

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Background

1. Writing

a. The Definition of Writing

Writing is an act of communication. Writing is the fourth skill in English learning language.¹ Many student said the writing is difficult skill because they have to pour some ideas into phrase until paragraphs. But actually easy and enjoyable activity if they understand truly about the reference, it means they know who is the writer and for whom write to.

Writing is the process of thinking to invent ideas, thinking about how to express into good writing, and arranging the ideas into statement and paragraph clearly.² It indicates that the learners are expected to explore the ideas and make them into good paragraph. writing is a thought process to find ideas, how to express them in good writing, and organize ideas into clear statements and paragraphs. This shows that students are excluded from finding good ideas and paragraphs. The culture of writing has many benefits. Among other things, as a medium for channelling emotions and learning to have an opinion, training patience, honing commitment, and many more. Like drawing or painting, writing, practicing and practicing creativity. Therefore, writing is very important for students.

Writing is the ability of the students to arrange the idea from sentence to sentences other and make paragraph, and make efforts to connect the idea cohesively and coherently so that is meaningful.³

¹ Mc Crimmon, *Writing With a Purpose* (Washington: HMH, 1983), 34.

² Ade Dwi Jayanti, "Students' Writing Ability on English Descriptive Text at Grade VIII in SMPN 33 Padang" no. 1 (2019): 71.

³ Doni ramli, "An Analysis On Students' Errors In Writing Recount Text" (Tanjungpura University, (2013): 2.
<https://www.google.com/search?q=doni+ramli+an+analysis+of+students+errors+i>

Writing is the ability to arrange ideas from sentence to sentence and create paragraphs, and try to connect these ideas cohesive and coherently so that they are statements.

Writing skills is one of the skills in English language that must be learned to improve students' abilities in directing the writing context effectively.⁴ Writing skills cannot be obtained instantly but writing skills must be continuous.

Writing is the one of the most difficult basic skills for foreign language students.⁵ This is because there are two elements that must be mastered by students in writing, namely non-language and non-language. The language element is an element related to grammatical aspects, such as spelling, sentence structure, cohesion, and coherence, as well as other linguistic elements. Meanwhile, non-language material that is used as ideas or ideas in a writing includes elements outside the grammatical aspects, such as student knowledge and experience.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that writing is a process of thinking to express and exploring the ideas into the written form. It indicates the learners ate expected to make them into good paragraph.

b. The Purpose of Writing

The purpose of writing have to do with goals or aims of writing. Thinking about purpose of writing. A writer should think to motivate people to write⁶:

[n+writing+recount+text&oq=doni+ramli+an&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j69i59j69i60.20651j0j15&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8.](#)

⁴ Ali Syahban Amir, "Using Personal Journal To Improve Writing Ability In Recount Text" no: (2020).

⁵ Muhammad Javed, Wu Xiao Juan, Saima Nazli, "A Study of Stidents' Assesment in Writing Skills of the English Language" no: 2 (2013): 129.

⁶ McCrimmon, *Writing With a Purpose*, 35.

1) To express ideas

One of the goals of writing is to express ideas. Ideas are ideas for pouring something. Ideas are not only expressed in words, but can also be expressed by writing. Whether writing on social media or in books.

2) To provide information

Writing is a means of conveying ideas, opinions, ideas or suggestions in the form of a series of words and sentences. Writing is a production process to produce a work that comes from the mind. Of course we cannot write arbitrarily if we want quality writing results.

3) To persuade the readers

Persuading through the writing of a writer also expects the reader to be able to determine an attitude, whether to agree or support what he puts forward. The writer must be able to persuade and convince the reader by using a persuasive language style. So the writer must be able to present writing in an attractive, familiar, friendly, and easy to digest language style.

4) To create literary work

Writing takes many forms. One of them is writing literary works.

Literature is one of the works of art. As a result of art, literary art is a human creation that expresses the thoughts, ideas, understanding, responses and feelings of its creator about life with imaginative and emotional language.

Meanwhile, another opinion put forward by Hugo Harting, the statement that medical purposes, include⁷:

⁷ Coki siadari “ kumpulan pengertian manfaat dan tujuan menulis” diakses pada 31 Mei, 2021. <https://www.kumpulanpengertian.com/2016/02/pengertian-manfaat-dan-tujuan-menulis.html>.

- a. Objectives of the assignment (assessment purpose)

In this case, someone writes not on their own accord, but they write because they are required to complete something that has been assigned. As happens in student life, a student must write because he gets an assignment from the teacher.

