

LINGUISTIC TRAILS THROUGH THE FOREST: TRACKING DEIXIS IN MAVKA: THE FOREST SONG

Tri Rositasari¹⁾, Masagus Sulaiman²⁾, Tri Andrini³⁾

^{1) 2) 3)} English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang

¹⁾ tri_rasyid11@yahoo.com ²⁾ masagus_sulaiman@um-palembang.ac.id

³⁾ riniandrini18@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aimed to find out the kinds and meanings of deixis, as well as its potential recommendation to teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL). This research employed a qualitative research method case study design to understand the phenomenon that the research subject experienced, such as behaviour, perception, motivation, action, and so forth, was the goal of qualitative research (Moleong, 2017). In this research, the researchers used two kinds of data sources. The primary data and secondary data. The primary data was movie script of *Mavka: The forest song* movie by Malamuzh and Oleksandra Ruban and secondary data was journals that related to deixis. To collect the data, the researchers applied triangulation in term of documentation technique. To analyse the data, the researchers applied triangulation. This study identified 23 instances of person deixis which include first-person, second-person, and third-person references. The researchers also found out 10 places deixis, 12 times deixis, 5 discourses deixis, and 6 social deixis.

Keywords: deixis, pragmatics, the forest song

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Introduction

Language is a communication tool for a person to express aspirations with other persons of what they think and feel to express what is implied in the mind. Basically, it has something to do with human activities in terms of communication and interaction (Ainiyah et al., 2019). "Language learning involves not only the four core skills listening, speaking, reading, and writing but also additional components, among which pragmatics holds a significant role."

Pragmatics is the study of language and focuses on linguistics as a whole (Meyer, 2009). "Pragmatics is commonly defined as the branch of linguistics that examines language use in context, as opposed to semantics, which is concerned exclusively with the analysis of literal meaning". It is

essentially language linked and dependent on the use of context (Birner, 2013). It is a dynamic process involving the speaker and listener and the physical, social, and linguistic context of the utterance and the possible meanings of the utterance.

"It constitutes a branch of linguistics that investigates the meanings expressed by speakers and interpreted by listeners, along with the interrelation between linguistic forms and their practical use (Yule, 2006)".

Pragmatics is also considered as the interaction of semantics and relates it to the context of its use (Griffiths, 2006). "Pragmatics encompasses various subfields, each with its own distinct focus, including implicature, presupposition, and speech acts.". Although these elements have a specific focus, the general idea is to study

meaning and context of the words containing deixis (Levinson, 1983).

Deixis is a word derived from the Greek *Deitikos*, which means to point through language. Any linguistic form used to achieve this goal is called a deictic expression. When someone sees an object and asks what it is, he or she will use the deictic expression to point something in the immediate context (Yule, 1996). It can be interpreted as a word, phrase, or form of expression whose reference can change depending on who the speaker is, when the time is, and where the place or location where the language unit is spoken (Aci, 2019).

It describes the ability of words to convey meaning by referring to specific entities or concepts. Deictic expressions, defined as words serving as contextual indicators (Meyer, 2009), relate to the interplay between speech context and language structure (Levinson, 1983). Deixis is generally classified into five types, as follows:"

1. Person Deixis

Person deixis denotes someone's position in the conversation whether he is a speaker, a speech partner, or not. There are basically three components to the grammatical category of person. represent the first, second, and third person pronouns (Levinson, 1983).

2. Place Deixis

Place deixis describes the location of objects and people shown in conversation. It is important to bring up the location of objects in speech events to understand the discussion (Yule 1996). There are two pure place-deictic words in deixis. The first is in English adverbs here and there (Levinson, 1983).

3. Time Deixis

Time deixis focuses on encoding the exact moment the speaker speaks. Adverbs of time and tenses are among the elements of pure time deixis. Adverbs of time include now and then.

(Levinson ,1983). It is pointed linguistically by temporal adverbial and tense signal. In temporal deixis, preposition such as at, in, on usually marks on time deixis. For example, yesterday, tomorrow, in this evening, at night. In tense signal, it is cued by present or past tense. (Manser ,2006); Meyer, 2009)

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is one part of the deixis. It relates to using expressions in an utterance to refer some part of the discourse used in the utterance itself (Levinson, 1983).

