

**AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS TYPES AND ITS' REFERENCE
IN "CINDERELLA" MOVIE**

Kadek Ari Widiandi^{1*}, Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini², Nissa Puspitaning Adni³
¹ariwidiandi0301@gmail.com, ²seri.malini@unud.ac.id, ³nisa.adni@unud.ac.id

UDAYANA UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify deixis types and their references in "Cinderella." Kenneth Branagh directed and Chris Weitz screen played this film. This study used descriptive qualitative research. The info came from the Cinderella script. The data was evaluated using Levinson's theory. The research discovered five types of deixis in Cinderella: person (998), spatial (84), time (47), place (98), and discourse (66). Furthermore, the reference meaning conveyed in deictic markers within the deixis found in the movie are revealed using the theory of anaphora such as anaphoric and cataphoric references.

Keywords: Anaphoric, Cataphoric, Deixis, Reference, Movie

A. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the verbal or media-based transmission of ideas, beliefs, and actions. Language allows humanity to communicate daily. Language is how humans communicate thoughts, feelings, and wishes verbally or in writing. To avoid sender-receiver miscommunication, language must be meaningful. Pragmatics interprets language (Fromkin, 2014). In addition, Levinson (1983:21) defines pragmatics as the study of language and situation, which determines comprehension. Furthermore, Yule (1996) studied contextual meaning provided by speakers and authors to listeners and readers. Linguistics' pragmatics branch analyzes language or code spoken or written by speakers and read by readers. Context determines pragmatics (Cruse, 2004:163). Therefore, pragmatics include presuppositions, speech actions, conversational implicatures, discourse structure, and deixis (Leech, 2016).

Moreover, Yule (1996:9) said that deixis is a Greek technical word for one of our most fundamental utterance functions. It signifies 'language-based pointing'. Deixis involves utilizing a verbal word to "point" to a contextual discourse entity or quality (Birner, 2012:114). Anything used to point is a deictic phrase. Deictic lexical elements encode context (Grundy, 2000). Furthermore, Levinson (1983:62) lists five types: person, location, time, social, and discourse. Deixis points to persons, objects, places, or times. Deixis determines the speaker, what is being said, and when, also known as the sentence context. In order words, deixis is also bounded by its context to determine which reference to it is. The nature of the referral is used to find out the direction of the reference spoken by the speaker.

Numerous undergraduate theses are pertinent to the present study on deixis. Nurjanah (2018) examines the deixis in Moana's script and which is more prevalent. This study examines Moana movie screenplay deixis and their prevalent usage. The study was descriptive qualitative and employed online movie transcripts. The study revealed three sorts of deixis in the Moana Movie script: personal, geographical, and temporal. Furthermore, Hasanah et. al., (2021) found that the speech text use all kinds of deixis, the use of person deixis is more dominant. Thus, providing a deeper analysis can help the reader in understanding the deictic expression which requires its context better. Therefore, this study was conducted in order to make the reader understand the story by having an understanding at its language use in context.

B. METHOD

This study uses qualitative methods to describe data-theory relationships. First, notice the kind of deixis in the data. Second, after understanding deixis—personal, temporal, geographical, social, and discourse—data are classed based on Birner's reference theory. Third, the movie's deixis and references are described. Fourth, the analysis's outcomes are drawn. The analytical results were expressed in words and phrases using the informal technique. The data was analyzed and classified by using Levinson's (1983) theory. Based on Birner (2012)'s theory of reference, identify the movie's deixis references. Data analysis is presented by bolding speech from the data source with deictic indicators and classifying them. Then, deictic analysis reference is categorized into Anaphoric and Cataphoric reference.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Types of Deixis found in Cinderella movie

This section covers study findings. The researcher uncovered many Cinderella deictic terms after studying the data. According to Levinson (1983), there are five types of deixis. The film features all deixis. Birner's (2012) theory was used to examine the movie's anaphoric and cataphoric allusions alongside Levinson's. The study and data gathering outcomes are in table 1.