- b. Altruistic purpose

Writing also aims to please readers, help readers understand a material, respect the feelings and reasoning of readers, make readers' lives easier and more practical, increase reading interest and delight readers by reading writings from writers. The essay is applied in the form of a novel, fable, myth, legend, etc.

c. Persuasive Purpose

Writing aims to convince readers of the truth of the ideas and the truth of the material expressed by the author, so that readers are interested in the writings and material made by the author, namely in research books that contain several ideas about certain information.

- a. The purpose of information (informational purpose)

Writing aims to provide information to readers about the essay being written. Like a news text that informs the events that are currently being discussed by many people.

- b. Purpose self-statement (Self expressive purpose)

Writing aims for the author to introduce himself as the author of the article for readers. As a biography contained in the end of an essay.

- c. Creative purpose

Writing aims to achieve artistic values and artistic values that exist in an essay. Like an essay that can achieve the value of the art of writing so that readers are interested in the essay.

- d. The goal of solving the problem (problem-solving purpose).

The purpose of writing is to reflect or explore the author's thoughts so that readers can understand and apply them which are applied by the author in making essays in the form of non-fiction books.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that writing is a skill that a person can do to convey a message and communicate it in a writing in accordance with the writing organization.

d. Elements of Writing

There are five significant of writing. They are content, organization, vocabulary, language use and mechanics.

1. Contents

There at least two thing which can be measured in connection with content; the points that are presented and formal signal given the reader to guide in understanding the topic fully.

2. Organization

The purpose of organizing materials in writing involves coherence, order of importance, general to specific, specific to general, chronological order and special order pattern.

3. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one of the language aspects dealing with the process writing. The process of writing is the process when the writer always think about putting words into sentence into paragraphs until they can create a pieces of writing.

4. Language Use

Grammar is one of important component in writing. It governs utterance that we produce to be right and orderly.

5. Mechanics

Mechanics of writing deals with capitalization, spelling, and punctuation. Capital letters have principles used in English writing.

2. Text

a. The Definition of Text

A text is determined by genre (and other semiotic system which are parts of the context of culture) and register (the meaning associated with the context of situation – field, tenor, an mode). Further, the oral and written text which people create also influence the contexts (genres and registers) which are part the environment of all the speakers and writers.⁸

Text is stretch of language, either in speech or in writing, that is semantically and pragmatically coherent in its real-world context.⁹ A text can range from just one word (e.g. a slow sign on the road) to a sequence of utterances or sentences in a speech, a letter, a novel, etc.

When a writer is using language and pour his ideas to write, on that time he or she is creating a text. Not only the writer who is using text, but also when the reader is reading and imagine the content of a text, when the speakers is speaking, and when the listener is also interpreting a text. A text is product of a particular context of culture and context of situation. It is necessary to understand a text in term of the context in which it is produced.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that a text a product sequences of sentence having a certain coherence that have a particular context of culture and context of situation in oral and written.

b. Genre

A genre is a communicative category.¹⁰ Genre is a kind of text used in functional grammar and is also often called text type defined in terms of is in social purpose, also the level of context having to do with social function.

⁸ Gerald, *The English Language From Sounds to Sense*, 42.

⁹ Ronald and Michael McCarthy, *Cambridge Grammar of English* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2006), p. 56.

¹⁰ Gerald, *The English Language From Sounds to Sense*, 42.

The particular social function or purpose of the text is the aim which the writer wants to reach in writing a text.

For example, to analyze a topic and to persuade the reader that this opinion is correct and supported by arguments, it is the analytical recount's social function.

Particular stage or genres structure or schematic structure of the text is the outline of the text which will be written.¹¹ For example, when the writer writes an analytical recount text, the first step

There are fourteen common genres, they are report, recount, narrative, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition, procedure, description, explanation discussion, news item, reviews, etc.

There are two types genre based on book "Writing: Genre and Text Types" They are: fictional and factual genre.

1) Fictional Genre

- a) Recount Text—a recount may be personal or factual but is generally a story or report that is known to be true. Example may include news paper report and stories about people or events that have happened to them.
- b) Narrative—In a narrative text a story is being told to the reader. It is a bit like a recount but is usually a made up story. It usually has a number of events that take place and a problem that needs to be solved by the characters. It usually has a crisis in it and then is resolved at the end. An example of this is a fairytale.
- c) Anecdote—It deals with something unexpected or out of the ordinary.
- d) Exemplum—It deals with incidents which are in some respects out of the usual.

