

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Breaking the discussion in this chapter, the researcher will present data based on the results of observations, interviews and documentation conducted at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, regarding the use of deixis in recount texts written by grade X students at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Kudus. In this study using the field research method in which there are several important things that need to be formulated. From the results of obtaining field data, the writers formulate the problems that are collected and analyzed in the following discussion.

A. Description of Research Object

1. Historical Overview of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus

The beginning of the establishment of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum, began with a joint meeting with the management of the Darul Ulum Islamic Education Foundation. From the results of the meeting, the management of the Darul Ulum Islamic Education Foundation entrusted Mr. K.H M. Rif'an, B.A. to pioneer the establishment of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum.

With the enthusiasm and support of the MTs teachers in particular, and all the teacher councils in general, in 1980, a team appointed by the Darul Ulum Islamic Education Foundation consisting of Mr. KH M. Rif'an, BA, Mrs. Wasilah HM, as well as other teacher councils, ventured to open new student registrations at Darul Ulum.

Alhamdulillah during that period also received a positive response from the community of Ngembalrejo and its surroundings. It was proven that in that year Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum was able to open and carry out high school level education. With a total of 28 students, the teacher never gives up and continues to fight for the achievement of hope, namely to own and make MA Darul Ulum a madrasa that excels both in terms of quality and quantity.¹

¹ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

However, at that time, the local YPIDU environment did not allow learning activities to be carried out in the morning, so MA Darul Ulum entered in the afternoon with 18 tutors. These teachers are:

- 1) Mr. KH. M. Rif'an, BA (headmaster)
- 2) Mrs. Wasilah, HM (waka madrasa)
- 3) Mr. Zuhdi, BA (homeroom teacher)
- 4) Mr. Sumakno (homeroom teacher)
- 5) Mr. H. Zaini Azizi, BA (homeroom teacher)
- 6) Mrs. Dra. Badi'ah (assistant teacher)
- 7) Mrs. Dra. Naili Rocha (assistant teacher)
- 8) Mr Daldiri (assistant teacher)
- 9) Mr. Fajar Nugroho (assistant teacher)
- 10) Mr. Masrukhan (assistant teacher)
- 11) Mr. Kasruni (assistant teacher)
- 12) Mr. KH Drs. Sa'ad Basyar (assistant teacher)
- 13) Mr. Drs. MA Rahman (assistant teacher)
- 14) Mr. KH. Ahmad Nasikhun (assistant teacher)
- 15) Mrs. Rachmawati (assistant teacher)
- 16) Ibu Zuzina (assistant teacher)
- 17) Mrs. Dra. Tutik Umayah (assistant teacher)
- 18) Siti Chafidloh (assistant teacher)

The next period in 1987 students who enrolled in MA Darul Ulum reached 36 students who came from the holy and outside the sanctuary, this was due to the existence of Islamic boarding schools under the auspices of YPIDU. Finally in 1988 students were able to pass 100%, from that result MA Darul Ulum began to become popular in the community. Racing with the development of the situation and conditions as well as the full support of the YPIDU management, finally MA Darul Ulum was able to carry out teaching and learning activities in the morning.²

The Struggle of MA Darul Ulum when viewed from time to time, its establishment was a struggle that was not easy. The head of the madrasa and the teacher council rolled up their sleeves to be as dedicated as possible, so that almost every day the teacher was present at the

² Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

madrassa and tried to avoid empty hours. Thank God the students also compensate and earnestly study. As a result, MA Darul Ulum still exists.

The portrait of MA Darul Ulum now and in the future continues to grow, MA Darul Ulum is not an arbitrary madrassa, it contains hidden talents, in terms of quality, at first glance MA Darul Ulum is underestimated. However, MA Darul Ulum has proven that their assumptions are wrong.

MA Darul Ulum has produced a generation of high intellectual and noble character. Unlike before the development of MA Darul Ulum, it has been able to balance other schools in terms of buildings, libraries, laboratories and so on. Thousands of thanks we pray to the presence of the divine robbi who has made MA Darul Ulum a madrassa that has created a generation of hope for the homeland, nation and religion.³

2. Geographical Location of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus

Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum is an Islamic education located in the village of Ngembalrejo, precisely in the hamlet of Kauman Rt 07 Rw 04 Jalan Kudus-pati Km 5, Bae sub-district, Kudus Regency, besides the construction of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum next to Madrasa Tsanawiyah Darul Ulum which is still under the auspices of the Foundation. Darul Ulum Islamic Education. The situation in the midst of the Ngembalrejo community makes Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum very easy for the community to take.

The geographical location is described as follows:⁴

- a. To the north: PT Djamboe Bol and the road
- b. To the south: the village of the people of Kauman
- c. To the east: MTs and Madrasah Diniyah Darul Ulum
- d. To the west: PT Djamboe Bol and rice fields

³ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

⁴ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

3. Profile of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus

Madrasah profil:⁵

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Madrasah name | : Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum |
| b. NSM/NPSN | : 1312331900 |
| c. Madrasah Accreditation | : Enough |
| d. Complete Address | : Jalan Kudus-Pati Km 5 |
| e. Village | : Ngembalrejo Rt 07/Rw 04 |
| f. District | : Bae |
| g. District/city | : Kudus |
| h. Province of Central Java | |
| i. Postal Code | : 59322 |
| j. No. Tel | : (0291) 4250890 |
| k. Email | :
Ma_darululum_ngembalrejo@yahoo.co.id |
| l. Madrasa NPWP | : 02.680.058.1-506.000 |
| m. Principal Name | : Drs. Ali Ahmadi |
| n. No. Tel/HP | : - |
| o. Foundation Name | : Darul Ulum Kudus
Islamic Education
Foundation |
| p. Foundation Address | : Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus |
| q. Tel | : (0291) 4250890 |
| r. No. Deed of Establishment of the Foundation | :
No.13/K/1960 |
| s. Land Ownership | : Foundation |
| Land Status | : - |
| Land Area | : 210 m ² |
| t. Building Status | : Foundation |
| u. Building area | : - |

4. Organizational Structure, Condition of Teachers, Employees and Students of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus

a. Organizational structure

Organization is a formal, structured and coordinated union system of a group of people who

⁵ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

work together to achieve certain goals. Organization is only a tool and container. With a good and clear organizational structure, it is possible for the management function to run well because all areas of work are clear, namely ready to have writerity and responsibility in accordance with the scope of each job so that a leader can easily control an organization.

Furthermore, regarding the organizational structure of teachers and employees at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus Year 2020/2021 can be seen below.⁶

Table 4.1
Organizational Structure of Madrasah
Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus
Year 2020/2021

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE MA. DARUL ULUM NGEMBALREJO BAE KUDUS YEAR 2020/2021		
1	Protector	Manajer YPIDU
2	Head of Madrasah	Drs. Ali Ahmadi
3	Deputy Head of Curriculum	Alia Rusmawati, SPd
4	Deputy Head of Student Affairs	Rika Aprilia, S.Pd
5	Head of Infrastructure	Saiful huda, S.Pd. I
6	Head of Administration	Limyani Hayati
7	Administration staff	Noor Kholifah , S.Pd.I
8	Head of Committee	Fajar Nugroho, SP
9	Treasurer of Madrasah	1. Tri Sulistyowati, S.Pd 2. NorBudi Puspitowati , S.Pd

⁶ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

10	Treasurer of BOS	Tri Sulistyowati , SPd
11	Counseling guidance	Annisa Krisanti , S.Pd
12	Librarian	Nor Budi Puspitowati , S.Pd
13	Head of Computer Laboratory	Rizza Widodo Setiawan, S.Pd
14	Scoutmaster	1. Sukron Hariyanto

a. The State of Teachers and Employees

The educator factor has a very important role in manifesting educational goals. Maximizing the achievement of educational goals when they can be achieved when supported by education implementers, including educators and other staff so that the implementation of teaching and learning activities is competent and professional.

Furthermore, regarding the condition of teachers and employees of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus Year 2020/2021 can be seen in the appendix.

b. Student Condition

Each student or student as an individual and subject of study has its own characteristics or characteristics. Conditions or circumstances contained in each student can affect how the student's learning process. With the condition of the participants who support it, learning can certainly be done better, on the other hand, with weak characteristics, it can become an obstacle in the teaching and learning process. In the 2021/2022 school year the number of prospective students at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus who registered as many as 26 prospective students. Meanwhile, regarding the number of students in the 2020/2021 school year, students consist of 6 classes, as for the details as follows:⁷

⁷ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

Table 4.2
The Number of Student Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum
Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus
In the Year 2020/2021

Class X				
No.	Class	Male	Female	Total
1	X IPS 1	11	15	26

Class XI				
No.	Class	Male	Female	Total
1	XI IPS 1	10	8	18
2	XI IPS 2	6	2	18
Total				36

Class XII				
No.	Class	Male	Female	Total
1	XII IPS 1	9	13	22
2	XII IPS 2	7	16	23
Total				45

5. The State of the Facilities of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus

Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus already has a building and has adequate infrastructure and facilities. This is because it is one of the factors supporting the success and facilitates the implementation of teaching and learning activities. Judging from its function on the teaching and learning process, educational infrastructure functions indirectly. Included in educational infrastructure are land, yards, fences, plants, buildings or school buildings, road networks, water, telephones, and other furniture. Meanwhile, educational facilities function directly on the teaching and learning process, such as learning tools, teaching aids and educational media. The state of

facilities and infrastructure at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus is fully managed by Mr. Saiful Huda, S.Pd.I as Deputy Head of Sarpras.

