

# Elliott Wave Principle and Their Role in Stock Market Prediction

<sup>A</sup>Santhosh & <sup>B</sup>Dr S. Prasanna Kumar

<sup>A</sup> Student, Department of Commerce, Loyola College, Chennai

<sup>B</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Loyola College, Chennai

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## ABSTRACT:

The Elliott Wave Principle is a widely used form of technical analysis in the financial markets. It is based on the idea that markets move in repeating patterns, and that these patterns can be used to predict future price movements. This research article explores the role of the Elliott Wave Principle in stock market prediction. The objectives of the study are to analyse the effectiveness of the Elliott Wave Principle in predicting market trends, to examine the relationship between market sentiment and human emotion, and to determine the factors that influence the success of the Elliott Wave Principle in stock market prediction. The research methodology is analytical in nature, involving the analysis of historical market data and the application of the Elliott Wave Principle to identify patterns and trends. The study also analyses the relationship between market sentiment and human emotion, and how this affects the success of the Elliott Wave Principle. The results of the study provide insights into the effectiveness of the Elliott Wave Principle in predicting market trends, and suggest that it is a valuable tool for traders and investors. However, it is important to use the Elliott Wave Principle in combination with other technical and fundamental analysis tools to make informed trading and investment decisions. Overall, the research article provides a comprehensive analysis of the role of the Elliott Wave Principle in stock market prediction, and contributes to the understanding of the complex dynamics of financial markets.

## I. INTRODUCTION:

The Elliott Wave Principle is a technical analysis tool used to identify trends in financial markets based on the assumption that market trends are driven by human psychology and emotions. It suggests that market trends are formed by a series of repetitive wave patterns that reflect the underlying investor sentiment, which can be used to predict future price movements and identify potential trading opportunities. The application of the Elliott Wave Principle in stock market

prediction has gained popularity among traders and investors as a tool to identify potential trends, reversals, and trading opportunities. The principle provides a framework for analysing the underlying patterns and structure of market sentiment while recognizing the important role of human psychology and emotion in shaping market trends. By identifying the underlying wave patterns and their structure, investors can gain insights into market sentiment and make informed investment decisions. The Elliott Wave Principle has proven to be a useful tool for technical analysts and traders looking to understand the market behaviour and make trading decisions based on that understanding. In this research article, we will delve deeper into the Elliott Wave Principle and its application in stock market prediction. We will explore the history of the principle, its different types, and how it is used in the analysis of market trends. We will also examine the relationship between human psychology and the Elliott Wave Principle, and the different techniques and strategies used to apply it in stock market prediction. Finally, we will discuss the advantages and limitations of the Elliott Wave Principle and its role in stock market prediction.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. "The Applications of the Fibonacci Sequence and Elliott Wave Theory in Predicting the Security Price Movements: A Survey" by Amitava Chatterjee, Ph.D., the author surveys the findings of research studies that explore the use of the Fibonacci sequence and its underlying principles to predict future security price movements. The paper also delves into the details of the Elliott Wavelet theory, which has been observed to demonstrate rhythmic regularity in the U.S. stock market over an eight-year period, and its application of the Fibonacci sequence. The article explores the applications of the Fibonacci sequence and the Wavelet theory in the equity market to supplement the validity of the argument. Through the comprehensive survey of research studies, this article offers insights into the potential of the

Fibonacci sequence and Elliott Wave theory to predict security price movements.

2. The authors, George S. Atsalakis, Emmanouil M. Dimitrakakis, and Constantinos D. Zopounidis, discuss the benefits of using the Elliott Wave Theory in stock market forecasting due to its accuracy and reliability. They highlight the use of a neuro-fuzzy logic technique in the WASP system to improve stock price trend forecasting, which has yielded highly encouraging results. This paper provides a valuable insight into the successful application of the Elliott Wave Theory and neuro-fuzzy systems in the stock market prediction.