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis is social relationships between the individuals in the utterance are explained by social deixis (Levinson, 1983). This implies that social deixis can depict members of a social structure's social identities. Speakers mostly employ social deixis to express honorifics to other people.

As the matter of fact, deixis focuses on the relationship between language structure and context utterance (Levinson, 1983). It is commonly occurred in a song movie which has been in line with person deixis, as in *I have slept so long*. Another one is place deixis, as in *everybody know us here*. The other one is time deixis, as in *everything is fine now*. The two rests are discourse deixis, as in *but my dreams is to fill my whole life with music*, and social deixis, as in *yes, madam*. (Monahan, 2010).

Naturally, deixis not only helps students understand the material delivered by the teacher and also the use of language, but also it helps them in grammar. (Leo, 2013). It can be used in learning English grammar, such as pronoun, adverb of time, adverb of place, and conjunction. This research focuses on deixis in *Mavka, The Forest Song* movie by Malamuzh and Oleksandra Ruban. The reason the

researchers conducted this research for most of deixes stated in a movie, and most of students did not know what deixis in the movie. They just enjoy watching the movie.

Naturally, there were some preliminary studies discussed about deixis, one of them was a study by Ainiyah (2019) which was very different from the researchers' study. In other words, Ainiyah's study discussed only two kinds of deixes but the researchers' study discussed about five kinds of deixis, and it has such a potential recommendation to teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL) regarding a fundamental or guidance in teaching grammar.

Research Methodology

This research used qualitative research to understand the phenomenon that the research subject experienced, such as behaviour, perception, motivation, action, and so forth, was the goal of qualitative research (Moleong, 2017). In this research, the researchers used two kinds of data sources. The

primary data and secondary data. The primary data was movie script of *Mavka: The forest song* movie by Malamuzh and Oleksandra Ruban and secondary data was journals that related to deixis.

The researchers used documentation technique to collect the data. Documentation is a method used to obtained data and information in the formed of booked, archives, documents, written figures and images in the form of reported and information that could supported research (Sugiyono, 2018). To analyse the data, the researchers used a Thematic analysis or through identifying, classifying or categorizing, interpreting and drawing conclusions (Syahri.,et al 2016).

Finding and Discussion

Types of Deixis in *Mavka: The Forest Song*

This study identified 23 instances of person deixis, which include first-person, second-person, and third-person references. To be clear, Table 1 presented.

Table 1. Person Deixis

No	Person Deixis
1.	Mavka : <i>I</i> have slept so long. (First person)
2.	Mavka : <i>You</i> can fly ?(Second person)
3.	Hush : <i>They</i> will call me Hush, who conquered the sky! (Third person)
4.	Lucas : <i>We</i> are ready to conquer the world. (First person)
5.	Nina: <i>I</i> am just so nervous.(First person)
6.	Lucas: And let show the music show <i>us</i> the way.(First person).
7.	The villager: Lucas, your uncle, <i>he</i> is not feeling well.(Third person)
8.	Kylina: But now I am back to make <i>our</i> village prosperous again.(First person)
9.	Lucas: Uh, how is <i>he</i> ?(Third person)
10.	Kylina: Find <i>me</i> the tree with this leaf.(First person)
11.	Ondina: <i>She</i> is probably frolicking through the crocuses with swampy again.(Third person)
12.	Lesh: <i>You</i> are the forest is armed forces. (Second person)
13.	Mavka: Therefore, I have to help <i>him</i> . (Third person)
14.	Mavka: <i>He</i> got away. (Third person)
15.	Lucas: No! <i>she</i> will not hurt anyone. (Third person)
16.	Frol: <i>You</i> look just like your parents. (Second person)
17.	Kylina: This is for <i>our</i> home. (First person)
18.	Mavka: <i>We</i> have return this to Lucas. (First person)
19.	Marco: We are always happy to have you with <i>us</i> .(First person)
20.	Mavka: <i>I</i> am the guardian and this is my call.(First person)
21.	Mavka: <i>We</i> can live in peace and even help each other.(First person)
22.	Mavka: <i>I</i> need the spark of rage to protect the forest.(First person)
23.	Leo: I think it is time to end <i>our</i> feud.(First person)

Table 1 shows 23 person deixis, most of them have been in line with person deixis has relations to the first person, such as Mavka, Lucas and Kylina. Another deixis a curse in place deixis. To be detailed, Table 2 described.