As for the following picture, an outline of the facilities and infrastructure available at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus is presented:⁸

Table 4.3
Infrastructure of MA Darul Ulum in the Year 2020/2021

No	Type of Infrastructure	Location	Total	State
1	leadership chair	Headmaster's room	1	Good
2	Leadership desk	Headmaster's room	1	Good
3	Guest table and chair	Headmaster's room	1	Good
4	Cupboard	Headmaster's room	1	Good
5	Statistic board	Headmaster's room	1	Good
6	State Symbol	Headmaster's room	1	Good
7	rubbish Bin	Headmaster's room	1	Good
8	Cup cupboard	Headmaster's room	2	Good
9	Bookshelf	Headmaster's room	1	Good
10	Wall clock	Headmaster's room	1	Good
11	Fan	Headmaster's room	1	Good
12	Wall clock	Teacher's room	1	Good
13	Work Cahirs	Teacher's room	14	Good
14	Work Desks	Teacher's room	14	Good
15	Cabinets	Teacher's room	3	Good
16	Guest chair	Teacher's room	1	Good
17	Announcememnt board	Teacher's room	1	Good
18	Cupboard	Teacher's room	1	Good
19	Rubbish bin	Teacher's room	1	Good
20	Hand washing facilities	Teacher's room	1	Good
21	State symbol	Teacher's room	1	Good

⁸ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus,
Quoted date 7 August 2021

22	Fan	Teacher's room	2	Good
23	Work desks	administration room	2	Good
24	Work Chairs	administration room	2	Good
25	Rubish bin	administration room	1	Good
26	Cupboard	administration room	1	Good
27	Statistic board	administration room	3	Good
28	Computer typewriter	administration room	1	Good
29	Printer	administration room	3	Good
30	Hand washing facilities	administration room	2	Good
31	Filling cabinet	administration room	1	Good
32	Safe deposit box	administration room	1	Good
33	Telephone	administration room	1	Good
34	Wall clock	administration room	1	Good
35	Power socket	administration room	3	Good
36	Time marker	administration room	1	Good
37	State symbol	administration room	1	Good
38	Callygraphy	administration room	1	Good
39	Loudspeaker	administration room	1	Good
40	Tape recorder	administration room	1	Good
41	Display window	administration room	1	Good
42	Television	administration room	2	Good
43	Cupboard	Lab. Computer	1	Good
44	Table	Lab. Computer	13	Good
45	Computer	Lab. Computer	13	Good
46	Carpet	Lab. Computer	1	Good
47	Wall clock	Lab. Computer	1	Good
48	Information board	Lab. Computer	1	Good
49	State symbol	Lab. Computer	1	Good
50	Cupboard	Praying room	1	Good
51	Praying stuff	Praying room	5	Good
52	Prayer schedule	Praying room	1	Good

53	Carpet	Praying room	1	Good
54	Wall clock	Praying room	1	Good
55	Bed	UKS room	1	Good
56	Cupboard	UKS room	1	Good
57	Table	UKS room	1	Good
58	Chairs	UKS room	2	Good
59	Student health records	UKS room	1	Good
60	health supplies	UKS room	1	Good
61	Stretcher	UKS room	1	Good
62	Blanket	UKS room	1	Good
63	Tensimeter	UKS room	2	Good
64	Thermometer	UKS room	1	Good
65	Heigh measurement	UKS room	1	Good
66	Scales	UKS room	1	Good
67	Rubish bin	UKS room	1	Good
68	State symbol	UKS room	1	Good
69	Wall clock	UKS room	1	Good
70	Work desk	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
71	Work Chair	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
72	Sofa for guest	Counseling Guidance room	2	Good
73	Cupboard	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
74	State symbol	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
75	Activity board	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
76	Counseling instruments	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
77	Resource books	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
78	Personality development	Counseling Guidance	1	Good

	media	room		
79	Wall clock	Counseling Guidance room	1	Good
80	Squat closet	Female bathroom	2	Good
81	water containers	Female bathroom	2	Good
82	Scoop	Female bathroom	2	Good
83	Clothes hanger	Female bathroom	2	Good
84	Closet brushes	Female bathroom	2	Good
85	Broom	Female bathroom	2	Good
86	Crack	Female bathroom	1	Good
87	Rubbish bin	Female bathroom	1	Good
88	Outside faucet	Female bathroom	3	Good
89	Sitting closet	Teacher's bathroom	1	Good
90	Water containers	Teacher's bathroom	1	Good
91	Clothes hanger	Teacher's bathroom	1	Good
92	Closet brushes	Teacher's bathroom	1	Good
93	Scoop	Teacher's bathroom	1	Good
94	Sitting closet	Male bathroom	2	Good
95	waters container	Male bathroom	2	Good
96	Scoop	Male bathroom	2	Good
97	Clothes hanger	Male bathroom	2	Good
98	Brushes closet	Male bathroom	2	Good
99	Broom	Male bathroom	1	Good
100	Crack	Male bathroom	1	Good
101	Rubbish bin	Male bathroom	2	Good
102	Outside faucet	Male bathroom	2	Good
103	Cupboard	warehouse	1	Good
104	Shelf	warehouse	1	Good
105	Sofa	warehouse	1	Good
106	State symbol	Osis room	1	Good
107	Table	Osis room	4	Good

108	Chair	Osis room	1	Good
109	Organizational structure	Osis room	1	Good
110	Computer+printer	Osis room	2	Good
111	Hygiene equipment	Osis room	1 set	Good
112	Wall clock	Osis room	1	Good
113	Flagpole	Sport Room	1	Good
114	Flag	Sport Room	1	Good
115	Volleyball equipment	Sport Room	2	Good
116	Basketball equipment	Sport Room	2	Good
117	Gym equipment	Sport Room	2	Good
118	Athletic equipment	Sport Room	1	Good
119	Culture equipment	Sport Room	1	Good
120	Skill equipment	Sport Room	1	Good
121	Loudspeaker	Sport Room	1	Good
122	Tape recorder	Sport Room	1	Good
123	Textbook lesson	Library	1	Good
124	Manual	Library	10	Good
125	Enrichment book	Library		Good
126	Reference book	Library	20	Good
127	Other learning source	Library	300	Good
128	Bookshelf	Library	10	Good
129	Magazine rack	Library	1	Good
130	Newspaper rack	Library	1	Good
131	Reading table	Library	10	Good
132	Chair table	Library	10	Good
133	Workchair	Library	2	Good
134	Workdesk	Library	1	Good
135	Catalog cabinet	Library	1	Good
136	Cupboard	Library	1	Good
137	Announcement board	Library	1	Good
138	Multimedia table	Library	1	Good

139	multimedia equipment	Library	1 set	Good
140	Inventaris book	Library	1	Good
141	Rubbish bin	Library	1	Good
142	Electrik power	Library	1	Good
143	Wall clock	Library	1	Good
144	Student seat	Classroom X.1	32	Good
145	Student desk	Classroom X.1	16	Good
146	Teacher's chair	Classroom X.1	1	Good
147	Teacher table	Classroom X.1	1	Good
148	Fan	Classroom X.1	2	Good
149	White board	Classroom X.1	1	Good
150	Black board	Classroom X.1	1	Good
151	Rubbish bin	Classroom X.1	1	Good
152	Wall magazine	Classroom X.1	1	Good
153	Wall clock	Classroom X.1	1	Good
154	State symbol	Classroom X.1	1	Good
155	Photo of a hero	Classroom X.1	2	Good
156	Calender	Classroom X.1	1	Good
157	Callygraphy	Classroom X.1	1	Good
158	Class data	Classroom X.1	1	Good
159	Hygine equipment	Classroom X.1	1	Good
160	Listrik power	Classroom X.2	40	Good
161	Student seat	Classroom X.2	20	Good
162	Student desk	Classroom X.2	1	Good
163	Teacher's chair	Classroom X.2	1	Good
164	Teacher table	Classroom X.2	1	Good
165	Fan	Classroom X.2	1	Good
166	White board	Classroom X.2	1	Good
167	Black board	Classroom X.2	1	Good
168	Rubbish bin	Classroom X.2	1	Good
169	Lamp	Classroom X.2	2	Good

170	Wall clock	Classroom X. 2	1	Good
171	State symbol	Classroom X.2	1	Good
172	Photo of a hero	Classroom X.2	2	Good
173	Wall magazine	Classroom X.2	1	Good
174	Callygraphy	Classroom X. 2	2	Good
175	Class data	Classroom X.2	1	Good
176	Hygine equipment	Classroom X. 2	2	Good
177	Electric power	Classroom X. 2	1	Good
178	Student seat	Classroom XI. 1	30	Good
179	Student desk	Classroom XI. 1	18	Good
180	Teacher's chair	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
181	Fan	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
182	White board	Classroom XI. 1	2	Good
183	Black board	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
184	Rubbish bin	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
185	Lamp	Classroom XI. 1	2	Good
186	Wall clock	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
187	Teacher table	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
188	Photo of a hero	Classroom XI. 1	2	Good
189	Career tree	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
190	Callygraphy	Classroom XI. 1	2	Good
191	Class data	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
192	Hygine equipment	Classroom XI. 1	1	Good
193	Electric power	Classroom XI. 1	2	Good
194	Student seat	Classroom XI. 2	26	Good
195	Student desk	Classroom XI. 2	18	Good
196	Teacher's chair	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
197	Teacher table	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
198	Fan	Classroom XI. 2	3	Good
199	White board	Classroom XI.2	1	Good
200	Black board	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good

201	Rubbish bin	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
202	Hand washing facilities	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
203	Wall clock	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
204	State symbol	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
205	Photo of a hero	Classroom XI. 2	2	Good
206	Lamp	Classroom XI. 2	2	Good
207	Callygraphy	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
208	Class data	Classroom XI. 2	1	Good
209	Hygine equipment	Classroom XI. 2	2	Good
210	Electric power	Classroom XI. 2	32	Good
211	Student seat	Classroom XII. 1	16	Good
212	Student desk	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
213	Teacher's chair	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
214	Teacher table	Classroom XII. 1	2	Good
215	Fan	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
216	White board	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
217	Black board	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
218	Rubbish bin	Classroom XII. 1	2	Good
219	Lamp	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
220	Wall clock	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
221	State symbol	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
222	Photo of a hero	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
223	Tablecloth	Classroom XII. 1	2	Good
224	Callygraphy	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
225	Class data	Classroom XII. 1	2	Good
226	Hygine equipment	Classroom XII. 1	1	Good
227	Electric power	Classroom XII. 1	2	Good
228	Student seat	Classroom XII. 2	25	Good
229	Student desk	Classroom XII. 2	13	Good
230	Teacher's chair	Classroom XII.2	1	Good
231	Teacher table	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good

232	Fan	Classroom XII. 2	2	Good
233	White board	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
234	Black board	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
235	Rubbish bin	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
236	Lamp	Classroom XII. 2	2	Good
237	State symbol	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
238	Photo of a hero	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
239	Tablecloth	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
240	Callygraphy	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
241	Class data	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
242	Hygine equipment	Classroom XII. 2	1	Good
243	Electric power	Classroom XII.2	2	Good