2) Factual Genre

- a) Procedure or Instruction—in a procedural or instructional text the writer is usually trying to tell the reader how to do something. This may

¹¹ Gerald, *The English Language From Sounds to Sense*, 42.

include the resource or tools needed to make something and the steps on how to make it. Example of this include cooking recipes.

- b) Report—A report is usually an information text such as an information report that you may do for a school assignment about an interesting topic or subject. It can also be a news report. A report is usually about something that is real and has different parts to it that can be described.
- c) Explanation—an explanation text is used to explain a process such as how something works. It may involve explaining a series of steps involved in why something happens and what happens. This is sometimes called ‘ cause’ and effect. An example may also include using a picture or a flow chart.
- d) Argument—An argument text is used when the writer wants to persuade the reader to agree with them. The writer usually includes their opinion on something that has happened in world for example. This can be seen in a news article when the writer has expressed what that things of what has happened and gives reasons for what they have said.

3. Analytical Recount Text

a. The Definition of Recount Text

Recount text is one of the text genres that the students learn in the school. This text is written with the purpose to entertain or to inform the readers or other people about that something that happens in the past.¹² It can be to list and describe past experienced by retelling events in order in which they happened in today or yesterday or two years ago or other in the past.

¹² Doni Ramli, “An Analysis on Students’ Errors the Writing Recount Text.” Tanjungpura University, (2013): 2. Accessed on 28 May, 2021. <https://www.google.com/search?q=doni+ramli+an+analysis+of+students+errors+in+writing+recount+text&oq=doni+ramli+an&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j69i59j69i60.2j0j15&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>.

Recount is defined as a piece of text that retells events aimed to give the reader a description of what occurred and when it occurred.¹³ In Indonesia, there is a curriculum to learn recount text, recount text including material in English which is easy, therefore students must be able to and master recount text material.

A recount text is a text that tells about past experience or events that can be based on the author's personal or historical events.¹⁴ A recount text is different from a narrative text in terms of the problems in the sequence of events. Another view comes from recount can be in the form of conversations, interviews, television, newspaper reports, letters, and eyewitness account.

b. Structure of Recount Texts

Structure of recount texts it is a important point when writer try to create a piece of a recount text. Recount text has three main structure. There are three generic structure of recount:¹⁵

- a. Orientation: an introduction about what will be discussed and usually in the form of a general description of the topic that will raise or explain. Usually does not use action verbs.
- b. Event: tell the events that have happened
- c. Re-orientation: the closing text of a historical story. Re-orientation is aims to bring historical events back to the present, this section emphasizes the

¹³ Ardy Tri Yuniato, "Improving Students' Writing Abilities In Writing A Recount Text By Using Journal Writing Of Class VIII A Students Of SMP N 4 Sleman In The Academic Year Of 2012/2013"(Thesis, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2014), 28.

¹⁴ Ayu Sonia Habiba Fisher, "Student's Reading Techniques Difficulties in Recount Text", no. 2 (2016): 8, accessed on 12 December 2020, <https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/L-E/article/view/4627>.

¹⁵ Dian Candra Prasetyanti, "A Study on The Ability In Writing a Recount Text By Using Pictures of the Eight grade Students of SMPN Tambakromo Pati Academic Year 2012/2013." Accessed on 1 June, 2021, <https://www.google.com/search?q=jurnal+struktur+of+recount+text&oq=jurnal+struktur+of+recount+text&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l6j0i22i30j0i10i22i30j0i22i30.13297j0j15&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>.

importance of that historical event, or it is present completion.

4. Deixis

a. The Definition of Deixis

Deixis is the word for pointing or indicating, and has as prototypical or vocal exemplars are used of demonstrative, first and second person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to circumstance of utterance.¹⁶

Deixis means different things to different people.¹⁷ Deixis are meaningful in a given context. In order to be interpreted correctly, the sender and the addressee have to share the same context to know or to get the messages. In order to be able to interpret elements of discourse such as deixis, it is important to know how who the speaker and the hearer are, and also the time and place or location of the making of the discourse.

Deixis is one which takes some element of it is meaning from the situation (eg. The speaker, the addressee, the time and the place) of the utterance is which it is used.¹⁸

Deixis is the general phenomenon of their occurrence, low deictic, languages do contain small sets of words whose meaning very systematically according to that uses them, when and where they are used.¹⁹

Deixis is a technical term (from: Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance. It means 'pointing' via language.²⁰ Any linguistic form used to accomplish this pointing is called a deictic expression.