Table 1. Results of Deixis Types

No	Types of Deixis	Frequency
1	First Person Deixis	340
2	Second Person Deixis	332
3	Third Person Deixis	326
4	Spatial Deixis	84
5	Temporal Deixis	47
6	Social Deixis	98
7	Discourse Deixis	66
	Total	1.293

Person Deixis

Cinderella characters employed deixis forms in sentences. The film Cinderella has first-person, second-person, and third-person deixis. The study detected seven first-person deixis grammatical categories in Cinderella. First-person deixis usually entails self-reference

(Levinson, 1983:69). Third-person pronouns she, he, it, and they were separated from I and we. Minimal scenario participant relations are called person deixis (Sebeok, 2001). It can be seen an author uses first-person pronouns to explain the role of participants in the discourse. The example above is only a representation of the 1.042 data findings. More details, these data have been provided in the table below:

Table 2. Person Deixis

No	Type / Category	Frequency	
1	1 st Person Deixis	My	48
		I	199
		I am	46
		Me	65
2	2 nd Person Deixis	You	305
		Your	54
3	3 rd Person Deixis	She	62
		He	38
		It	40
		They	38
		We	35
		Her	62
		His	13
		Him	14
		Our	7
		Us	6
		Their	6
		Them	4
Total		1.042	

Personal deixis is the deixis most frequently used by the main characters with a total of 1,042 utterances containing deixis expressions. Personal deixis falls under deictic reference, which refers to one of the speakers from the reference grouped with the speaker. Based on the data collected from the movie Cinderella, 17 types of personal deixis were found to be used in singular and plural forms. Second-person deixis such as "you" and "your" are deictic expressions that frequently appear in the category of personal deixis.

I believe that animals listen and speak to us if we only have the ear for it. (Data 1)

In the utterance above the use of first singular person *I*, it refers to Cinderella's mother and is subject in sentence and act as speaker.

Who am I? I should think you'd have worked that one out. I'm your hairy dog mother. I mean, fairy godmother! (Data 2)

In the context provided, *I'm* and *I* refer to the speaker Fairy's mother, who introduces herself as the fairy godmother. The utterance above is the use of the first singular person deixis.

Ella! Where are my girls, my beautiful girls? Where are my darlings? (Data 3)

In this conversation the word *my* is first person deixis. *My* is a word that indicates ownership. The data above *my* appears in the form of a possessive adjective. It modifies the nouns *girl*, *beautiful girl*, and *darlings*. It appears the use of first singular person

You're standing on my feet. (Data 4)

You stand on my feet is a sentence of the first singular person deixis. *My* is a word that indicates ownership. The data above *my* appears in the form of a possessive adjective. It modifies the noun *foot*. In this context, Ella's father uses the first-person deixis *my* to show ownership of his feet.

Hello, there. What do **you** think **you're** doing? Let the little ones have their share. We don't want **you** getting an upset stomach. Gus-Gus, **you're** a house mouse, not a garden mouse. Isn't he, Jacqueline? (Data 5)

Based on dialogue above there are two deictic element shows namely *you* and *you're*. This utterance is the second person singular pronoun used to refer to the person being spoken to. Ella uses second person deixis, namely *you* and *you're*, which refers to the person she is talking to (Gus Gus (Mouse)).

What do you think? Would that please the people? (Data 6)

This deictic shows that the word *you* is a second person deictic. *You* is a word used to indicate the ownership that another person has of an object. In this context, Captain uses second person deixis, namely *your*, which refers to the person he is talking to, namely King.

Ella, what's that on your face? (Data 7)

This utterance shows that the word *your* is a second person deictic. *Your* is a word used to indicate the ownership that another person has of an object or concept. The utterance *your*, which refers to the person she is talking to, namely Ella.

He will love me! (Data 8)

The deictic shows that the utterance *he* and *his* is a third person deictic. All the deictic is a pronoun that refers to a male person who their talking. In this context, Anastasia and Drizella uses third person deixis, namely *he* and *his* which refers to Prince.

She wants to show us around her farmhouse. She's proud of it, I think. (Data 9)

There is repetition in this scene, they are *she*. It is a pronoun that refers to women. Drizella and Anastasia use third person deixis, namely "she" which refers to who person they are talking in this scene, Cinderella (Ella).

Well, look who's having a party of their own. Jacqueline, Teddy, Matilda, greedy Gus-Gus. (Data 10)

This deictic shows that the word *I* a third person deictic. It is a pronoun that refers to more than one person or talks about a group of people. In this scene, Ella uses third person deixis, *their* which refers to the mice that Ella is talking to.

You've been awfully nice. Thank you for a wonderful evening. I've loved it. (Data 11)

This deictic shows that the deictic *it* is a third person deictic. *It* is a singular pronoun used to refer to something inanimate (an object, concept, or animal without a specific gender). In this context, *it* which refers to A wonderful evening with Prince.