Table 2. Place Deixis

No	Place Deixis
1.	Village musicians: Everybody know us <i>here</i> .
2.	Nina: There are so many other musicians <i>there</i> .
3.	Kylina: Who is <i>there</i> ?
4.	Lesh: Greetings upon the new spring, my fellow forest- dwellers. Is everyone <i>here</i> ?
5.	Mavka: Humans? <i>Here</i> ?
6.	Hush: Why have you trespassed <i>here</i> ?
7.	Mavka: Nobody can know you are <i>here</i>
8.	Hush: The nymphs will hide him safely in the forest, one piece <i>here</i> , one piece <i>there</i> .
9.	Lesh: It is for you now to always remember that our enemy the humans are out <i>there</i> .
10.	Lesh: So, that is it. War is <i>here</i> .

Table 2 describes 10 place deixis, most of place deixis related to the dominant word such as word here and there. Another deixis also found in time deixis. To be clear, Table 3 illustrated.

Table 3. Time Deixis

No	Time Deixis
1.	Mavka: Everything is fine <i>now</i> .
2.	Hush: Oh, great. What we do <i>now</i> ?
3.	Hush: How do we keep our distance from new guardian, <i>now</i> ?
4.	Lesh: Therefore, <i>tonight</i> , in the heart of the forest, the spirits shall choose a new guardian
5.	Lesh: It is for you <i>now</i> to always remember that our enemy the humans are out there.
6.	Hush: Our little Mavka is <i>now</i> the guardian.
7.	Lucas: No. This really happened to me. <i>Last night</i> .
8.	Mavka: I am the guardian <i>now</i> .
9.	Mavka: Stop it <i>now</i>
10.	Hush: Fine, here is a leaf. <i>Now</i> leave.
11.	Village musicians: He looks better than you <i>now</i> .
12.	Mavka : <i>Now</i> you can go to the stone forest and follow your dream.

Table 3 explains 12 time deixes. also found in discourse deixis. To be Most of them related to the dominant clear, Table 4 deciphered. adverb of time “now”. Another deixis

Table 4. Discourse Deixis

No	Discourse Deixis
1.	Lucas: <i>But</i> my dreams is to fill my whole life with music.
2.	Kylina: <i>But</i> now I am back to make our village prosperous again.
3.	Mavka: <i>After all</i> , the soul of the forest must help all the living creatures in the forest, right?
4.	Frol: nothing about the tree, <i>but</i> he just said he will go into the forest again.
5.	Lesh: <i>Therefore</i> , tonight, in the heart of the forest, the spirits shall choose a new guardian.

Table 4 describes 5 discourse found in social deixis. To be obvious, deixis, most of time deixis related to the Table 5 stated. dominant word but. Another deixis also

Table 5. Social Deixis

No	Social Deixis
1.	Kylina: Yes <i>my father</i> died tragically in a forest wildfire.
2.	Lucas: <i>Uncle</i> you will be fine.
3.	Frol: Oh, <i>Madam</i> , It is <i>your</i> family mansion.
4.	Frol: <i>Madam!</i> Madam! Where is Madam?
5.	Eric: <i>My brother</i> thinks you should go on by yourself.
6.	Lucas: Me? I am, uh, Hush is <i>cousin</i> .

Table 5 explains 6 social deixis which has something to do with *my father, uncle, madam, ma'am, my brother, and cousin* and known as person deixes.

Meanings of Deixes in Mavka: The Forest Song

In this research, the researchers found out the meanings of person deixes in Mavka, The Forest Song Movie. To be clear, Table 6 presented.