¹⁶ Stephen C. Levinson, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of Pragmatics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 33.

¹⁷ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), 319.

¹⁸ Umdatul Khoirot, "Deixis Used in the Writing Text by the Fourth Semester Students of STKIP PGRI Tulungagung" no. 1 (2017): 61.

¹⁹ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 9.

²⁰ Shingo Imai, "Spatial Deixis". (Dissertation, State University of New York, 2013), 5.

Deictic expression are also sometimes called indexical. A word that depends on deictic clues is called a deictic or a deictic word.

b. Types of Deixis

In English, there are five type of deixis. There are is: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis²¹. This is the explanation of deixis:

a. Person deixis

The grammatical category of person directly reflect the different roles that individuals play in the speech event: speaker, addressee, and other. When the roles shift in the course of conversational.²²

The traditional paradigm of first, second, and third persons can be captured by the two semantic features of speaker inclusion (S) and addressee inclusion (A). first person (+S), second person (+A, -S), and third person (-S,-A), which is therefore a residual, non-deictic category.²³ In Asian languages like Indonesian there are titles (on the pattern of ‘servant’ for 1st person, ‘master’ for 2nd person).

Person deixis is the most important factor in communication with other people. It is because person deixis encodes the role of participants in the speech event, such as addressee, speaker, and other entities. It is encoded in pronouns of ‘I’ for the speaker. ‘you’ for the addressees, and ‘he, she, it, we, they’ for others.²⁴

²¹ Istiqomah, “an analysis of deixis used in emma movie”. (thesis, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2018), 5.

²² Stephen, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of Pragmatics*, 33.

²³ Stephen, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of Pragmatics*, 34.

²⁴ Ratna Kusumaningrum, “Deixis Analysis on Indonesian Shakespeare’s Comics Strip of Julius Caesar” Tidar University, no. 2, (2016): 8, accessed on 31 May, 2021, <http://download.garuda.ristekdikti.go.id/article.php?article=492330&val=10054&t>

Person deixis is a word that refers to someone in certain context of the utterance. Person deixis concerns with encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in which the utterance. The role of the participants in this individual deixis is divided into three.²⁵ The first is the first person, that is, the speaker's reference category to himself or the group to which he is involved, for example me, us, and us. The second is the second person, which is the speaker's reference category to one or more listeners who were present with the first person, for example you, second person is brothers. The third is the third person, namely the category of reference to people who are not speakers or listeners of the speech, whether present or not, for example him and them.

Person deixis is original deixis, while time and place deixis is extended deixis. Person deixis is the basis of presentation for space and place and time deixis.²⁶ Person deixis, namely giving shape according to the role of participants in the event the language in which the utterance is spoken.

- a. The first person category, namely the category of the speaker's reference to himself or the group he is involved in.

Example: When Alex said, "I Love my sandals"
The word I refers to Alex.

- b. The second person category, namely giving the speaker's form or reference to one or more persons are involved.

Example: You are the father of Lena.

You said in this case it was Mario's mother.

itle=DEIXIS%20ANALYSIS%20ON%20INDONESIAN%20SHAKESPEARES%20COMICS%20STRIP%20OF%20JULIUS%20CAESAR.

²⁵ Hendro Dwi Saputro, *Deiksis Dalam Bahasa Besemah* (Sleman: Deepublish, 2014), 14.

²⁶ Ana Ruvaída, "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), 20.

- c. The third person category, namely providing a form of reference to people who not the speaker or listener of the utterance.

Example: Marie is in love with him

Marie fell in love with him.

- b. Place Deixis

Place deixis is describe as spatial deixis, where the relative location of things and people is being indicated. It considering spatial deixis, however, it is important to remember that location from the speaker's perspective can fixed mentally as well as physically. Speakers temporarily away from their home location will often continue to use 'here to mean the (physical distant) home location.²⁷

Thus the deictic adverbs, like there and here, is the most direct and most universal.²⁸ Place deixis concerns the specification of location relative to anchorage points in the speech event. We can know spatial deixis from the use of demonstrative pronouns such as "this" and "that". And also from demonstrative adverb of place such as "here" and "there". Spatial deixis is relative to the speakers location.²⁹ Those are proximal term (near the speakers) and distal term (away from speaker). Demonstrative pronoun "this" can means that the object close from the speakers location. Place Deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech event. For example:

Hana tells to her mother in law *that* her friend miss Emma, she has married. She lives not far from Hana's house.