Spatial Deixis

Spatial Deixis specifies speech event mooring points at locales. The following are the spatial deixis found in Cinderella movie:

Table 3. Spatial Deixis

Deictic Expression	Frequency
The world	2
The house	4
The Forest	1
There	15
Away	2
Home	2
In French	1
Ella's house	1
This palace	1
Inside	1
Room	2
The attic	4
On a tree	1
Household	2
The way	1
At the palace	1
Total	41

Place or spatial deixis has 41 utterances with the main character's deictic expression in this movie. Proximal and distal terms might be used to classify this form of deixis. Deictic statements like there are common in place deixis.

This? I found it hanging on a tree. (Data 12)

On a tree is utterance refers to a place where the speaker (Ella's Father) found a gift for his daughter.

I think there may be something inside. (Data 13)

Inside are utterance refers to what is in the game box. In this case, the reference is anaphorically described since the reference come after the deictic device. As the deictic points to a space or location, this deictic element is considered as proximal spatial deixis.

*I'm sure you're right. Would you like a tour of **the house**?* (Data 14)

The house refers to a space where the speaker stays. The phrase *the house* is spatial deixis. The phrase *the house* is spatial deixis because this phrase is used to indicate a physical or spatial location.

Temporal Deixis

Utterance-related deixis is temporal. When asked, 'when' means shortly after the prior incident. Temporal deixis is the grammaticalization of event temporal connections relative to coding time (Decker, 2001). Further, there are time deixis found on Cinderella movie as follows:

Table 4. Temporal Deixis

Deictic Expression	Frequency
Once upon a time	2
Always	3
Sometime ago	1
Over 200 years	1
Few months	1
Morning	3
Lunchtime	1
Every day	2
Afternoon	1
The night	1
Future	1
After	2
Every second	1
Evening	1
Tonight	1
Before	2
Midnight	3
First	4
Old	3
One day	1
Arriving	1
Ever after	1
The next time	1
Total	38

The temporal deixis compares an occurrence to speaking. Temporal deixis, utilized by the main character in this movie, contains 38 utterances using deictic phrases, according to the table above. The word first was a common deictic statement in time deixis.

It's just a few months, my darling. (Data 15)

Whitin the dialogue in this data, there is only one deixis which is considered time deixis *a few months* the utterance is performed by the character of Ella's Father. In this context, the phrase *few months* is a time deixis, it used to refer to the future events (Trip).

*Wake up, girls! It's **lunchtime**!* (Data 16)

In this context, this utterance refers to time, they are considered as temporal deixis. And the reference e of the utterance is based on the time of utterances or by the time the speaker is speaking.

And you would have me marry someone I met once, tonight. (Data 17)

In this context, this utterance refers to time, they are considered as temporal deixis. And the reference e of the utterance is based on the time of utterances or by the time the speaker is speaking.

Social Deixis

The results of social deixis found in the movie can be seen in table 5 below.

Table 5. Social Deixis

Deictic Expression	Frequency
Madam	5
Ladies	2
Girl	16
Woman	2
Man	2
Miss	9
Boy	4
Gentlemen	3
Young girl	1
Young lady	1
Lady	2
Total	47

Social deixis there were quite widely of social deixis used by the main character in this movie, with a total of 47 utterances containing deictic expressions. The words such as *girl*, and *miss* were deictic expressions that appear a lot in the social deixis category.

Welcome, ladies. Welcome! (Data 18)

The conversation above shows that there is social deixis in the film Cinderella which is spoken by the character Ella's Father. *Welcome, ladies. Welcome!* is a sentence spoken by the character Ella's Father where the word *ladies* is social deixis. It refers to the two young single women who were greeted by Ella's father, namely, Anastasia and Drizella.

Miss! Are you all, right? Hold on! (Data 19)

Based on the scene above there is social deixis in the film Cinderella which is spoken by the character Prince. *Miss! Are you all right?* is a sentence spoken by the character Prince where the word *miss* is social deixis. The reason why the word *miss* is a social deixis it refers a social relationship or shows a social position where this word in society is intended for women whose position is not yet married or are still young.

And where do you live, Mr. Kit?

(Data 20)

The data shows that there is social deixis in the film *Cinderella* which is spoken by the character Ella. *Mr. Kit* is social deixis. It refers to a social relationship or shows the social position where this word in society is intended for adult men.