Table 4.4
Infrastructure of MA Darul Ulum Kudus in Year 2020/2021⁹

No	Type of Infrastructure	Total	Size
1	Classroom	6	8 x 7
2	Library	1	3, 15 x 6, 15
3	Laboratory room	1	3 x 5
4	Leader's room	1	3 x 4
5	Teacher's room	2	6 x 6
6	Administration room	1	3 x 7
7	Praying room	1	3 x 8
8	Counseling room	1	3 x 5
9	UKS room	1	3 x 4
10	Osis room	1	2 x 7
11	Student bathroom	6	3 x 2
12	Warehouse	1	4 x 4
13	Computer laboratory	1	2, 5 x 32
14	Circulation room	1	3, 15 x 7

⁹ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus,
Quoted date 7 August 2021

15	Cooperative	1	2,5 x 6
16	Yard	2	2 x 30
17	Teacher's bathroom	1	2, 15 x 3, 15
18	Canteen	1	5 x 10
19	Sportplace	1	42 x 80
20	Yard	1	9 x 70

6. Vision and Mission and the Purpose of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus

Madrasah as one of the educational institutions that are given the task to realize the goals of national education must carry out their roles well. In carrying out this role as an educational institution, schools must be managed properly in order to realize the educational goals that have been formulated optimally. Unprofessional school management can hamper the ongoing educational process and can hinder the school's steps in carrying out its function as a formal education institution.¹⁰

a. Vision of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum

Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum as a basic education institution with Islamic characteristics needs to consider the expectations of students, parents of students, institutions that use madrasa graduates and the community in formulating their vision. Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum is also expected to respond to future developments and challenges in science and technology in the information era and globalization which is very fast. Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum wants to realize the expectations and responses in the following vision:

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STUDENTS WHO BELIEVE, BEHAVIOR OF KARIMAH, LOVE THE COUNTRY, EXCELLENT IN ACHIEVEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSIGHT

¹⁰ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

1. The realization of Muslim students who are diligent in carrying out worship and carrying out what Allah and the Messenger of Allah have ordered properly and correctly and are able to leave everything that is forbidden by Allah and His Messenger.
 2. The realization of Muslim students who are polite in speaking and behaving in everyday life.
 3. The realization of Muslim students who are willing to sacrifice for the interests of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia
 4. The realization of Muslim students who excel in academic and non-academic achievements.
 5. The realization of Muslim students who love and preserve the environment
- c. Mission
1. Realizing humans who have extensive knowledge of the Islamic religion, in accordance with the Qur'an and Hadith, and are able to practice them in everyday life.
 2. Make students polite, honest and trustworthy
 3. Making students smart, physically and mentally healthy
 4. Make students who are skilled, capable and care about the environment
 5. Making students knowledgeable and accomplished in academic and non-academic fields
 6. Make Muslim students who love and preserve the environment.¹¹
- d. Purpose
- The purpose of education at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus in general cannot be separated from the goals of national education. The educational objectives at Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus are as follows:
1. Madrasah as a place to develop the potential of students in the field of science and Islam.

¹¹ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

2. Optimizing the learning process by using the Active Learning approach (PAKEM, CTL).
 3. Developing the academic potential, interests and talents of students through guidance, counseling and extra-curricular activities.
 4. Improve students' academic achievement with an average score of 75
 5. Improving students' non-academic achievements in the arts and sports through championships and competitions.
 6. Prepare people who have a strong mentality, are knowledgeable so that they are able to face the challenges of the times.
 7. Prepare people who are virtuous, sincere in charity and have a high social spirit.
 8. Familiarize yourself with Islamic behaviour both within the madrasa and outside the madrasah.¹²
- e. MA Darul Ulum in carrying out activities in madrasahs has the following targets:
1. The realization of Muslim students who are diligent in carrying out worship and carrying out what Allah and the Messenger of Allah have ordered properly and correctly and are able to leave everything that is forbidden by Allah and His Messenger.
 2. The realization of Muslim students who are polite in speaking and behaving in everyday life.
 3. The realization of Muslim students who are willing to sacrifice for the interests of the nation and state of the Republic of Indonesia
 4. The realization of Muslim students who excel in academic and non-academic achievements.
 5. The realization of Muslim students who love and preserve the environment.¹³

¹² Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

¹³ Documentation Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Ngembalrejo Bae Kudus, Quoted date 7 August 2021

B. Description of Research Data

The data is in the form of sentences contained in the class X student assignment sheet and the focus of this research is deixis in the student's assignment. This student assignment sheet contains a recount text written by class X students at the MA Darul Ulum Kudus school. Recount text is a text that tells something, describes something that has happened.

This is as stated by Rika Aprilia as a class X English teacher that:

“Recount text is a text that contains personal experiences or past events. The material for recount text is in the even semester of class x to be able to find out students' abilities, I usually give assignments to students to write their experiences using English according to the structure of writing recount texts.”¹⁴

This study will examine the deixis contained in the recount text sentences written by class X MA Darul Ulum Kudus students. The following is the data that the author got from Mrs. Rika as an English teacher for class X MA Darul Ulum Kudus.

1. Student 1

The researcher found several types of deixis in the first student text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 6 sentences using deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the first text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis person

There are several sentences from the first student that use person deixis. Sentences that use person deixis are sentences number 1, 5, 7, 8, and 10. Sentence number 1: “*In 2017 in December, at that time my school held recreation.*” The person deixis of the sentence is my. My as the first person or the person who is telling the story. It

¹⁴ Rika Aprilia, S.Pd, interview by the researcher, August 7, 2021, Interview 1, Transcript.

refers to students writing analytical recount texts. Sentence 5: “*After arriving at the station, we headed to the counter room, after that we went to the waiting room to wait for the train to arrive.*” The person deixis used in this sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. it refers to the writer and his friends in this analytical recount text. Sentence 7: “*We rushed into the train to leave for Solo.*” The person deixis used by the writer in this seventh sentence is a plural first person pronoun. This deixis refers to the writer (student) and his friends rushing into the train that will go to the city of Solo. Sentence 8: “*My friends and I were happy when we arrived at the destination city, and we went straight to the Pandawa Solo tour.*” In this eighth sentence, there are several person deixis, namely my, I, and we. The first person deixis is my, my as a singular first person pronoun. This refers to the writer's friend (student). I as the first person singular pronoun, it refers to the writer who tells his happy experience to all readers of his analytical recount text. We as a plural first person pronoun, this refers to the writer and his friends who have arrived at their destination, namely the city of Solo. . Sentence 10: “*After we were satisfied playing in the water boom, we continued our journey, which was around the city of Solo.*” The person deixis used by the writer in this tenth sentence is we and our. We as a plural first person pronoun, this refers to the writer and his friends who tell the reader that they are satisfied playing in the water boom. Our as a plural first person pronoun, this refers to the writer and his friends who continue their journey to surround the city of Solo.

The first student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case sentences 1, 5, 7, 8, and 10 are included person deixis because they state the referent those are used there.

b. Place deixis

There is one sentence of the first student that use place or spatial deixis. Place deixis refers to locative adverb. The sentence that use place deixis is sentence

number 9: “*It was so much fun **there**, lots of people came.*” Place deixis in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. It refers to the Pandawa Solo tour.

The first student uses place deixis to represent the meaning of referent what the locative adverb is. In this case the sentence 9 is included place deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent is.

2. Student 2

The second student has used several kinds of deixis in his analytical recount text. He also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the second student, the writer found 4 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the second student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person Deixis

There are four sentences of the second student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person is sentence number 1, 2 , 3, and 4. Sentence number 1: “*In 2018, **I** and **my** family went to the city of Jakarta.*” Person deixis of the student's sentence is I. I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student). My as the first pronoun, in this sentence refers to the writer's family. The meaning of the student's sentence the writer tells of himself who went to the city of Jakarta in 2018. Sentence 2: “*In Jakarta **I** visited several tourism places.*” I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: “*First **I** visited Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), there **I** learned about several traditional houses in Indonesia, various kinds of animals, and many others.*” I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student), in this sentence the writer tells the places visited when visiting Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII). Sentence 4: “*Then **I** continued **my** journey to the Istiqlal Mosque, there **I** prayed and **I** saw a foreign warlord and **I** took **him** for a photo together.*” In this fourth sentence, there are three person deixis including I, my, and him. I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun, in this sentence my refers to the writer's

journey. After finishing visiting Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), the writer continued his journey. Him as a third person pronoun. The word him in this sentence refers to a foreigner.

The second student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case sentences 1, 2, 3, and 4 are included person deixis because they state the referent those are used there.

b. Place Deixis

There are two sentences of the second student that use place or spatial deixis. Place deixis refers to locative adverb. The sentence that use place deixis is sentence number 3 and 4. Sentence 3: “*First I visited Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), there I learned about several traditional houses in Indonesia, various kinds of animals, and many others.*” Place deixis in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place that is being visited by the writer, namely Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII). Sentence 4: “*Then I continued my journey to the Istiqlal Mosque, there I prayed and I saw a foreign warlord and I took him for a photo together.*” Place deixis in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place that is being visited by the writer, namely the Istiqlal mosque. The meaning of the sentence is when at the Istiqlal mosque, the writer performs prayers.

The second student uses place deixis to represent the meaning of referent what the locative adverb is. In this case sentence 3 and 4 are included place deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent is.

3. Student 3

The third student has used several kinds of deixis in her analytical recount text. She also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the second student, the writer found 9 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the third student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person Deixis

There are nine sentences of the third student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The writer finds person deixis in all the sentences in the third student analytical recount text. The sentence number 1: “*One day, my family and I went to the beach by car.*” My is a first person pronoun, it refers to the writer's family (student). I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student). Sentence 2: “*On the way to the beach I saw a lot of beautiful scenery.*” I as the first person. It refers to the writer. Writer expresses his opinion about the beach which is very beautiful scenery. Sentence 3: “*Once we arrived at the Beach, we went down to find a place to relax.*” Person deixis of the student's sentence is we. We as the first person plural or the writer and the family. Sentence 4: “*After that I took a life vest to swim.*” In this fourth sentence of person deixis, there is one person deixis, namely I. I as the first person. It refers to the writer. The writer said after the writer took the buoy to swim. Sentence 5: “*And finally I play water, swim in the beach with my sister.*” I as the first person. It refers to the writer. My as the first person. This refers to the writer's older sister. Sentence 6: “*It turned out that the waves on the beach were very large, I was dragged by the waves, luckily my father quickly pulled me to the mainland.*” I as the first person. It refers to the writer. The writer who tells the incident while on the beach being dragged by the waves. My as the first person. It refers to the writer. It refers to the writer's father. Me as the first person. It refers to the writer. Sentence 7: “*I fainted, my mother was very worried.*” In the seventh sentence, person deixis I as the first person. It refers to the writer. My as the first person, this refers to the writer's mother. Sentence 8: “*After an hour, I finally woke up from my stupor.*” In this eighth sentence there are two person deixis, namely I and my. I as the first person. It refers to the writer. While my is also a first person pronoun. My points to the writer's fainting.