Table 6. Meanings of Person Deixes

Person Deixis	Meanings
1. Mavka : <i>I</i> have slept so long. (First person)	The utterance was said by Mavka. There was a first person deixis, it referred to the speaker herself. Word <i>I</i> in this conversation showed as singular. Mavka realized that she had been sleeping for a long time.
2. Mavka: <i>You</i> can fly? (Second person)	The utterance was said by Mavka. There was a second person deixis “ <i>You</i> ”, it refers to Hush, it means Mavka is to surprised see that Hush can fly.

Person Deixis	Meanings
3. Hush: <i>They</i> will call me Hush, who conquered the sky! (Third person)	The utterance was said by Hush. There was a third person deixis “They” referred to forest dwellers that he can fly.
4. Lucas: <i>We</i> are ready to conquer the world. (First person)	The utterance was said by Lucas. There was first person deixis. Word “We” in conversation showed as plural. It referred including themselves that they are ready to conquer the world with music show.
5. Nina: <i>I</i> am just so nervous. (First person)	The utterance was said by Nina. That is first person deixis. It referred to the speaker himself, Word “I” showed as singular. Nina felt very nervous after the music show.
6. Lucas: and let show the music show <i>us</i> the way. (First person).	The utterance was said by Lucas. There was first person deixis. Word “Us” in conversation showed as plural. It referred including them. Lucas believes that they will become famous musicians.
7. Villagers: Lucas, your uncle, <i>he</i> is not feeling well. (Third person)	The utterance was said by villagers. There was third person deixis, word “He” it referred to uncle Lucas who is sick.
8. Kylina: But now I am back to make <i>our</i> village prosperous again. (First person)	This utterance was said by Kylina. This is first person deixis. Word “our” showed as plural, it referred villagers and speaker herself. Kylina who will build the village to prosper.
9. Villagers: Oh, <i>She</i> is cuckoo.	The utterance was said by villagers. There was third person deixis “She” is the singular. The villagers talking about Kylina was a crazy person.
10. Kylina: Find <i>me</i> the tree with this leaf.	The utterance was said by Kylina, there was first person deixis, word “Me” it refers to the speaker herself. Kylina wants Lucas find leaf in the forest.
11. Ondina: <i>She</i> is probably frolicking through the crocuses with swampy again. (Third person)	This utterance was said by Ondina. There was third person deixis, it refers to Mavka, word “She” is the singular. It means Mavka has not come yet maybe she is still playing with swampy.
12. Lesh: <i>You</i> are the forest is armed forces. (Second person)	This utterance was said by Lesh. There was second person deixis. Word “You” it refers to the nymphs. It means Lesh questioned why there were still forest dwellers trapped.
13. Mavka: <i>I</i> will deal with the humans <i>myself</i> . (First person)	This utterance was said by Mavka, There was first person deixis, it refers to the speaker herself. Word “I” showed as singular. Mavka who dared to face human attacks.
14. Mavka: Therefore, I have to help <i>him</i> . (Third person)	The utterance was said by Mavka. There was third person deixis. Word “He” showed as singular, it refers to Lucas. Mavka says Lucas is gone from the forest.
15. Mavka: <i>He</i> got away. (Third person)	The utterance was said by Lucas. There was third person deixis. Word “She” showed as singular, it refers to Mavka. Lucas tell the villagers, that Mavka do not hurt anyone.
16. Lucas: No! <i>she</i> will not hurt anyone. (Third person)	The utterance was said by Lucas. There was third person deixis. Word “She” showed as singular, it refers to Mavka. Lucas tell the villagers, that Mavka do not hurt anyone.