Discourse Deixis

Discourse, or text, deixis refers to terms in an utterance that relate to a piece of the discourse that comprises it (Davidson & Harman, 1976). For instance, ‘this, boy's "parents’ as in the following sentences found on *Cinderella* movie:

Table 6. Discourse Deixis

Deictic Expression	Frequency
This	53
That	12
Total	65

Discourse deixis points to past or future discourse aspects in statements. From the *Cinderella* movie, the deictic expression discourse was used deixis by the main character in this movie with a total 65 utterances containing deictic expressions. The word *this*, and *that* were deictic expressions used in the category of discourse deixis.

That is a good question.

(Data 21)

The conversation above shows that there is discourse deixis in the film *Cinderella* which is spoken by the character Prince. *That is a good question* is a discourse deixis. This utterance refers to the question. Therefore, this reference is involved to anaphoric reference.

2. Analysis of References

The following are the results of reference found in the movie:

Table 7. The Results of Reference found in the Movie

Deixis Type	Singular Pronouns	Plural Pronouns	Total Utterances
First Person	I, me, my, I am	we, us, ourselves, our, ours	293
Second Person	you, yourself, your, yours	you, yourselves, your, yours	450
Third Person	he, him, his, she, her, it	they, them, their	550
Total			1,293

The results showed that movie scripts use deixis reference meaning 1.293 times. In this research, personal deixis dominated the movie script, appearing 359 times and 1.042 times. Moreover, in analyzing references within discourse, it is essential to recognize that they can be categorized into two primary types: anaphoric and cataphoric references. Anaphora is a phenomenon in which one expression – typically a pronoun – is interpreted as coreferential with another expression, which in turn provides the referent. According to Birner (2012:82), anaphora consists of anaphoric and cataphoric. Anaphoric reference can be defined as reference of which the information has been previously provided before the deixis appears. In the other words, it provides the information referred to by the deixis. Thus, this distinction

highlights how the context and placement of expressions affect their interpretation and meaning. Anaphoric references rely on prior information to establish the referent, while cataphoric references anticipate the referent, providing information that will be clarified later in the discourse. Understanding these two types of references is crucial for comprehending how deixis functions in communication. Here are the results of the analysis of the two types of references as seen from the types of deixis present in the movie.

Personal Deixis

In the context of dialogue, the use of personal deixis can provide insights into characters, situations, and the social dynamics at play. Through examples drawn from the text, this analysis will reveal how cataphoric and anaphoric references function to enrich character interactions and create emotional depth within the narrative. Here are some cataphoric and anaphoric references of personal deixis found in the movie.

*Who am I? I should think you'd have worked that one out. **I'm** your hairy godmother. I mean, fairy godmother!* (Data 22)

Since the reference to "I'm" and "I" occurs before the introduction of the character, it is cataphoric. Cataphoric references anticipate the introduction of the referent later in the discourse.

*Ella! Where are **my** girls, **my** beautiful girls? Where are **my** darlings?* (Data 23)

Therefore, it is clear that the deictic elements refer to one person. In other words, it is anaphoric as depicted by the context. Because the An anaphoric reference occurs when a word or phrase refers back to something previously mentioned in the discourse.

*Hello, there. What do **you** think **you're** doing? Let the little ones have their share. We don't want **you** getting an upset stomach. Gus-Gus, **you're** a house mouse, not a garden mouse. Isn't he, Jacqueline?* (Data 24)

In dialogue, Ella uses second person deixis, namely *you* and *you're*, which refers to the person she is talking to. In other words, it is involved Cataphoric reference.

*What do **you** think? Would that please the people?* (Data 25)

In other words, it is Cataphoric depicted by the context. Since the reference is a person, who is King, this deictic element is therefore involved to personal deixis.

***He** will love me!* (Data 26)

The situation and atmosphere are in the rafters because of Anastasia's argument with her sister Drizella. This reference is considered as anaphoric reference as the reference has been recognized before the deixis occurs in this scene.

***She** wants to show us around her farmhouse. **She's** proud of it, I think.* (Data 27)

In other words, it is Cataphoric depicted by the context. Since the reference is a person, who is Ella (Cinderella), this deictic element is therefore involved to personal deixis.

Spatial Deixis

Here are some cataphoric and anaphoric references of spatial deixis found in the movie.