3. The authors KV Manjunath and Malepati Chandra Sekhar address the difficulties of predicting stock market trends due to the complex and dynamic nature of the market. They contend that traditional inflexible trading and data mining methods have not been successful in predicting market trends. To address this issue, the authors propose a stock market recommendation approach that combines the Elliott Wave Principle (EWP) with Recurrent Neural Network (RNN). EWP identifies impulse waves that establish the pattern and oppose the larger trend, while RNN aids in forecasting future stock trends to improve investment profits. The proposed method also employs the Fibonacci Series with EWP and RNN to evaluate future trends in the finance market. According to the authors' findings, the proposed method achieved an accuracy rate of 98.67% for stock market prediction, compared to the existing BPNN method's 92.55% accuracy. The literature review suggests that the EWP-RNN approach has the potential to accurately predict stock market trends and provide traders with a tool to enhance their investment profits in a shorter time frame.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To explore the history of the Elliott Wave Principle and its evolution as a technical analysis tool in the stock market.
- To understand the fundamental principles of the Elliott Wave Principle and its different types, including impulse waves and corrective waves.
- To examine the relationship between the Elliott Wave Principle and human psychology, emotions, and market sentiment.
- To investigate the effectiveness of the Elliott Wave Principle in predicting stock market trends and price movements.

- To identify the different techniques and strategies used to apply the Elliott Wave Principle in stock market analysis and trading.
- To assess the limitations and challenges of using the Elliott Wave Principle in stock market prediction.
- To identify potential areas for future research and development in the application of the Elliott Wave Principle in the stock market.

#### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

##### The Evolution of Elliott Wave Principle: A Historical Journey Through the Development of a Timeless Technical Analysis Tool:

The Elliott Wave Principle was first introduced by Ralph Nelson Elliott in the 1930s. Elliott was a professional accountant who became interested in market analysis after a career-threatening illness forced him to retire early. During his time away from work, he began to study market charts and patterns, eventually developing the idea that market movements followed a pattern that repeated itself over time. Elliott published his findings in a series of articles in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and in 1938 he published his first book, "The Wave Principle", which detailed his theory and its applications. The book was well-received and quickly became a classic in the field of technical analysis. Over the years, the Elliott Wave Principle has been refined and expanded upon by other market analysts, and today it is considered one of the most important tools in the technical analyst's arsenal. Despite its widespread popularity and use, the Elliott Wave Principle is not without its critics, and there has been an ongoing debate about its validity and usefulness.

##### The Natural Order of Financial Markets: Exploring the Elliott Wave Principle in Nature:

Researchers have found that ocean waves can be described in terms of the five-wave impulse and three-wave corrective pattern which is the basis of the Elliott Wave Principle. Specifically, ocean waves tend to form in sets of five waves, with each wave in the set having a particular characteristic and length. After the fifth wave is complete, there is typically a corrective wave that is composed of three smaller waves.

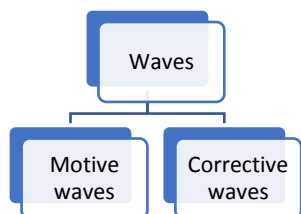
In physics, the Elliott Wave has been used to study and understand the behaviour of waves in various media, including sound waves and water waves. The principles of the Elliott Wave have also been applied to the study of light and electromagnetic radiation, helping to shed light on

the behaviour of light waves and the principles of optics.

Another area where the Elliott Wave Principle has been applied is in the study of animal behaviour. For example, some researchers have suggested that the migratory patterns of certain bird species can be described using the same five-wave impulse and three-wave corrective pattern that is observed in financial markets.

### Navigating the Waves: A Comprehensive Guide to the Different Types of Elliott Waves:

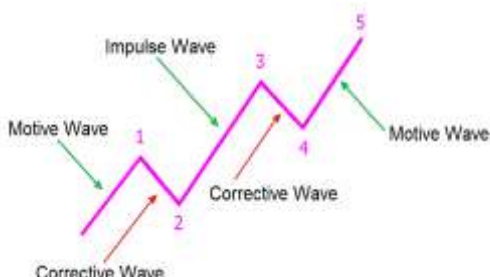
#### A) CLASSIFICATION OF WAVES



#### A) MOTIVE WAVE

##### IMPULSE WAVE

An impulse wave is a specific type of price movement that occurs in the direction of the overall trend. It is characterized by a strong and fast price movement, which usually follows a period of consolidation or correction. The impulse wave is a five-wave pattern that is made up of three upward-moving waves, labelled 1, 3, and 5, and two downward-moving waves, labelled 2 and 4. These waves follow a specific pattern of increasing size and momentum. The impulse wave is an important concept in the Elliott Wave Principle because it can help traders and investors identify potential trading opportunities and market trends. When an impulse wave is identified, it is a signal that the market is likely to continue in the direction of the trend. Traders can use this information to enter or exit trades, while investors can use it to make informed investment decisions.