Person Deixis	Meanings
17. Frol: You look just like your parents. (Second person)	This utterance was said Frol. There was second person deixis. Word “You” it refers to Kylina. Frol says that Kylina look like his parents.
18. Kylina: This is for <i>our</i> home. (First person)	This utterance was said by Kylina. There was first person deixis. Word “Our” showed as Plural, it refers to the speaker herself. It means Kylina succeeded in inviting the villagers to attack the sacred forest to take revenge for the death of she is father.
19. Mavka: We have return this to Lucas. (First person)	The utterance was said by Mavka. There was first person deixis. Word “We” showed as plural, it refers to the speaker herself. It means Mavka will return Lucas flute.
20. Marco: We are always happy to have you with <i>us</i> . (First person)	This utterance was said by Marco. There was first person deixis. Word “Us” showed as plural, Marco happy if Lucas becomes a musician with them. This utterance was said by Mavka. There was first person deixis. Word “I” showed as singular, it refers to the speaker herself. Mavka has taken the decision
21. Mavka: I am the guardian and this is my call. (First person)	The utterance was said by Mavka. There was first person deixis. Word “I” showed as singular, it refers to the speaker herself. Mavka need the spark of rage to protect the forest.
23. Mavka: I need the spark of rage to protect the forest. (First person)	Not found
24. Lucas: Come back to <i>me</i> . Please! (First person)	This utterance was said by Lucas. There was first person deixis. Word “Me” showed as singular, it refers to the speaker herself. Lucas hope Mavka still alive with her.
25. Leo: I think it is time to end <i>our</i> feud. (First person)	The utterance was said by Leo. There was first person deixis. Word “Our” showed as plural, it refers to the speaker herself. Leo tell that it is time to end they feud.

Then the researchers also figured out the meanings of place deixis. To be detailed, Table 7 describes the meanings of place deixis.

Table 7. Meanings of Place Deixis.

Place deixis	Meanings
1. Village musicians: Everybody knows us <i>here</i> .	This utterance was said by Village musicians. There was a place deixis. It referred to the location of village where they live in the village. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. Village musicians tell Lucas all the villagers knew them as musicians.
2. Village musicians: Everybody knows us <i>here</i> .	This utterance was said by Village musicians. There was a place deixis. It referred to the location of village where they live in the village. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. Village musicians tell Lucas all the villagers knew them as musicians.
3. Nina: There are so many other musicians <i>there</i> .	This utterance was said by Nina. It was place deixis. It referred to the location of the big city. The function of word “there” is adverb of place. Nina said she was nervous and did not feel confident that she could conquer the world, because there were many famous musicians in the city.
4. Kylina: Who is <i>there</i> ?	This utterance was said by Kylina. It was place deixis. It referred to the Kylina house. The function of word “There” is adverb of place. Kylina ask Frol who comes to his house. This utterance was said by Lesh. It was place deixis. It referred to

Place deixis	Meanings
5. Lesh: Is everyone <i>here</i> ?	the sacred forest. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. Lesh have the forest dwellers gathered.
6. Mavka: Human? <i>Here</i> ?	The utterance was said by Mavka. It was place deixis. It referred to the sacred forest. The function of word “Here” is adverb of place. Mavka shocked hear there is human.
7. Hush: Why have you trespassed <i>here</i> ?	The utterance was said by Hush. It was place deixis. It referred to the sacred forest. The function of word “Here” is adverb of place. Hush ask Lucas why he come in the sacred forest.
8. Mavka: Nobody can know you are <i>here</i> .	The utterance was said Mavka. It was place deixis. It referred to the sacred forest. The function of word “here” is adverb of place. Mavka does not want anyone to know Lucas in sacred forest.
9. Hush: The nymphs will hide him safely in the forest, one piece <i>here</i> , one piece <i>there</i> .	The utterance was said by Hush. It was place deixis. It referred to the sacred forest. The function of word “Here, There” is adverb of place. Hush hiding Lucas in the forest.
10. Lesh: It is for you now to always remember that our enemy the humans are out <i>there</i> .	The utterance was said by Lesh. It was place deixis. It referred to the village. The function of word “There” is adverb of place. Lesh remember Mavka that our enemy the human are in the village.
11. Lesh: So, that is it. War is <i>here</i> .	This utterance was said by Lesh. It was place deixis. It referred to the sacred forest. The function of word “Here” is adverb of place. Lesh tell forest dweller the war in their sacred forest.

Then the researchers also figured out the meanings of time deixis. To be clear, Table 8 describes the meanings time deixis.