*This? I found it hanging **on a tree**. I think there may be something **inside**.* (Data 28)

In this case, the reference is anaphorically described since the reference come after the deictic device. As the deictic points to a space or location, this deictic element is considered as proximal spatial deixis.

*I'm sure you're right. Would you like a tour of **the house**?* (Data 29)

The phrase *the house* is spatial deixis because this phrase is used to indicate a physical or spatial location. It can be seen, this reference is considered as anaphoric reference as the reference has been recognized before the deixis occurs in this scene.

Temporal Deixis

Here are some cataphoric and anaphoric references of temporal deixis found in the movie.

*It's just **a few months**, my darling.* (Data 30)

In this context, the phrase *few months* is a time deixis, it used to refer to the future events (Trip). Therefore, this reference is involved to anaphoric reference.

*Wake up, girls! It's **lunchtime**!* (Data 31)

The reference e of the utterance is based on the time of utterances or by the time the speaker is speaking. Therefore, this reference is involved to anaphoric reference as it been recognized before their occurrence. This temporal deixis refers to the time when Stepmother wanted to wake her daughter for lunch.

*And you would have me marry someone I met once, **tonight**.* (Data 32)

The reference e of the utterance is based on the time of utterances or by the time the speaker is speaking. Therefore, this reference is involved to anaphoric reference as it been recognized before their occurrence. This temporal deixis refers to the time when Stepmother wanted to wake her daughter for lunch.

Social Deixis

Here are some cataphoric and anaphoric references of Social deixis found in the movie.

*Welcome, **ladies**. Welcome!* (Data 33)

It refers to the two young single women who were greeted by Ella's father, namely, Anastasia and Drizella. In other words, it is involved Cataphoric reference.

Miss! Are you all, right? Hold on! (Data 34)

The reason why the word *miss* is a social deixis it refer a social relationship or shows a social position where this word in society is intended for women whose position is not yet married or are still young In other words, it is involved Cataphoric reference.

And where do you live, Mr. Kit? (Data 35)

It refers to a social relationship or shows the social position where this word in society is intended for adult men. In other words, it is involved anaphoric reference.

Discourse Deixis

Here is the example of anaphoric references of discourse deixis found in the movie.

That is a good question. (Data 36)

This utterance refers to the question. Therefore, this reference belongs to anaphoric reference.

D. CONCLUSION

Within the movie of Cinderella directed by Kenneth Branagh, with a screenplay written by Chris Weitz, it can be concluded that the researcher found all types of deixis by applying Levinson (1983) there were five type of deixis is found within the utterance performed by characters in the movie, namely person deixis, time deixis, spatial deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Personal deixis is the most used deixis by all characters in the movie Cinderella. On the other hand, the analysis of references within the movie "Cinderella" demonstrates how various types of deixis are utilized by characters to refer to persons, places, times, and social roles within the narrative. Additionally, the study highlights the role of anaphora, both anaphoric and cataphoric.

E. REFERENCES

- Birner, B. J. (2012). *Introduction to pragmatics*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Cruse, A. (2004). *Meaning in language: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics*. Scotland: Edinburgh University Press.
- Davidson, D., & Harman, G. (Eds.). (2012). *Semantics of natural language* (Vol. 40). Springer Science & Business Media.
- Decker, R. J. (2001). *Temporal deixis of the greek verb in the gospel of Mark with reference to verbal aspect*. Peter Lang.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2014). *An Introduction to Language. An Introduction to Language*. United States: Thomson Wadsworth.
- Grundy, P. (2000). *Doing pragmatics*. London: Arnold.
- Grice, Paul (1975). "Logic and conversation. *Cole, P.; Morgan, J. Syntax and semantics*, 3, 41-58.
- Hasanah, N. U., Mujianto, J., & Rukmini, D. (2021). The use of deixis in students' speech text at Ma'had Sunan Ampel Al-Aly dormitory Universitas Islam Negeri Malang. *EDUTECH: Journal of Education and Technology*, 4(3), 428-437.
- Leech, G. N. (2016). *Principles of pragmatics*. Routledge.
- Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Nurjanah, (2018). *A Deixis Analysis of Moana Movie Script*. Walisongo State Islamic University, Semarang.

Widianti, Malini & Adni: An Analysis of Deixis Types ...

Sebeok, T. A. (2001). *Signs: An introduction to semiotics*. University of Toronto Press.

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford university press.