Sentence 9: “*Then the family invited **them** to go home.*” Person deixis in the student's sentence are them. Them as the third person plural or the person being talked about. It refers to family. The meaning of the student's sentence is the writer (student) tells the family invites to go home. Sentence 10: “*This is an experience **I** will never forget in **my** life.*” I as the first person. It refers to the writer. My as the first person. It refers to the writer.

The third student uses person deixis to represent the meaning referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case all sentences are included person deixis because they state the referent those are used there.

b. Place deixis

There is one sentence of the third student that use place or spatial deixis. Place deixis refers to locative adverb. The sentence that use place deixis is sentence number 10: “***This** is an experience I will never forget in my life.*” Place deixis in the student's sentence is this. This in the student's sentence is a place or location adverb to the writer. It refers to time. The meaning is this is an experience, I will never forget in my life.

The third student uses place deixis to represent the meaning of referent what the locative adverb is. In this case sentence 10 is included place deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent is.

4. Student 4

The fourth student has used several kinds of deixis in her analytical recount text. She also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the fourth student, the writer found 5 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the third student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person deixis

There are five sentences of the fourth student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person is sentence number 1, 2 , 4, and 5. Sentence 1:

“Three years ago I went on vacation to Yogyakarta.” I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student). The meaning of the student's sentence the writer tells the readers the experience of three years ago. Sentence 2: “I was amazed by the beauty of the city of Jogja.” .” I as the first person. It refers to the writer. Sentence 4: “Not until there I visited some very famous places in Jogja, such as Parangtritis Beach, Monjali, Malioboro, and Prambanan”. I as the first person. It refers to the writer. The meaning of the student's sentence the writer visited various famous places in Jogja. Sentence 5: “But that's not only what makes me happy, there are other things that make me very happy, namely that I can enjoy being together with my friends before we finally part.” Me as the first person. It refers to the writer. The meaning of the student's sentence the writer is very happy . I as the first person. It refers to the writer. We as the first person plural it refers to the writer and her friends. My as the first person, this refers to the writer's friends.

The fourth student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case the sentences 1, 2, 4, and 5 are included person deixis because they state the referent those are used there.

b. Place deixis

There are three sentences of the fourth student that use place or spatial deixis. Place deixis refers to locative adverb. The sentence that use palce deixis is sentence number 3, 4, and 5. Sentence 3: “One of the lotas that earned the nickname Student City, because there are many foreign student exchanges.” Place deixis in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place that is being visited by the writer, namely Jogja. Sentence 4: “Not until there I visited some very famous places in Jogja, such as Parangtritis Beach, Monjali, Malioboro, and Prambanan.” .” Place deixis in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place that has been visited by the writer. The writer said that he not only visited the city of Jogja, but also visited various famous places in Jogja. Sentence 5: “But

that's not only what makes me happy, there are other things that make me very happy, namely that I can enjoy being together with my friends before we finally part." Place deixis in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place that has been visited by the writer, namely famous places in Jogja.

The fourth student uses place deixis to represent the meaning of referent what the locative adverb is. In this case sentence 3, 4, and 5 is included place deixis because it is used to show to the addressee what the referent is.

c. Time deixis

There are two sentences of the sixth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. The sentence is: "*Three years ago I went on vacation to Yogyakarta.*" In sentence number one, there is one time deixis, namely ago. Ago pointed to the elapsed time.

The fourth student uses time deixis to represent the meaning of referent how the intervals on the time axis is. In this case the sentence 1 is included time deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent of the time axis is.

5. Student 5

The fifth student has used several kinds of deixis in his analytical recount text. He also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the fifth student, the writer found 7 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the third student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person Deixis

There is seven sentences of the fifth student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person is sentence number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Sentence 1: "*Three years ago, my school held a camp in the city of Sampit.*" My as a the first person. It refers to the writer. Sentence 2: "*My friends and I prepared the necessities for the camp.*" My as a the first person. It refers to the

writer. I as a the first person. It refers to the writer. Sentence 3: “*There are friends who are still looking for groups, there are also friends who have started to prepare for **their** needs.*” Person deixis in the student's sentence are their Their as the third person plural or the person being talked about. It refers to friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is the writer (student) talking. Sentence 4: “*After everything was ready, **we** were escorted by truck.*” We as the first person plural it refers to the writer and his friends. Sentence 5: “*When **we** arrive at **our** destination, **we** immediately divide the work so that it can be completed faster.*” We as the first person plural it refers to the writer and his friends. Our as the first person (possessive) or the person who is talking. It refers to the writer and his friends. It as the third person or the something being talked about. It refers to work. Sentence 6: “*After a few days, it turned out that **my** school won many champions, including a gymnastics competition, a cooking competition, and a running competition.*” Person deixis in the student's sentence are my. My as a the first person. It refers to the writer. Sentence 7: “*After we finished packing our things **we** went home.*” Person deixis in the student is we. We as the person plural it refers to the writer and his friend.

In the all sentences are included person deixis because it represents the meaning of referent of person who is being talked about and who is talking. In this case the sentence are included person deixis because they have used to show to the addressee who the referent is.

b. Discourse Deixis

There is one sentence of the fifth student that use discourse deixis. Discourse deixis present any expression used to refer to earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse. The sentence that use discourse deixis is sentence number 5. The sentence number 5 is: “*When we arrive at our destination, we immediately divide the work **so that** it can be completed faster.*” Discourse deixis in the student sentence is so that. So that in the student's sentence indicates the relationship between a sentence and the prior discourse. It refers to a continuation of some

portion of the prior discourse. The meaning of the student's is show about the conclusion the sentence before that it can be completed faster.

The fifth student uses discourse deixis to represent uses discourse deixis to represent the use of expressions referring to apart of the discourse. In this case the sentence number 5 is included discourse deixis because it indicates the relationship between utterance and the prior discourse.

c. Time deixis

There is one sentence of the fifth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. The sentence is: "*Three years ago, my school held a camp.*" In sentence number one, there is one time deixis, namely ago. Ago pointed to the past time. Ago refers to an incident three years ago.

The fifth student uses time deixis to represent the meaning of referent how the intervals on the time axis is. In this case the sentence 1 is included time deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent of the time axis is.

6. Student 6

The sixth student has used several kinds of deixis in her analytical recount text. She also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the sixth student, the writer found 7 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the sixth student use 3 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. person deixis

There is six sentences of the fifth student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person is sentence number 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Sentence 1: "*A few years ago, when I was little, I went to Besaran with my mother and sister.*" Person deixis of the student's sentence is I. I is the first person. It refers to the writer (student). The meaning of the student's sentence the writer tells about events several years ago. My as the first person pronoun. My refers to writer. Sentence 3: "*But*

before going to *Besaran*, **we** watched the carnival around the *Demak square*.” Person deixis in the student is *we*. We as the person plural. it refers to the writer and his mother and sister. Sentence 4: “After arriving at *Besaran*, **I** saw lots of games and traders selling various kinds of merchandise.” Person deixis of the student's sentence is *I*. I is the first person. It refers to the writer. In this sentence the writer sees a game and a trader who sells various kinds of merchandise. Sentence 5: “Never miss **my** brother and **I** riding electric car games” person deixis in the student's sentence are *my* and *I*. My as a the first person. It refers to the writer. In this sentence it refers to the writer's sister. I as a the first person. It refers to the writer. Sentence 6: “After traveling around for a long time, **my** mother asked **me** to go home because it was too late.” Person deixis in the student's sentence are *my*, *me*, and *it*. My as the person. It refers to the writer. In this sentence indicates the mother of the writer. Me as the first person. It refers to the writer. It as the third person or something being talked about. It refers to Quantity. Sentence 7: “**We** obeyed, and **I** didn't forget to bring cotton candy home.” Person deixis in the student's sentence are *we* and *I*. we as the first person plural writer and her brother. I as the first person. It refers to the writer. The writer recounts that he did not forget to bring home the cotton candy.

The sixth student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case the sentence 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are included person deixis because the state the referent that used there.

b. Time deixis

There are two sentences of the sixth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1 and 2. Sentence number 1 is: “A few years **ago**, when I was little, I went to *Besaran* with my mother and sister.” Time deixis in the student's sentence is *ago*. Ago in the student's sentence is a deictic adverb of time, it refers to the time. The word *ago* refers to the past day.

Sentence 2: *“The amount is a celebration that coincides with the feast of Eid al-Adha and the celebration is held every year in the city of Demak.”* Time deixis in the student's sentence is every year. Every year it refers to the time of repeating time automatically. The meaning of the student's sentence is Magnitude which is held once a year during Eid al-Adha in the city of Demak.

The sixth student uses time deixis to represent the meaning of referent how the intervals on the time axis is. In this case the sentence 1 and 2 are included time deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent of the time axis is.

7. Student 7

The seventh student has used several kinds of deixis in his analytical recount text. She also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the seventh student, the writer found 7 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the sixth student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person deixis

There is seven sentences of the seventh student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person is sentence number 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Sentence 1: *“In the past, when I was little, my mother used to take me on pilgrimages, one of which was a pilgrimage to Jakarta.”* Person deixis in the student's sentence are I and my. I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student). My as the first person. It refers to the writer. The meaning of the student's sentence is referring to the writer's mother. Sentence 3: *“I was very amazed to see the Kubah Mas mosque, because the dome was made of gold.”* Person deixis in the student's sentence is only I. I as the first person. It references to the writer. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the reader that the writer is amazed to see the golden dome. Sentence 4: *“When I was looking around, suddenly my hand was electrocuted when I wanted to touch the lamp.”* Person deixis in the student's sentence

are I and my. I as the first person. It refers to the writer. My as the first person. My it refers to writer. The meaning of the student's sentence is referring to the writer's hand. Sentence 5: "*Luckily it didn't curl my hair.*" Person deixis in the student's sentence are it and my. It as the third person or the person being talked about it. It refers to electrocuted. The meaning of the sentence is that the writer tells that he is lucky that his hair is not curly due to electrocution. My as the first person. It refers to the student. Sentence 6: "*After that I went to the ablution place and it turned out that the ablution place was like under the ground then I went underground which went down to perform ablution and then men.*" Person deixis in the student's sentence are I and it. I as the first person. It refers to the student. It as the third person or the person being talked about it. It refers to the abolition place. Sentence 7: "*That was my experience when I was a kids that I still remember to this day.*" Person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as the first person. It refers to the student.

