker or the addressee.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding that have been done, the researcher found out 18 reflexive pronoun deixis that classified into three types in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie, 6 data of first-person reflexive pronoun deixis (*myself* and *ourselves*), 8 data of second-person reflexive pronoun deixis (*yourself* and *yourselves*), and 4 data of third-person reflexive pronoun deixis (*herself* and *themselves*). Due to time constraints, this study was limited in analyzing the deixis used in *Enola Holmes 2* (2022) based on the utterances spoken by characters. The writer suggests that further researchers conduct the same research with other cases. Suggestions for future research is to develop this research innovate the understanding of deixis concept. The result of this deixis analysis can be used for the improvement of the next research. The writer hopes that this research can help the readers especially who love watching movie to learn the importance of deixis for easily understanding the movie and get away the misinterpretation.

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