Her obligations are *there* now

²⁷ George, *Pragmatics*, 12.

²⁸ Stephen, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of Pragmatics*, 42.

²⁹ Stephen, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of pragmatics*, 42.

The utterance above, the word *there* is refers to the location or a house of miss Emma. It is clearly that she lives not far from Hana's house.

c. Time Deixis

Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. Time deixis concern the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which utterance was spoken or a writer message inscribed.³⁰ Time deixis is deixis which shows the unit of time in the speech. In other words, time deixis is reference to time relative to a temporal time; typically, this point is the moment of utterance. It distinguishes between the moment of the utterance (time/coding) and the moment of reception (receiving time). The markers of time in deixis of time are now, today, tomorrow, yesterday.

According to Yule says that the basic time of temporal deixis in English language is in the choice of verb tense.³¹ According to him, English has only two basic forms, the present and the past:

- a. She live here *now*.
- b. She live there *then*.

The present tense is the proximal form as in (a) and the past tense form as in (b). Here, is a list referring some deictic items of Time Deixis whose reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur.

In order to understand many English constructions, we have to recognize that, in temporal deixis, the remote or distal can be used to communicate not only distance from current time but also distance from reality or fact. So, time deixis is an expression in relation to the certain point of time when the utterance is produced by the speaker.

³⁰ Stephen, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of Pragmatics*, 12.

³¹ George Yule, *Pragmatics*, 16.

d. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is deictic reference toward a discourse related to the speaker's current "location" in the discourse.³² Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance (which includes the text referring expression) is located.³³ Discourse, or text, deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself).³⁴ Since discourse unfolds in time, it seems natural that time-deictic words can be used to refer to portions of the discourse; thus analogously to last week and next Thursday, we have in the last paragraph and in the next chapter. But we also have place-deictic terms re-used here, and especially the demonstratives *this* and *that*. Instances of discourse deixis are the use of *that* and *this* in the following:

- a. I bet you have not eaten *this* food
- b. *That* was the saddest story I have ever heard

Thus *this* in the example (a) can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse, and *that* in the example (b) to a preceding portion. Another example:

- a. That's a rhinoceros
- b. Spell it for me

From the example above, it refers not to the referent, the beast itself, but to the word rhinoceros. Here, it is not doing duty for a use of rhinoceros but rather for a mention of it. The writer may also include in this discourse deixis a number of other ways in which an utterance signals its relation to surrounding text.

³² Evi Viahapsari, Aseptiana Parmawati "Analysis the type of Deixis in the Main Character on the Movie I Leave My Heart In Lebanon" *kurang*, no. 3, (2020): 389.

³³ Stephen, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of Pragmatics*, 32.

³⁴ Stephen, *Deixis and Pragmatics for Handbook of Pragmatics*, 85-88.

e. Social Deixis

Social deixis, namely presenting forms according to social differences that refer to the participants, especially aspects of the social relationship between the speaker and the listener or the speaker with several references.³⁵

Social deixis is disclosure based on social differences made by speakers to speech partners and affects the roles of speakers and listeners.³⁶ It concern the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant-roles, particularly aspect of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent.³⁷ The relational variety is the most important, the relational variety is the most important, and the relations that typically get expressed are those between:

We can talk of honorifics just where e relation in a-c concern relative rank of respect but there are many other qualities of relationship that may grammaticalized, e.g. kind relationship, totemic, etc. as available by the relevant social system.

c. Deixis and grammar

The basic distinction presented so far for person, spatial, temporal deixis can all be seen at work in one of the most common structural distinction made in English Grammar - that between direct and indirect (or reported) speech. As already described, the deictic expression for place ('here'), for person ('you') and for

³⁵ Silvia Hariyati Merentek, "Deiksis Dalam Film *Cinderella*: Analisis Pragmatik"(Jurnal Skripsi, Universitas Sam Ratulangi, 2016), 10. Accessed on 25 May, 2021. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/80524-ID-deiksis-dalam-film-cinderella-analisis-p.pdf>.

³⁶ Erdi Sunarwan, dkk. Analisis Deiksis Dalam Cerpen Siswa Kelas X SMA Negeri Karanganyar, Universitas Sebelas Maret, No. 3 (2014), 5. Accessed on 31 May, 2021.