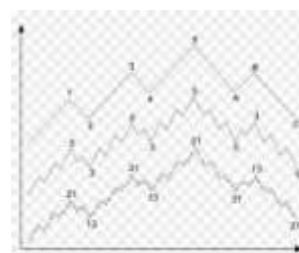
#### RULES TO RECOGNIZE AN IMPULSE WAVE:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave cannot retrace more than wave 1.

- 4<sup>th</sup> Wave may not end in Wave 1's price zone unless there is a diagonal line
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Wave is never the shortest driving wave of waves 1, 3 and 5.

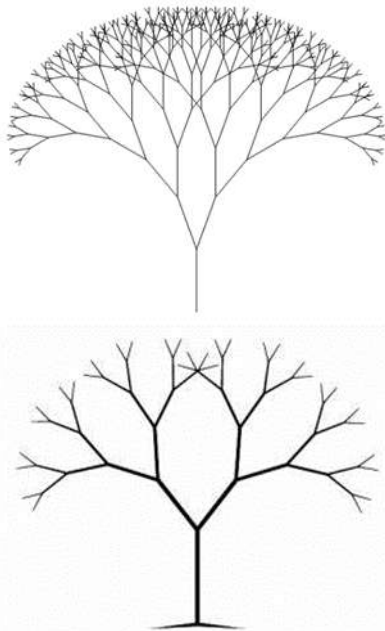
### Exploring the Fascinating Science of Fractals in Elliott Wave Theory

In Elliott Wave Theory, fractals refer to self-similar patterns that repeat at different scales within the larger pattern. These repeating patterns are often observed in financial markets, where Elliott Wave Theory is commonly used for technical analysis. The basic idea of Elliott Wave Theory is that the price movements in financial markets can be described by a series of waves that are made up of smaller sub-waves. These waves and sub-waves are believed to follow a specific pattern of five waves in the direction of the main trend, followed by three corrective waves against the trend. At each level of wave, there are sub-waves that are similar to the larger wave, which creates the self-similar pattern, or fractal. For example, a five-wave impulse wave may consist of five smaller sub-waves, each of which is also a five-wave impulse wave. This creates a self-similar pattern that can be observed at different scales within the larger wave. Fractal analysis in Elliott Wave Theory can be used to identify potential turning points in the market, as well as to estimate future price targets. Traders and analysts who use this technique may look for patterns that repeat at different scales to help them make trading decisions.



Fractals are also commonly observed in natural systems, including leaves. The pattern of veins in a leaf is an example of a fractal pattern. The veins of a leaf are arranged in a branching pattern that repeats at different scales, creating a self-similar pattern. At the largest scale, the main vein of the leaf branches into smaller veins, which in turn branch into even smaller veins. This branching pattern repeats at smaller and smaller scales, creating a fractal pattern that is self-similar across different levels of magnification. The fractal pattern in leaves serves a functional purpose. The

branching pattern of veins helps to distribute nutrients and water throughout the leaf, ensuring that each part of the leaf receives the resources it needs for photosynthesis and growth. Fractal patterns in leaves have also been shown to be efficient in terms of their use of space. By repeating the same branching pattern at different scales, the leaf is able to pack as much surface area as possible into a limited amount of space, allowing it to maximize its ability to capture sunlight for photosynthesis. Overall, the fractal pattern in leaves is a remarkable example of how nature uses simple repeating patterns to create complex structures that are both functional and efficient.



#### DIAGONAL:

A diagonal is a specific pattern that occurs within corrective waves, and it is characterized by a distinctive wedge-shaped formation. There are two types of diagonals:

**Leading Diagonal:** A leading diagonal occurs at the beginning of a trend and is the first wave of a new five-wave trend. It consists of five waves, labelled 1-2-3-4-5, and has a distinctive wedge shape with decreasing highs and increasing lows.