Table 8. Meaning of Time Deixis

Time Deixis	Meanings
1. Mavka: Everything is fine <i>now</i> .	This utterance was said by Mavka. There was a time deixis “Now” it referred to the current situation. The function of word “Now” is to explain the condition were fine after the shots sound.
2. Hush: Oh, great. What we do <i>now</i> ?	This utterance was said by Hush. There was a time deixis “Now” it referred to the current time. The function of word “Now” is describes what they to do after this.
3. Hush: How do we keep our distance from new guardian, <i>now</i> ?	This utterance was said by Hush. There was a time deixis “Now” it referred to the current time. The function of word “Now” is describes Lesh think how keep distance right now.
4. Lesh: Therefore, <i>tonight</i> , in the heart of the forest, the spirits shall choose a new guardian.	This utterance was said by Lesh. There was a time deixis “Tonight” it referred to the later tonight . The function of word “Tonight” is describes Lesh remember forest dweller to that spirit shall choose a new guardian tonight.
5. Lesh: It is for you <i>now</i> to always remember that our enemy the humans are out there.	This utterance was said by Lesh. There was a time deixis “Now” it referred to the current time. The function of word “Now” is describes Lesh remember Mavka because she is a forest guardian right now.
6. Hush: Our little Mavka is <i>now</i> the guardian.	The utterance was said by Hush. There was a time deixis “Now” it referred to the current time. The function of word “Now” is describes Mavka is the guardian right now.

Time Deixis	Meanings
7. Lucas: No. This really happened to me. <i>Last night</i> .	The utterance was said by Lucas. There was a time deixis “Last night” it referred to the overnight. The function of word “Last night” is describes happened last night when Lucas at sacred forest.
8. Mavka: I am the guardian <i>now</i> .	The utterance was said by Mavka. There was a time deixis “Now” it referred to the current situation. The function of word “Now” is to explain Mavka realized right now she is a guardian.
9. Mavka: Stop it right <i>now</i> .	The utterance was said by Mavka. There was a time deixis “Now” it referred to the current situation. The function of word “Now” is to describes Mavka tell Lucas to stop fight with Hush right now.
10. Hush: Fine, here is a leaf. <i>Now</i> leave.	This utterance was said by Hush. There was time deixis “Now” it referred to the current situation. The function word “Now” is to explain Hush want Lucas to leave the sacred forest now.
11. Village musicians: He looks better than you <i>now</i> .	This utterance was said by village musicians. There was time deixis “Now” it referred to the current situation. The function word “Now” is to explain the condition uncle Leo is fine than Lucas right now.
12. Mavka : <i>Now</i> you can go to the stone forest and follow your dream.	This utterance was said by Mavka. There was time deixis “Now” it referred to the current situation. The function word “Now” is to explain that Mavka want Lucas to follow his dream as musicians.

Then the researchers also figured out the meanings of discourse deixis. To be clear. Table 9 describes the meanings discourse deixis.

Table 9. Meaning of Discourse Deixis.

Discourse Deixis	Meanings
1. Lucas: <i>But</i> my dream is to fill my whole life with music.	This utterance was said by Lucas. There was a discourse deixis “But” it means Lucas will follow his dreams after his uncle recovers.
2. Kylina: <i>But</i> now I am back to make our village prosperous again.	This utterance was said by Kylina. There was discourse deixis. “But” it means Kylina still plans to build a village if the villager cooperate.
3. Mavka: <i>After all</i> , the soul of the forest must help all the living creatures in the forest, right?	This utterance was said by Mavka. There was discourse deixis “After all” it means Mavka want help Lucas after Mavka saw his kindness.
4. Frol: nothing about the tree, <i>but</i> he just said he will go into the forest again.	This utterance was said by Frol. There was discourse deixis “But” it means Lucas will come back forest again to keep his promise with Mavka.
5. Lesh: <i>Therefore</i> , tonight, in the heart of the forest, the spirits shall choose a new guardian.	The utterance was said by Lesh. There was discourse deixis “Therefore” it means a new guard will be chosen.

Then the researchers also figured out the meanings of social deixis. To be

clear, Table 10 describes the meanings of social deixis.

Table 10. Meaning of the social deixis.