The sixth student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case the sentence 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are included person deixis because the state the referent that used there.

b. Place Deixis

There are one sentence of the seventh student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 2 . Sentence 2: "*At that time, it was time to pray at the Kubah Mas mosque.*" Place deixis in the student's sentence is that. That in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. It refers to time. The meaning of the student's sentence is when writer was little

The seventh student uses place deixis to represent the meaning of referent what the locative adverb is. In this case sentence 2 is included place deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent is.

c. Time Deixis

There is one sentence of the seventh student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. The sentence is: *“In the past, when I was little, my mother used to take me on pilgrimages, one of which was a pilgrimage to Jakarta”* In sentence number one, there is one the time deixis is past. past refers to the elapsed time.

The seventh student uses time deixis to represent the meaning of referent how the intervals on the time axis is. In this case the sentence 1 is included time deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent of the time axis is.

8. Student 8

The eighth student has used several kinds of deixis in his analytical recount text. She also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the eighth student, the writer found 3 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the eighth student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person Deixis

There is seven sentences of the eighth student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person deixis are sentence number 1, 2, and 3. The sentence number 1: *“One week ago before the report card distribution, Silvia found out her father would buy her a bicycle if she got first place.”* Person deixis in the student's sentence is her. Her as a third person. The third person category is the category of speaker's reference to people or things who are not speakers or listeners. The first her in the student's sentence is referring to Silvia's father. The second Her in the student's sentence refers to Silvia. The sentence number 2: *“After waiting for a long time for the results of the report cards while she was studying this semester, it turned out that Silvia was ranked first in her class and got the best grades in one batch.”* She as the third person. It refers to Silvia. Her as the third person . it refers to Silvia. The meaning of the student's sentence is that Silvia got the first rank in her

class. The sentence number 3: *“Then on the same day she immediately received a gift from her father, namely the bicycle that Silvia had always dreamed of.”* In this sentence there are two types of person deixis, namely she and her. She as the third person. It refers to Silvia. The meaning of the student's sentence is that Silvia immediately received a gift from her father. Her as the third person. It refers to Silvia's father. The meaning of the student's sentence is that on the same day Silvia immediately received a gift from Silvia's father.

The eighth student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case the sentence 1, 2, and 3 are included person deixis because the state the referent that used there.

b. Time Deixis

There are one sentences of the sixth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. The sentence number 1: *“One week ago before the report card distribution, Silvia found out her father would buy her a bicycle if she got first place.”* Time deixis in the student's sentence is ago. Ago in the student's sentence is a deictic adverb of time, it refers to the time. The word ago refers to the past day.

9. Student 9

The ninth student has used several kinds of deixis in his analytical recount text. He also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the ninth student, the writer found 8 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the third student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person Deixis

There is eight sentences of the ninth student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person is sentence number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Sentence 1: *“Hi my name is Fatma, I will tell you about the most memorable vacation in this semester break.”* Person deixis of the student's sentence are my, I, and you. My as

the first person. It refers to the writer (student). The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer is introducing his name. I as the first person. It refers to the writer. You as the second person or addressee. It refers to all of the readers. The meaning of the student sentence is the writer (student) will tell all readers about the most memorable experience for the writer. Sentence 2: "*Three days ago my family and I held a recreation together.*" person deixis of the student's sentence are my and I. my as the first person. It refers to writers. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the experience with the writer's family. I as the first person. It refers to the writer. Sentence 3: "*I prepared what supplies I should bring for a vacation in a very cold area.*" I in the sentence as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer. Sentence 5: "*The must-have items that I have to bring are a thick jacket, shoes, socks, and a scarf.*" I in the fifth sentence as the first person pronoun. This refers to the writer. The meaning of the sentence is that the writer tells the things that the writer must bring. Sentence 6: "*My family also prepared a lot of provisions, not to forget to bring food supplies.*" In this sixth sentence, the writer only uses one person deixis, namely my. My as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer. The meaning of the sentence is that the writer tells the things that the writer's family must bring. Sentence 7: "*I watched the sun rise from Mount Bromo, this view was amazing for me.*" In this seventh sentence, there are two person deixis, namely I and me. I as the first person. It refers to the writer (student). Me as the first person. It refers to writers. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the view of Bromo, which is extraordinary for the writer. Sentence 8: "*I am very grateful that I can still witness the majesty of Allah in good health together with the people I love very much.*" In this eighth sentence, there is only one person deixis, namely I. I as the first person. It refers to the writer.

The ninth student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about and who is talking. In this case the sentence 1, 2, 3, 5, 6,

7, and 8 are included person deixis because the state the referent that used there.

b. Place Deixis

There are two sentences of the ninth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1 and 7. Sentence 1: “*Hi my name is Fatma, I will tell you about the most memorable vacation in this semester break.*” In this sentence there is one place deixis, namely this. This in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer . it refers to time. The meaning of the student's sentence is semester break. Sentence 7: “*I watched the sun rise from Mount Bromo, this view was amazing for me.*” in this seventh climate, there is only one place deixis, namely this. This in the student sentence is a place or location close to the writer. It refers to time. The meaning of the student's sentence is sun rise from bromo.

The ninth student uses place deixis to represent the meaning of referent what the locative adverb is. In this case sentence 1 and 7 is included place deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent is.

c. Time Deixis

There is one sentence of the ninth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 2. The sentence is: “*three days ago my family and I held a recreation together*” In sentence number one there is one time deixis, namely ago. Ago pointed to the past time.

The ninth student uses time deixis to represent the meaning of referent how the intervals on the time axis is. In this case the sentence 1 is included time deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent of the time axis is.

10. Student 10

The tenth student has used several kinds of deixis in his analytical recount text. He also has made the composition based on the schematic structure correctly.

In the tenth student, the writer found 5 sentences that use deixis. The writer also found that the tenth student use 2 kinds of deixis. They are:

a. Person Deixis

There are five sentences of the tenth student that use person deixis. Person deixis present the referent of personal pronouns of the sentence. The sentence that use person is sentence number 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6. Sentence 1: “*One day I went to Goa Pancur, I went with my classmates.*” In this first sentence, the researcher finds two person deixis. The first is I and the second is my. I as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer. The meaning of the sentence is the writer's classmate who went to Goa Pancur. Sentence 2: “*I was there swimming at will.*” In this second sentence there is only one person deixis, namely I. I as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: “*I was there looking for a lot of shrimp, I want to take this shrimp home so my mother will cook it later.*” In this sentence there are three person deixis. The first I, it, and my. I as a first person pronoun. The first person here is the writer (student). The second person deixis is it. it is categorized as a third pronoun or the person being talked about. It refers to shrimp. My as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer's mother. Sentence 5: “*When I got home I looked for a container for my shrimp.*” In this fifth sentence, the writer finds two person deixis. The first person deixis is I and the second is my. I in this sentence as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer (student). The second person deixis is my. My as a first person pronoun. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer said that when he got home, he was looking for a container for shrimp that was found in the shower cave. Sentence 6: “*After that I slept because I was very tired.*” In this sentence, the writer only finds one person deixis. The person deixis in this sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. It refers to the writer (student)

The tenth student uses person deixis to represent the meaning of referent who person being talked about

and who is talking. In this case the sentence 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 are included person deixis because the state the referent that used there.

b. Place Deixis

There is a sentence of the tenth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis are sentence number 2 and 3. Sentence 2: "*I was there swimming at will*". In sentence number two, the researcher found one place deixis. The deixis of the place is there. There in the student's sentence is a place or location visited by the writer. There here refers to Goa Pancur. sentence 3: "*I was there looking for a lot of shrimp, I want to take this shrimp home so my mother will cook it later*". " In sentence number two, the researcher found two place deixis. The place deixis in the sentence are there and this. There in the student's sentence is a place or location visited by the writer. There here refers to Goa Pancur. This in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer . it refers to shrimp.

The tenth student uses place deixis to represent the meaning of referent what the locative adverb is. In this case sentence 2 and 3 are included place deixis because used to show to the addressee what the referent is.

c. Discourse Deixis

There are one sentence of the eleventh student that use discourse deixis. Discourse deixis present any expression used to refer to earlier to forthcoming segment of the discourse. the sentence that use discourse deixis is sentence number 3. sentence 3: "*I was there looking for a lot of shrimp, I want to take this_shrimp home so my mother will cook it later*". Discourse deixis in the student's sentence is so. So in the student's sentence indicate the relationship between a sentence and the prior discourse. it refers to a continuation of some portion of the prior discourse.

11. Student 11

The researcher found several types of deixis in the eleventh student's text. students have also written

analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 8 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the eleventh text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis Person

There are several student sentences that use person deixis in this eleventh text. person deixis is used as a personal pronoun. Some of them are found in sentences number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10. Sentence 1: “*Yesterday was my birthday.*” In this first sentence, students only use one deixis. The deixis used is my. My functions as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: “*I get a lot of surprises from the people closest to me*”. The researcher found two person deixis. The person deixis used by these students is I and me. I functions as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). The second deixis in the student's sentence is me. Me functions as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the writer. Sentence 4: “*I am very happy to get a gift from them*.” The researcher found two person deixis. The person deixis used by these students is I and them. I functions as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). The second deixis in the student's sentence is them. them functions as a plural first person pronoun. Them refers to the closest person to the writer who has surprised the writer. Sentence 5: “*My family also held a small event to welcome my special day.*” The researcher found one person deixis used by students in this fifth sentence. The person deixis used is my. My functions as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's family. Sentence 6: “*My house is decorated to be better.*” The researcher found one person deixis used by students in this fifth sentence. The person deixis used is my. My functions as a first person pronoun. My points to the writer. Sentence 10: “*After that everyone went home with the food that my mother had made for the people who had*

come to my event.” The researcher found one person deixis used by students in this fifth sentence. The person deixis used is my. My functions as a first person pronoun. My points to the writer.

b. Place Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence that used time deixis in the text written by the eleventh student. The time deixis is found in sentence number 8. Sentence 8: “*After the event was over, there was a group photo event.*” The place deixis used by the writer is there. Place deixis is used to express place information. The place deixis used by students is there. There points to the writer's birthday.

c. Time Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used time deixis. Time deixis is used to show a point or distance in time from when a speaker is speaking. The sentence in the student text that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. Sentence 1: “*Yesterday was my birthday.*” The time deixis in sentence number one is yesterday. Yesterday as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Yesterday refers to the writer’s birthday.

d. Discourse deixis

The researcher only finds one sentence that uses discourse deixis. Discourse deixis is used to state parts of sentences in discourse. Serves to facilitate understanding of both written and oral discourse. Deixis discourse is found in sentence number 9. Sentence 9: “*After that everyone went home with the food that my mother had made for the people who had come to my event.*”

The discourse deixis used by the author in the text is after that. After that shows the relationship between the sentence and the previous discourse.