**Ending Diagonal:** An ending diagonal occurs at the end of a trend and is the final wave of a corrective pattern. It also consists of five waves, labelled a-b-c-d-e, and has a wedge shape with increasing highs and decreasing lows.

Both types of diagonals have some common characteristics. They tend to occur in the fifth wave

of an impulse or the final wave of a corrective pattern, and they have a strong internal structure with clear sub-waves. They are also relatively rare and often signal significant trend reversals.

#### B) CORRECTIVE WAVES:

##### ZIGZAG WAVE:

A zigzag wave is composed of three sub-waves, labelled A-B-C. Wave A is a five-wave impulse wave that moves in the opposite direction of the larger trend. Wave B is a corrective wave that retraces a portion of wave A and typically ends near the start of wave A. Finally, wave C is a five-wave impulse wave that moves in the direction of the larger trend and typically travels beyond the end of wave A. The key characteristic of a zigzag wave is the sharpness of wave A, which tends to be the longest and strongest wave of the three. Wave B is usually a shorter and less complex wave that retraces a portion of wave A, while wave C is typically longer than wave A and travels beyond its end.

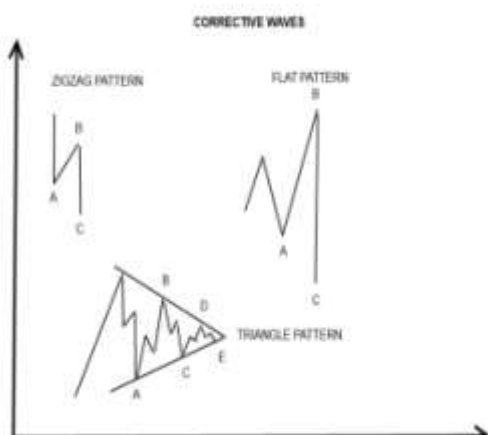
##### TRIANGLE WAVE:

A triangle wave pattern consists of five legs, labeled a, b, c, d, and e, with a minimum of three and a maximum of four internal subdivisions. The sub-waves are usually labeled as three waves, with the exception of wave d, which can be labeled as a five-wave structure. The five legs of the triangle are connected by converging trend lines that create a contracting price range. The triangle wave pattern is a continuation pattern, meaning that the price is likely to continue in the direction of the preceding trend once the pattern completes.

##### FLAT WAVE:

A flat wave is a corrective wave pattern that appears as a sideways, flat movement in price action. It is called a flat wave because the overall shape of the price action resembles a flat or horizontal line. A flat wave is typically composed of three waves labeled A, B, and C. Wave A is a sharp and fast decline, usually followed by a sideways correction in wave B. Wave C is a rapid and sharp price movement in the opposite direction of wave A, but it fails to reach new highs or lows. In other words, it is a counter-trend movement that is limited in its extent. There are three types of flat waves: regular, expanded, and running. A regular flat wave has a B wave that retraces to the start of wave A, while an expanded flat has a B wave that exceeds the start of wave A. A running flat wave has a C wave that exceeds the end of wave A but

falls short of the end of wave B. Flat waves are important to understand in the Elliott Wave Principle because they provide valuable information on the direction and trend of the market. A flat wave pattern can signal a pause in a larger trend or a potential reversal of the trend. By recognizing the presence of flat wave patterns, traders and investors can better analyze the markets and make more informed decisions.



#### COMBINATION:

Combination waves are usually seen in the 4th wave of an impulse or the B wave of an A-B-C correction. They are also often found in markets where the primary trend is weak or corrective. The structure of a combination wave pattern is more complex than that of a simple correction, and it can be challenging to analyse and interpret. However, the principles of the Elliott Wave Principle can still be applied to identify potential price movements and market trends. It is important to note that combination wave patterns are less common than simple corrections, and traders should exercise caution when using them in their analysis.