³⁷ 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), 20.

time ('this night') can all be interpreted within the same context as the speaker who utters.³⁸

d. Usage of Deixis

The usage of deixis is helpful to distinguish between two usages of deixis, gestural and symbolic as well as non deictic usages for frequently deictic words. Gestural deixis means, broadly to, to deictic expressions whose understanding requires some sort of audiovisual information. While symbolic usages, by contrast, requires generally only basic spatial-temporal knowledge of the utterance.

e. Deictic Center

A deictic center is a set of theoretical points that a deictic expressions is "anchored" to, such that the evaluation of the meaning of the expressions leads one to the relevant point. As deictic expressions are frequently egocentric, the center often consist of the speaker at the time and place of speaking of the utterance, and additionally, the place in the discourse and relevant social factors.

For example:

He is arriving there this time

The deictic center is simply the person at the time place of speaking. But say two people are talking on the phone long-distance, from Singapore to Indonesia. The Singapore can say:

They are going to Indonesia next year

In which case the deictic center is in Indonesia, or they can equally validly say.

f. Deixis and Indexicality

The term deixis and indexicality are frequently used almost interchangeably, and both with essentially the same idea: contextually dependent references. However the two terms have different histories and traditions.

³⁸ George, *Pragmatics*, 15.

According to Levinson, indexicality may be usefully approached by considering how truth-conditional semantics deals with certain natural language expressions.

B. Previous research

Relevant previous research aims to determine the position of the research to be carried out from previous research. It also avoids the repetition of research. This research is relevant to the research conducted:

1. Aulia Faizah Research Results, (2015)

Research conducted by Aulia Faizah (2015), one of the students of IAIN Tulungagung entitled "Analysis of Deixis in 'a Thousand Words' Movie Script by Steve Koren". This research is a research that uses a qualitative descriptive method. This study aims to analyze the types of deixis found in the movie script "A Thousand Words" by Steven Koren, and also to find the function of deixis found in the types of deixis in the movie script "A Thousand Words" by Steven Koren. The data used in this study are deixis, types of deixis, and functions used in the types of deixis in the movie script "A Thousand Words", and the source of the data is the movie script "A Thousand Words" by Steven Koren.

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that there are three types of deixis in the movie script "A Thousand Words" by Steven Koren, namely the deixis of person, place, and time. There are similarities in this study with the research that the researchers did. The similarity lies in the discussion, both of which examine the form and function of deixis. Meanwhile, the difference between the research and this research is the object being studied. The object studied in this study is the deixis lexicon contained in the film script "A Thousand Words" by Steven Koren, while the object of research studied by the researcher is the deixis in analytical recount text written by the grade tenth of MA Darul Ulum Kudus.

2. Herman and Hilman Pardede Research Results, (2020)
Herman and Hilman Pardede, students of the University of HKBP Nommensen Medan, majoring in English Education conducted a study in 2020 on the form and function of deixis in business articles in the Jakarta Post Daily, with the subject of all articles in the Jakarta Post Daily and with the object of all deixis lexicon contained in an article in the Jakarta Post. The analysis carried out using the pragmatic theory proposed by Levinson's theory. The results of this study indicate that all types are found in articles in the Jakarta Post and the dominant type of deixis found in articles in the Jakarta Post is human deixis.

The similarity of the above research with this research is that both of them examine the form and function of deixis. While the difference between the research and this research is the subject and object. The subjects in this study were articles on business in the Jakarta Post. The object of this research is the deixis lexicon contained in articles in business in the Jakarta Post daily.

3. Research results of Ana Rufaida (2014)

Previous research from Ana Rufaida, a student of the State Tidar University of Magelang with the title "An analysis of deixis in Analytical Exposition Texts Written by the Eleventh Graders of SMA N 2 Temanggung in the School Year 2013/2014". This research is a research that uses qualitative method. The purpose of this study is to describe the types of deixis used in analytical exposition texts written by the students eleventh graders of SMA N 2 Temanggung in the school year 2013/2014, as well as to analyze the reference meaning of the deixis in analytical exposition texts.

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that the students used of the person, place or spatial, time, and discourse deixis in their composition and student mostly used person deixis which display reference to convey their meaning in their composition.

There are similarities in this study with the research that the researchers did. The similarity is in the discussion, about the form and function of deixis. The difference between the research and this research is the subject being studied. The object studied in this study were the analytical exposition texts written by the students of SMA N 2 Temanggung in the school year 2013/2014, while the object of research studied by the researcher is the deixis in analytical recount text written by the students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus in the school year 2020/ 2021.

C. Framework of Thinking