12. Student 12

The researcher found several types of deixis in the twelfth student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 8 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the twelfth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis Person

There are several student sentences that use person deixis in this twelfth text. person deixis is used as a personal pronoun. Some of them are found in sentences number 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9. Sentence 1: "*Last Saturday my friends and I had our own vacation.*" The writer uses the person deixis my, I, and our. My as the first person pronoun that refers to the writer. I as a first person pronoun refers to the writer. The last person deixis is our. Our as a plural first person pronoun. Our refers to the writer and the writer's friends. Sentence 3: "*We went in a private car belonging to one of my friends.*" In this third sentence, the researcher finds two person deductions, namely we and my. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refer to the writer and the writer's friends. My as a first person pronoun refers to the writer and the writer's friends. Sentence 4: "*We left at eight in the morning and arrived at our destination at ten.*" In sentence number four written by this student, two person deixis were found. The deixis used are we and our. We function as a plural first person pronoun. We refer to the writer and the writer's friends. Likewise with our, Our as a plural first person pronoun. Our refers to the writer and the writer's friends.. Sentence 7: "*We entered the Jatim Park tourist entrance and paid the entrance ticket which was priced at 135,000.*" The deixis in the sentence written by the student is we. We function as a plural first person pronoun. We refer to the writer and the writer's friends. Sentence 8: "*The last place we visited was the swimming pool.*" The deixis in the sentence written by the student is we. We function as a plural first person pronoun. We

refer to the writer and the writer's friends. Sentence 9: "We swam until the afternoon, after we were tired of swimming we decided to go home." There are three person deixis in the student's sentence. All of the person deixis used are we. We function as a plural first person pronoun. We refer to the writer and the writer's friends.

b. Time Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used time deixis. Time deixis is used to show a point or distance in time from when a speaker is speaking. The sentence in the student text that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. Sentence 1: "Last Saturday my friends and I had our own vacation." The time deixis in sentence number one is last Last as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Last refers to the Saturday.

13. Student 13

The researcher found several types of deixis in this thirteenth student text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 7 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the thirteenth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis Person

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this thirteenth text. Person deixis is found in sentences number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Sentence 1: "Last July I was very sad, because at that time my mother was sick at home, while I was at the cottage." In this first sentence there is a person deixis I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the writer's mother. Sentence 2: "I can only contact my mother through the cottage's cell phone, because for now I can't go home." In this second sentence there is a person deixis I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the writer's mother. Sentence 3: "Every day I always pray for my

mother's health.” In this third sentence there is a person deixis i and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the writer's mother. Sentence 4: “*The cottage vacation arrived, I immediately cleaned up the things that I would take home.*” In sentence number four there is one person deixis. The person deixis used is I. I refers to the writer of the text. Sentence 5: “*I want to meet my mother soon.*” In this fifth sentence there is a person deixis i and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the writer's mother. Sentence 6: “*I want to take care of my mother with all my heart.*” In this sixth sentence there is a person deixis I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. The first My refers to the writer's mother. The second My refers to the writer's heart. Sentence 7: “*I hope my mother is always healthy*” In this seventh sentence there is a person deixis I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the writer's mother.

b. Time deixis

The researcher found one sentence that uses time deixis in the text written by the thirteenth student. The text is found in sentence number 1 and 3. Sentence 1: “*Last July I was very sad, because at that time my mother was sick at home, while I was at the cottage.*” The time deixis in sentence number one is last. Last as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Last refers to the Saturday.

Sentence 3: “*Every day I always pray for my mother's health.*” The time deixis in this sentence is every day. Every day refers to the writer praying for his mother.

14. Student 14

The researcher found several types of deixis in the fourteenth student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 7 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the fourteenth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Person Deixis

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this fourteenth text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Sentence 1: "I visited grandma's house three months ago." The deixis person used by students is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 2: "There I played with my cousin named Tari." The deixis person used by students is I and my. I as a first person pronoun refers to writer (student) while my as a first person pronoun refers to the writer's cousin. Sentence 3: "Almost every day we went to Grandma's field to help Grandma grow tomatoes." The deixis used by students in the sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and the writer's nephew, Tari. Sentence 4: "After the day started noon, we went home for lunch after that we took a nap." The deixis used by students in the sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and the writer's nephew, Tari. Sentence 5: "At grandma's house, my activity and dance every afternoon is an afternoon walk to visit the bridge which is located close to grandma's house." The person deixis used by students in this fifth sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the activity of the writer. Sentence 6: "The bridge in my grandmother's area is very nice, because you can see the sunset." The person deixis in the student's sentence is my and you. My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the writer's grandmother. While the deixis you as the first person pronoun that refers to all readers of the student's text. Sentence 7: "After it got dark, we decided to head home." The person deixis in the last sentence is we. We as the first person pronoun. We

refers to the writer, the writer's cousin and the writer's grandmother.

b. Time Deixis

The researcher found several sentences that used time deixis in it. Sentences that use time deixis are found in sentences 1, 3, and 5. Sentence 1: “*I visited grandma's house three months ago.*” The time deixis in this sentence is ago. Ago as a timepiece anchored on a day that has long passed. Ago in this sentence refers to visiting grandmother. Sentence 3: “*Almost every day we went to Grandma's field to help Grandma grow tomatoes.*” The time deixis in this sentence is every day. Every day refers to the writer and the writer's cousin who went to Grandma's farm to help Grandma grow tomatoes. Sentence 5: “*At grandma's house, my activity and Tari every afternoon is an afternoon walk to visit the bridge which is located close to grandma's house.*” The time deixis in this sentence is every afternoon. Every afternoon refers to the activities of the writer and the writer's cousin while at Grandma's house.

15. Student 15

The researcher found several types of deixis in this fifteenth student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 8 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the fifteenth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Person Deixis

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this fifteenth text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Sentence 1 “*The wound on my leg hasn't healed yet, because it fell from a guava tree that is almost three meters high.*” The person deixis in this student's sentence is my. My pointed to the writer's arm. Sentence 2: “*Three days ago I together with Tio wanted to eat guava.*” The person deixis in this

second. sentence is I. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: “I went to my uncle's house to ask permission to pick uncle's guava.” The deixis person in this sentence is I and my. I refers to the writer. While my refers to the writer's uncle. Sentence 4: “After getting permission we headed to the garden by bicycle.” The deixis in this sentence is we. We pointed to the writer and Tio. Sentence 5: “Tio and I were very excited about climbing the guava tree.” The person deixis in this sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer. Sentence 6: “After getting the guava I immediately ate it on the tree.” The person deixis in this sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer. Sentence 7: “After being satisfied enough Tio and I decided to get down from the tree.” The person deixis in this sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer. Sentence 8: “Tio had already come down and I followed.” The person deixis in this sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer.

b. Time Deixis

There is one sentence of the ninth student that use time deixis. Time deixis present the intervals on the time axis. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 2. Sentence 2: “Three days ago I together with Tio wanted to eat guava.” The time deixis in this sentence is ago. Ago as a timepiece anchored on a day that has long passed. Ago in this sentence refers to the writer and Tio who want to eat guava.

16. Student 16

The researcher found several types of deixis in the sixteenth student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 9 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the sixteenth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Person Deixis

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this sixteenth text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Sentence 1: "*Yesterday I went to my aunt's house, whose house is in Rembang, Central Java.*" The person deixis in the first sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the writer's aunt. Sentence 2: "*My aunt's name is Rina's aunt.*" The person deixis in the second sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. Sentence 3: "*She is the mother of two daughters.*" The person deixis in the third sentence is she. She as a third person pronoun. She refers to Rina's aunt. Sentence 4: "*Her husband worked in the two rabbit factory.*" The person deixis in the fourth sentence is her. Her as a third person pronoun. Her refers to Rina's aunt's husband. Sentence 5: "*My aunt has had a hobby of cooking since childhood, I admit that the food is very delicious*". The person deixis in the fifth sentence is my and I. my as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's aunt. While I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 6: "*My aunt has a plan to build a food stall in front of her house, I really support that plan.*" The person deixis in the fifth sentence is my and I. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's aunt. While I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 7: "*When I played at my aunt's house, I was trained to learn to cook.*" The person deixis in the seventh sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer. While my as a first person pronoun, refers to the writer's aunt. Sentence 8: "*Me and my aunt make pizza.*" The person deixis in the eighth sentence is me and my. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the writer. While my as a first person pronoun, refers to the writer's aunt. Sentence 9: "*I really enjoy making this pizza.*" The person deixis

in the ninth sentence is I. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student)

b. Place Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is giving shape to the location according to the speech participant in the speech event. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 9. Sentence 9: “*I really enjoy making this pizza.*” The place deixis in the ninth sentence is this. This as a noun pronoun that is close to the first person. This refers to pizza.

c. Time Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used time deixis. Time deixis is used to show a point or distance in time from when a speaker is speaking. The sentence in the student text that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. Sentence 1: “*Yesterday I went to my aunt's house, whose house is in Rembang, Central Java.*” The time deixis in sentence number one is yesterday. Yesterday as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Yesterday refers to the writer who went to the aunt's house.