Social deixis	Meanings
1. Kyлина: Yes <i>my father</i> died tragically in a forest wildfire.	This utterance was said by Kyлина. There was social deixis “My father” showed as relational social deixis. Which indicates a family relationship namely as father.
2. Lucas: <i>Uncle</i> you will be fine.	This utterance was said by Lucas. There was social deixis. “Uncle” showed as relational social deixis. Which indicates a family relationship as his uncle.
3. Frol: Oh, <i>Madam</i> , It is <i>your</i> family mansion.	This utterance was said by Frol. There was social deixis “Madam” showed as absolute social deixis. That is Frol call to Kyлина. Frol work with Kyлина as Kyлина is assistant.
4. Frol: <i>Madam!</i> Madam! Where is Madam?	This utterance was said by Frol. There was social deixis “Ma’am” showed as absolute social deixis. That is Frol call to Kyлина. Frol work with Kyлина as Kyлина is assistant.
5. Eric: <i>My brother</i> thinks you should go on by yourself.	The utterance was said by Eric. There was social deixis “My brother” showed as relational social deixis. Which indicates a family relationship as his brother.
6. Lucas: Me? I am, uh, Hush is <i>cousin</i> .	The utterance was said by Lucas. There was social deixis “Cousin” showed as relational deixis. Which indicates a family relationship as cousin.

In this research. The researchers got five kinds of deixis in Mavka: The Forest Song Movie by Malamuzh and Oleksandra Ruban. The result showed person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

The first one is person deixis, which involves the use of language to refer to people relation to the speaker and listener. In person deixis there are grammatical category of person, represent the first, second, third person deixis. Person deixis relates to teaching which is about pronouns showing the relationship between speaker, listener, For example, teaching pronouns such as I, you, he, she, and they involves explaining how these words relate to the individuals involved in the communication.

The second one is place deixis, which refers to the speaker's location. Place deixis discusses about adverbs of place, such as here and there, which show the relationship between the

speaker, the listener and the reference being discussed.

The third one is time deixis. Time deixis forms an adverb to indicate when an action occurs. Time deixis plays a role in teaching, namely such as past, present, future and adverbs of time such as yesterday, today, tomorrow to help learners understand how to express and understand the context of time.

Discourse deixis refers to words or phrases that depend on the context of the discourse. Discourse deixis involves the use of pronouns, demonstratives and other deictic expressions that point to elements within the discourse or the surrounding context. Words or phrases with discourse deixis, such as the pronouns this, that, these, "those and the demonstratives here, there. Discourse deixis an important role in teaching and learning. Language learners need to develop proficiency in using and understanding deictic expressions in order to effectively engage in oral and written communication with discourse

deixis. It helps learners to understand who or what is being referred to the context of the conversation.

Social deixis indicates social relationships such as status, familiarity, This plays an important role in teaching so that learners understand when and express politeness appropriately, taking

Conclusion

The analysis identified a total of 293 deictic expressions in *Mavka: The Forest Song*. Of these, 260 were classified as person deixis, consisting of first-person deixis (n = 114), second-person deixis (n = 94), and third-person deixis (n = 52). The remaining instances comprised place deixis (n = 10), time deixis (n = 12), discourse deixis (n = 5), and social deixis (n = 6).

These findings provide empirical evidence supporting the integration of authentic audio visual materials into grammar instruction within the context of Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL). The dialogues in the film contain a variety of grammatical elements—such as pronouns, adverbs of time, adverbs of place, and conjunctions—embedded in meaningful contexts. This underscores the pedagogical value of deixis in facilitating learners' comprehension of language use, enhancing grammatical awareness, and fostering effective communication.

Furthermore, the results align with previous studies emphasizing the role of pragmatics and contextualized language input in second language acquisition. The use of deixis in filmic dialogue demonstrates how meaning is constructed and interpreted within specific situational contexts, reinforcing the importance of exposing learners to authentic discourse. Future research may extend this investigation by comparing deixis usage across different genres, cultural backgrounds, or proficiency

social status, and familiarity with the other speaker into account factors such as age, how to use these terms based on the social context and relationship between speakers and are also able to or politeness Teaching terms of address such as Mr, Mrs, Miss, and so on involves an understanding of soci levels to further explore its implications for language pedagogy.

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