CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is a system that connect thoughts, which can not be heard, touched, or seen, with sounds, with letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols which can. [1] In this way, one person's private ideas may be communicated either directly or indirectly to another person. For example, imagine that I want to communicate to another person my idea that my study to be tidied up. They are can not see, hear, touch, taste, touch, or otherwise perceive that idea; it's locked away in my mind.

Language is a means of education in that it is the primary medium of communication between teachers and students and between students and textbooks or teachers and textbooks.[2] Language is an object of education because language it self is the object of the study in speaking and writing curse and because the material out of which texts are woven. Language also important to acquire knowledge from lectures and books, to integrate new information with old, to increase or decrease our estimates of the likelihood that some belief we hold is true and to replace false beliefs with new true one, and many other uses of language.

Language is a means conveying our ideas or our imagine to the minds of other people.[3] It is also used by the students to pour the ideas into written and spoken. In this research English language that is used very important. In school, English has been a cumpolsory subject in providing student to face the real challenging world, it shows that English is concerned to be important. As for the most function in the language is as a transactions with others, so that people know and understand what we mean. Also to convey information, differentiate between correct and incorrect information. In this case, of

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[1] Gerald P. Delahunty dan James J Garvey, *The English Language From Sounds to Sense* (Unites States of America: Parlor Press, 2010), 5.

[2] Gerald, *The English Language From Sounds to Sense*, 7.

[3] Ana Ruvaida, "An Analysis Of Deixis In Analytical Exposition Texts Written By The Eleventh Graders Of SMA N 2 Temanggung In The School Year 2013/2014"(Skripsi, Universitas Tidar Magelang, 2014), 1.

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course we need to connect with other people. Talk about language, it will be directly related to linguistic.

Linguistic is scientific study of human language, study of language and that unique characteristic of our species, has been of interest throughout history.[4] A linguist, is not someone who speaks many language, it also many linguist do. A linguist is a scientist who investigates human language in all its structure, its history, its face, its place in society, its use. There are many sub fields of structure focused on linguistic, one of the fields is called pragmatic.

Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as interpreted by a listener (or reader) and as communication by a writer (or speaker).[5] Also states that pragmatics is the study those relationships between context and languages that are encode the structure of the language and grammatical. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean how the context influences what is said and in a particular context.

Pragmatics is the study how more gets communicated, communicated than said.[6] This approach necessarily explores how listeners can make understand about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. Pragmatics is also mean studies language in context and the influence of situation on meaning.[7] By knowing the background or the context of the utterance, it can help people easier to understand the meaning of the utterance. Communication can be will by both the hearer and speakers. When they know about the topic of conversation. But, sometimes we are not sure about the message we get from something we hear or we read, and we concern about getting our own message across to others. In communication, there are also many aspects of language that must be noticed. For example, we will find the use of reference of term of address, such as: Sir, Doctor, Here, There, I, You, She, He, etc. the aim

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[4] Victoria A. Fromkin, *Linguistic an introduction to Linguistic theory* (Amerika Serikat: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 3.

[5] George Yule, *Pragmatics*, ed. H.G Widdowson (Oxford: oxford university press, 1996), 4.

[6] George, *Pragmatics*, 3.

[7] Victoria, *Linguistic an introduction to Linguistic theory*, 5.

is to point something. all of these words can be called as deixis, deixis used to solve that problem.

Deixis is a mean to comprehend utterances in an act of writing or speech.[8] In language learning understanding deixis is very important. The discussion of deixis has the meaning of pragmatics because the deixis is a part of pragmatics. It is one aspect of linguistics which help student to understand information and message from other people or from the utterance. Yule categories the deixis into three kinds they are to indicate location via spatial deixis (there, here), to indicate people via person deixis (me, you), and to indicate time via temporal deixis (now, then).[9]

Deixis also contained in the written language and spoken language.[10] In this research, the researcher did research about the used of deixis in the written language. In written language, people can recognize the place, time, type, person because the person that is being talked about by the written is also known by reader, the time and place when the writer uttered some utterances. In learning deixis, we will know that the use of refers to a people or thing, and it helps them to be easier to understand what other people write. although, sometimes some people can also misunderstanding, there do not know what is means. So, to minimalizing misunderstanding, someone should know about context of situation.

Relate to the problem above, researcher decided to analysis of deixis in analytical recount texts written. The researcher chose this topic for analysis because the researcher interested want know how deixis or how using reference in student' writing especially in analytical recount text written by the students grade X in MA Darul Ulum Kudus.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is challenged to analyse the deixis of analytical recount text written by the students. Therefore the writer makes the research with entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN ANALYTICAL RECOUNT TEXTS WRITTEN BY THE STUDENTS OF MA DARUL

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[8] Maspufah, "English Language Teaching." no. 1,(2015): 1, accessed on 15 November, 2020, http://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/jshmic/article/view/2639.

[9] George, *Pragmatics*, 9.

[10] Maspufah, "English Language Teaching." no. 1,(2015): 1, accessed on 15 November, 2020, http://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/jshmic/article/view/2639.

ULUM KUDUS GRADE X IN THE SCHOOL YEAR 2020/2021".

B. Research Focus

Research focus is the limitation of the problem in qualitative research.[11] in this case the researcher focuses the research discussion to make it clearer and more in-depth. so in this case, the research will focus on "what deixis are found in students writing of analytical recount text written and which types of deixis are most often used by students in recount text at MA Darul Ulum Kudus school grade X"

C. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the explanation previously, focus of the study and be described through the types deixis, the most dominant of deixis, and the role of deixis in student writing. Therefore the problems of the research are formulated in the form of questions as in the following:

1. What deixis are found in analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus grade X in the school year 2020/2021?
2. What type deixis is the most dominant found in analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus grade X in the school year 2020/2021?

D. The Objective of the Study

In carrying this research the writer will answer the formulation of the study as follows:

1. To classify the types of deixis words in the analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus grade X in the school year 2020/2021.
2. To explain the type of deixis that is most dominant found in student' writing of analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus grade X in the school year 2020/2021.

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[11] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 207.

E. The Benefit of Study

The writer expects this research gave the benefits for the reader and for the afterwards study pragmatics especially on deixis study. This research not only for the pragmatic's but also for common people, because learning about deixis and knowing the referent meaning from people utterance, in addition, this research will give contributions to the teacher to the student:

1. The teacher

   This research hopefully can help to the teacher to give more knowledge about deixis for the students in teaching-learning process.

2. The student

   The research hopefully can help the students in understanding deixis, reference and make them be motivated to improve their ability in understanding and learning English.

F. Writing System

This writing systematics describes the writing framework which is a concept in the next discussion. The systematics of this writing are as follows:

1. The beginning

   The initial part consists of: title page, supervisor approval note page, endorsement page, statement page, motto page, dedication page, introductory page, abstract, table of contents, list of tables of figures and list of attachments.

2. Contents

   The content section contains an outline of the research which consists of five chapters, including:

   Chapter I: Introduction

   > This chapter contains background problems, research focus, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, and writing systematics.

   Chapter II Literature Review

   > This chapter contains a theoretical description of the definition of writing, elements of text, recount text, deixis and their types.

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Chapter III Research Methods

> This chapter contains research types and approaches, research data sources, research locations, data collection techniques, data validity testing, data analysis.

Chapter IV Research Results and Discussion

> This chapter contains an overview of the object of research, analysis of research data, and discussion of research data.

Chapter V Closing

> This chapter contains the conclusions from the data analysis and suggestions.

3. The End

The final section contains bibliography, educational history lists, and appendices.

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