17. Student 17

The researcher found several types of deixis in this seventeenth student text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 7 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the seventeenth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Person Deixis

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this seventeenth text. Some sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Sentence 1: “*This morning I and my mother went to the market to shop.*” The person deixis in the first sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). while my as a first person pronoun

that refers to the writer's mother. Sentence 3: "I'm happy to accompany mom shopping, looking for whatever vegetables mom needs to cook." The person deixis in the third sentence is I. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 4: "Soup is my and my dad's favourite food." The person deixis in the fourth sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. The first my refers to the writer, while the second my refers to the writer's father. Sentence 5: "For me, mother's soup is the most delicious dish I've ever encountered." The person deixis in the fifth sentence is me and I. me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the writer (student). I as a first person pronoun. I also refers to the writer. Sentence 6: "Usually when I'm outside I also buy soup, but it's never as good as my mother's soup." The person deixis in the sixth sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). while my as a first person pronoun that refers to the writer's mother. Sentence 7: "I am proud to have a mother who is good at cooking." The person deixis in the seventh sentence is I. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student).

b. Place Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is giving shape to the location according to the speech participant in the speech event. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 2. Sentence 2: "Mom's plan this morning was to cook chicken soup mixed with meatballs and sausage." The place deixis in the second sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to objects that are close to the first person. This refers to morning.

18. Student 18

The researcher found several types of deixis in this eighteenth student text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 6 sentences using deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the eighteen text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis Person

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this seventeenth text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6. Sentence 1: "*last thursday, is the day i've been waiting for.*" The person deixis in the first sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 2: "*The day I had to go to the cottage.*" The person deixis in the second sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: "*The cottage I live in is in the city of Kudus.*" The person deixis in the third sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 5: "*Even though I have to leave home and have to be separated from my beloved family, I still have to establish myself to go to seek knowledge.*" The person deixis in the fifth sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student), while my as a first person pronoun that refers to the writer's family. Sentence 6: "*In the cottage I also have to leave my cell phone, because the cottage I live in is not allowed to carry cell phone.*" The person deixis in the sixth sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student), while my as a first person pronoun that refers to the writer's cell phone.

b. Place Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is giving shape to the location according to the speech participant in the speech event. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 4. Sentence 4: "*The city has the nickname as the city of kretek, because in Kudus there are many cigarette factories.*" The place deixis used in this sentence is there. There as a pronoun refers to things that are far from the first person. There refers to Kudus city.

c. Time Deixis

The researcher found one sentence that uses time deixis in the text written by the thirteenth student. The

text is found in sentence number 1. Sentence 1: “*last Thursday is the day i’ve been waiting for.*” The time deixis in sentence number one is last. Last as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Last refers to the Thursday.

19. Student 19

The researcher found several types of deixis in this nineteenth student text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 9 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the nineteenth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis Person

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this nineteenth text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Sentence 1: “*This morning I woke up at 4:00 am.*” The person deixis in the first sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 2: “*As usual I went to the bathroom and after that I prayed tahajjud.*” The person deixis in the second sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: “*While waiting for the dawn prayer time I use it by reading the Koran.*” The person deixis in the third sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 4: “*After fifteen minutes I read the Koran finally heard the call to prayer at dawn.*” The person deixis in the fourth sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 5: “*I rushed to the mosque with my father.*” The person deixis in the fifth sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the writer's father. Sentence 6: “*My father became an imam at the mosque.*” The person deixis in the sixth sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's father. Sentence 7: “*After the*

mosque, I have breakfast with my family, after that I get ready to go to school which is not far from home.”

The person deixis in the seventh sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 8: “At seven in the morning I finally left with Lala, my classmate at school. ” The person deixis in the eighth sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 9: “We went by bicycle.” The person deixis in the ninth sentence is we. we as a plural first person pronoun. I refers to the writer and Lala.

b. Place Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is giving shape to the location according to the speech participant in the speech event. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. Sentence 1: “This morning i woke up at 4:00 am.” The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to morning.

20. Student 20

The researcher found several types of deixis in this twentieth student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 7 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the twentieth text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Person Deixis

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this twentieth text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Sentence 1: “Last Sunday my mother took me to the market for shopping.” The person deixis in the first sentence is my and I. my as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's mother. While I as the first person pronoun that refers to the writer (student). Sentence 2: “I'm a boy who's not used to going shopping.” The person deixis in the second

sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: “*In the end I just followed where my mother went.*” The person deixis in the third sentence is my and I. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's mother. While I as the first person pronoun that refers to the writer (student). Sentence 4: “*We spent almost an hour around the market.*” The person deixis in the fourth sentence is we. we is a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and the writer's mother. Sentence 5: “*Im very tired, My mother invite to rest and eat at the market.*” The person deixis in the fifth sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first pronoun. My refers to the mother. Sentence 6: “*We ate Mr. Brewok's meatballs.*” The deixis person in the sixth sentence is we. we is a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and the writer's mother. Sentence 7: “*After we finished eating, we went home.*” The deixis person in the seventh sentence is we. we is a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and the writer's mother.

b. Place Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is giving shape to the location according to the speech participant in the speech event. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 8. Sentence 8. “*Mom can't wait to cook chicken soup for this afternoon.*” The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to morning.

c. Time Deixis

The researcher found one sentence that uses time deixis in the text written by the thirteenth student. The text is found in sentence number 1: “*Last Sunday my mother took me to the market for shopping.*” The time deixis in sentence number one is last. Last as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Last refers to the Sunday.

21. Student 21

The researcher found several types of deixis in this twenty-first student text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 9 sentences that used deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the twenty-first text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis Person

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this twenty-first text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Sentence 1: "*Last Thursday, I came late to school because I played Playstation until 01.00 pm.*" The person deixis in the first sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 2: "*That's why I woke up late.*" The person deixis in the second sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 3: "*I wake up around 6.00 am and class will start at 07.30 am.*" The person deixis in the third sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 4: "*I ran to the bathroom to take a shower.*" The person deixis in the fourth sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 5: "*I usually eat breakfast after taking a shower, but that day I didn't.*" The person deixis in the fifth sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 6: "*Usually I go to school by bicycle, but this morning my bicycle tire burst.*" The person deixis in the sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the writer (student). Sentence 7: "*I ended up walking, this is making me even more late.*" The person deixis in the seventh sentence is

I in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the writer (student). Sentence 8: "*I regret playing play station until the night.*" The person deixis in the five sentences is I. I in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the

writer (student). Sentence 9: “***I*** hope not to repeat *this* mistake.” The person deixis in the five sentences is ***I*** in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the writer (student).

b. Place Deixis

The researcher found two sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is presenting the form at the location according to the speech participants in the speech event. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 6 and 7. Sentence 6: “*Usually I go to school by bicycle, but ***this*** morning my bicycle tire burst.*” The place deixis used in this sentence is ***this***. ***This*** as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. It refers to morning. Sentence 7: “*I ended up walking, ***this*** made me even more late.*” The place deixis used in this sentence is ***this***. ***This*** as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. It refers to bicycle tire burst. Sentence 9: “*I hope not to repeat ***this*** mistake.*” The place deixis used in this sentence is ***this***. ***This*** as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. It refers to played PlayStation until 01.00 pm.

c. Time Deixis

The researcher found one sentence that uses time deixis in the text written by the thirteenth student. The text is found in sentence number 1: “***Last*** Thursday, *I came late to school because I played Play station until 01.00 pm*” The time deixis in sentence number one is ***last***. ***Last*** as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Last refers to the Thursday.

22. Student 22

The researcher found several types of deixis in this twenty-second student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 4 sentences that use deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the twenty-second text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Deixis Person

The researcher found person deixis in several students' sentences in this twentieth text. Some sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences number 1, 2, 5, and 7. Sentence 1: "*Let me tell you about the earthquake two days ago, when it happened I was in the car.*" The person deixis in the first sentence is me and you. Me as a first person pronoun. I am referring to the writer (student). While you as a second person pronoun. You are referring to all readers. Sentence 2: "*I realized when the car in front of me was rocking and mine was rocking too.*" The person deixis in the seventh sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the writer (student). Sentence 5: "*I pray that there are no casualties in this disaster.*" The person deixis in the seventh sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the writer (student). Sentence 7: "*I am grateful that there were no casualties in this disaster.*" The person deixis in the seventh sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the writer (student).

b. Place deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is presenting the form at the location according to the speech participants in the speech event. Sentences that use place deixis are sentences number 5 and 7. Sentence 5: "*I pray that there will be no casualties in this disaster.*" The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This refers to the occurrence of an earthquake. Sentence 7: "*I am grateful that there were no casualties in this disaster.*" The place deixis in the sentence is this. This refers to the occurrence of an earthquake.

c. Time Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used time deixis. Time deixis is used to show a point or distance in time from when a speaker is speaking. The sentence in the student text that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. Sentence 1: "*Let me tell you about the earthquake two days ago, when it happened*

I was in the car." Ago as a pronoun of time is anchored in events that have passed. Ago refers to earthquakes.

23. Student 23

The researcher found several types of deixis in this twenty-third student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 6 sentences using deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the twenty-third text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Person deixis

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this twenty-third text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Sentence 1: *At that time I was 15 years old.* The deixis found in the sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student) Sentence 2: *"I asked my father to give me a motorbike as a gift on my birthday."* The deixis found in the sentence is I, my and me. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My first refers to the writer's father. While the second my refers to the writer's event. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the writer. Sentence 3: *"However, my father refused, he said I was not old enough to ride a bicycle."* The person deixis in the sentence is my and he. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's father. He as a third person pronoun. He refers to the writer's father. Sentence 4: *"I forced my father but he still didn't buy me a motorbike for my safety."* The person deixis in the sentence is I, my, he, and me. I as a first person pronoun I refers to the writer (student). My as a first person pronoun. My first refers to the writer's father. While the second my refers to the safety of the writer. He as a second person pronoun. He refers to the writer's father. Me as a first person pronoun. Me

refers to the writer. Sentence 5: "I finally understood what good dad meant." The person deixis in the sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student). Sentence 6: "Finally on my birthday my father gave me a bicycle for me to go to school." The person deixis in the student's sentence is my and me. My as a first person pronoun. My first refers to the writer's event. While the second my refers to the writer's father. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to students.

b. Place Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used place deixis. Place deixis is giving shape to the location according to the speech participant in the speech event. The sentence that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. Sentence 1: "At that time I was 15 years old". The place deixis used in the sentence is that. That as a pronoun refers to things that are far from the first person. This refers to when the writer was 15 years old.

24. Student 24

The researcher found several types of deixis in the twenty-fourth student's text. students have also written analytical recount text with the correct structure of recount text writing.