#### The Intersection of Human Psychology and Stock Market Trends: Exploring the Role of Emotional Decision Making in Elliott Wave Principle:

It is a technical analysis tool used to identify trends in financial markets, which is based on the assumption that market trends are driven by human psychology and emotions. According to the principle, market trends are formed by a series of repetitive wave patterns that reflect the underlying investor sentiment. These wave patterns can be used to predict future price movements and identify potential trading opportunities. Human psychology and emotion play a critical role in shaping market

trends. The Elliott Wave Principle recognizes that human behaviour is often driven by emotions such as fear, greed, and anxiety, which can lead to irrational decision-making in the stock market. The principle suggests that market trends are the result of the collective behaviour of all market participants, who are influenced by their emotions and psychology. The Elliott Wave Principle is based on two types of waves: impulse waves and corrective waves. Impulse waves are formed when the market is moving in the direction of the trend, while corrective waves are formed when the market is moving against the trend. These waves are shaped by human emotions and psychology, and they reflect the collective behaviour of investors in the market. For example, impulse waves are often characterized by strong investor sentiment and high levels of optimism, which can be fuelled by positive news and economic data. These waves can be used to identify potential trading opportunities, as investors may be more willing to take on risk during a period of bullish sentiment. On the other hand, corrective waves are often characterized by fear, anxiety, and uncertainty, which can be fuelled by negative news and economic data. These waves can be used to identify potential buying opportunities, as investors may be more cautious and risk-averse during a period of bearish sentiment. The principle is based on the idea that market trends are cyclical and that they are influenced by human psychology and emotion. By identifying the underlying wave patterns and their structure, investors can gain insights into market sentiment and make informed investment decisions. The principle provides a framework for analysing the underlying patterns and structure of market sentiment, while also recognizing the important role of human psychology and emotion in shaping market trends. Overall, the relationship between human emotion and psychology in the Elliott Wave Principle in the stock market is complex and multifaceted. The principle provides a framework for analysing market trends, while recognizing the important role of human behaviour in shaping those trends. By understanding the relationship between human emotion and the Elliott Wave Principle, investors can gain valuable insights into market sentiment and make informed investment decisions.

#### Limitation of Elliott Wave Principle:

**Subjectivity:** The interpretation of wave patterns in the Elliott Wave Principle relies heavily on the analyst's subjective interpretation. This means that two analysts can have different wave

counts for the same chart, leading to different trading decisions.

**Complexity:** The Elliott Wave Principle can be complex and difficult to master. It requires a lot of practice and experience to accurately identify wave patterns and their corresponding sub-waves. This complexity can be a barrier for new traders or those without the time to invest in mastering the technique.

**False Signals:** The Elliott Wave Principle, like any other technical analysis tool, is not fool proof. It can produce false signals, leading to incorrect trading decisions. The principle's emphasis on finding patterns can also lead to overfitting, where traders may force wave counts to fit the market, leading to incorrect trading decisions.

#### **My Findings:**

This study found that the Elliott Wave Principle plays a significant role in understanding and predicting stock market trends. The principle provides a framework for analyzing market cycles and identifying potential opportunities for profit. The study also found a strong relationship between the Elliott Wave Principle and market psychology and sentiments. Human emotions and behavior, such as fear and greed, play a crucial role in shaping the stock market trends and patterns, which can be observed and analyzed through the lens of the Elliott Wave Principle. The principle also helps investors and traders to manage their emotions and make informed decisions by providing a systematic approach to market analysis. However, the study also identified several limitations of the Elliott Wave Principle in the stock market, including the subjective nature of wave interpretation, the difficulty in accurately identifying the end of a wave, and the lack of a clear set of rules for wave analysis. Additionally, the principle does not account for external factors such as economic and political events, which can have a significant impact on the market. Overall, the findings of this study suggest that the Elliott Wave Principle is a valuable tool for analyzing and predicting stock market trends, but it should be used in conjunction with other technical and fundamental analysis methods. Moreover, a deep understanding of human psychology and market sentiments is crucial for successful application of the principle in the stock market.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION:**

The Elliott Wave Principle provides a framework for understanding the behaviour of financial markets. By identifying repetitive patterns in market price movements, the theory seeks to provide insight into future price movements. While the theory has been met with some criticism, it continues to be a widely-used tool in the analysis and prediction of financial markets. Overall, the Elliott Wave Principle can be a valuable tool in the arsenal of traders and analysts, but should not be relied upon as the sole indicator for decision-making in financial markets.

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