The researcher found 6 sentences using deixis. The researcher will explain what deixis students use in the twenty-third text. The types of texts used by these students include:

a. Person deixis

The researcher found person deixis in all students' sentences in this twenty-fourth text. Sentences that use person deixis are found in sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6., Sentence 1: "Yesterday I and Tata went to the cake shop." The person deixis in the first sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the writer (student) Sentence 2: "We went to find a birthday cake for her mother to arrange." The person deixis in the sentence is we and her. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and Tata. While her as a third

person pronoun. Her refers to Tata's mother. Sentence 3: "Her mother's 51st birthday." The description of the person in the sentence is her. Her as a first person pronoun. Her refers to Tata's mother. Sentence 4: "After wandering around looking for bread that we thought was beautiful we went to the cashier to pay for the cake." The person deixis in the sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and Tata. Sentence 5: "The cakes we bought were very cheap, only Rp. 70,000." The person deixis in the sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and Tata. Sentence 6: "After paying we finally went home." The person deixis in the sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the writer and Tata.

b. Time Deixis

The researcher only found one sentence which used time deixis. Time deixis is used to show a point or distance in time from when a speaker is speaking. The sentence in the student text that uses time deixis is sentence number 1. Sentence 1: "Yesterday I and Tata went to the cake shop." The time deixis in sentence number one is yesterday. Yesterday as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Yesterday refers to the writer and tata who went to the cake shop.

C. Research Data Analysis

1. Type of Deixis Found in the Analytical Recount Text Written by the Students of Madrasah Aliyah Darul Ulum Kudus Grade X

This research was done into two sections. The first was writing the composition of materials and second one was identifying and analyzing the data based on Levinson (1995) and Yule's (1996) theory about deixis. The researcher discussed the data as followed:

a. Person Deixis

The researcher analyzed person deixis based on Levinson (1995) and Yule's (1996) theory. Person deixis exemplified by grammatical category for a

person. It is personal pronouns those are all languages have personal pronouns or at least words, that refer to the participants of the speech act personal pronoun refer to certain specific persons. The pronouns of the first person (I, me, we, us, our, ours), second person (you, yours), and third person (he, she, it, they, them, their, theirs). Based on those theories the researcher analyzed person deixis found in the student' compositions in English writing class based on the data as follows:

Text 1 Sentence 1. "In December 2017, my school held recreation."

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My in the first person pronoun. I point to the author. (student). The meaning of the author's sentence is that the author tells about the author's school which holds recreation.

Sentence 5. "After arriving at the station, we headed to the counter room, after that we went to the waiting room to wait for the train to come."

The person deixis used in the student's sentence is we. We are plural first person pronouns. We in the sentence has a reference function for the author and his friends. The meaning of the writer's sentence is that the writer tells that after the writer and his friends arrived at the station, they entered the counter room and waited for the train to arrive.

Sentence 7. "We rushed to the train to go to Solo."

The person deixis used in this sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We in this sentence refer to the author and his friends. The meaning of the sentence is that the writer tells that the writer and his friends tried to enter the train to go to Solo.

Sentence 8. "My friends and I were happy when we arrived at our destination, and we headed straight for the Pandawa Solo tour."

In this sentence there are several person deixis. The person deixis in the sentence is my, I and we. My as a first person pronoun refers to the author. I as a first person pronoun refers to the author. We as a

plural first person pronoun refer to the author and his friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is the writer along with his friends who are very happy when they arrive at the destination city.

Sentence 10. “After playing waterboom, we continue our journey, which is around the city of Solo.”

There are two person deixis in the student's sentence. Our first and our second. We as a plural first person pronoun refer to the author and friends. We as a plural first person pronoun refer to the author and friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that after being satisfied playing in the water park, the writer and his friends continue the journey around the city of Solo.

Text 2 Sentence 1. “In 2018, I and my family went to the city of Jakarta.”

The person deixis used in this sentence is I and my. I as a singular first person pronoun, refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun, has the function of referring to the author's family. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells his experience in 2018, the author and his family went to the city of Jakarta.

Sentence 2. “In Jakarta I visited several tourism places.”

The person deixis in this sentence is I. I as a singular first person pronoun, serves to refer to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that in Jakarta the author visited several tourism places.

Sentence 3. “First I visited Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), there I learned about several traditional houses in Indonesia, various kinds of animals, and many others.” Person deixis used by the student is I. I is the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author visited Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.

Sentence 4. “Then I continued my journey to the Istiqlal Mosque, there I prayed and I saw a foreign warlord and I took him for a photo together.”

The person deixis used in the student's sentences are I, my, and him. I as a first person pronoun. I mean

the writer. My as a first person pronoun, which refers to the author. Him as a third person pronoun. Him refers to a foreign warlord. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the author continues the author's journey and when he sees a tourist the author invites the tourist to take a group photo.

Text 3 Sentence 1. “One day, my family and I went to the beach by car.”

The person deixis in this sentence is my and I. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author (student). I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that one day the writer and the writer's family went to the beach by car.

Sentence 2. “I was amazed by the beauty of the city of Jogja.”

The person deixis in this sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author reveals that the author is amazed by the beauty of the city of Jogja.

Sentence 3. “Once we arrived at the Beach, we went down to find a place to relax.”

The person deixis in this third sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We in this sentence refers to the author and the author's family. The meaning of the student's sentence is that when the writer and the writer's family arrived at the beach, they went down to find a place to rest.

Sentence 4. “After that I took a life vest to swim.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I function refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author takes a buoy to swim.

Sentence 5. “And finally I play water, swim in the beach with my sister.”

The deixis person used in the student's sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. Refer to the author. My as a first person pronoun. My points to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is when

the writer plays in the water and swims with the writer's sister.

Sentence 6. “It turned out that the waves on the beach were very large, I was dragged by the waves, luckily my father quickly pulled me to the mainland.”

The person deixis used in the student's sentences are I, my, and me. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's father. Me in the sentence as the first person pronoun. Me refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that the writer was dragged by the waves and luckily was helped by the writer's father to land.

Sentence 7. “I fainted, my mother was very worried.”

The person deixis in this a climate is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun, my refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that the writer fainted, the writer's mother was very worried.

Sentence 8. “After an hour, I finally woke up from my stupor.”

The person deixis in this sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to fainting. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that after an hour the writer finally realized from his fainting.

Sentence 9. “Then the family invited them to go home.”

The person deixis in the sentence is them. Them as a third person pronoun, them refers to the author's family. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author's family invites him to go home.

Sentence 10. “This is an experience I will never forget in my life.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the writer's life. The meaning of the student's sentence is

that the writer will never forget that experience in the writer's life.

Text 4 Sentence 1. “Three years ago I went on vacation to Yogyakarta.”

The person deixis in the sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the author went on vacation to Yogyakarta.

Sentence 2. “I was amazed by the beauty of the city of Jogja.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author is amazed by the beauty of the city of Jogja

Sentence 4. “Not until there I visited some very famous places in Jogja, such as Parangtritis Beach, Monjali, Malioboro, and Prambanan.”

The person deixis in the sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells the author to visit famous places in the city of Jogja.

Sentence 5. “But that's not only what makes me happy, there are other things that make me very happy, namely that I can enjoy being together with my friends before we finally part.”

The person deixis in this sentence are me, I, my, and we. Me as a first person pronoun. It refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. It refers to the author. We as a plural first person pronoun. It refers to the author and the author's friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and his friends feel very happy.

Text 5 Sentence 1. “Three years ago, my school held a camp in the city of Sampit.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the writer's school. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells about the author's school which held a camp in the city of Sampit.

Sentence 2. “My friends and I prepared the necessities for the camp.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the writer's friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and the writer's friends prepare the needs for camp.

Sentence 3. “There are friends who are still looking for groups, there are also friends who have started to prepare for their needs.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is their. Their as a plural third person pronoun. It refers to the author. The meaning of the sentence is that the writer's friends are starting to prepare for the needs.

Sentence 4. “After everything was ready, we were escorted by truck.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. we in this sentence refers to the author and friends. The meaning of the sentence is that the writer and his friends were transported by truck.

Sentence 5. “When we arrive at our destination, we immediately divide the work so that it can be completed faster.”

The person deixis in this sentence is we and our. We as a plural first person pronoun. It points to the author and friends. Our as a first person pronoun. Our refers to the author and friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells when the writer and his friends arrived at the writer's destination and his friends immediately went to work.

Sentence 6. “After a few days, it turned out that my school won many champions, including a gymnastics competition, a cooking competition, and a running competition.”

In this sentence there is one person deixis. The person deixis used in this sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's school. The

meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the author's school won many champions.

Sentence 7. “After we finished packing our things we went home.”

In this sentence there is two person deixis. The person deixis used in this sentence are we and our. We as a plural first person pronoun. We point to the author and friends. Our as a plural first person pronoun. Our refers to the author and friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that after the camp event, the writer and his friends pack up their things and go home.

Text 6 Sentence 1. “A few years ago, when I was little, I went to Besaran with my mother and sister.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells the author's experience when he was a child, the author went to Besaran with the writer's mother and the writer's brother.

Sentence 3. “But before going to Besaran, we watched the carnival around the Demak square.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence above is we. We function as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author, the author's mother and the author's sister. The meaning of the student's sentence is the writer with the carnival writer's mother and sister who went around the Demak square.

Sentence 4. “After arriving at Besaran, I saw lots of games and traders selling various kinds of merchandise.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the author of several games and traders sell various kinds of merchandise.

Sentence 5. “Never miss my sister and I riding electric car games.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the author's brother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer along with the writer's brother played an electric car.

Sentence 6. “After traveling around the amount for a long time, my mother asked me to go home because it was too late.”

The person deixis in the sentence is my and me. my as a first person pronoun. my refers to the author's mother. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer's mother took the writer home because it was late at night.

Sentence 7. “We obeyed, and I didn't forget to bring cotton candy home.”

The person deixis in this sentence are I and we. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. We as the first person plural. We refers to the author, mother, and sister of the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the writer and the writer's brother did not forget to bring home cotton candy.

Text 7 Sentence 1. “ In the past, when I was little, my mother used to take me on pilgrimages, one of which was a pilgrimage to Jakarta.

The person deixis contained in the sentence are I, my, and me. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My functions as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's mother. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells when the little writer was invited by the writer's mother on a pilgrimage to Jakarta.

Sentence 3. “I was very amazed to see the Kubah Mas mosque, because the dome was made of gold.”

The person deixis in the sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the

author is very amazed to see the Dome Mas mosque. Karen the dome is made of gold.

Sentence 4. “When I was looking around, suddenly my hand was electrocuted when I wanted to touch the lamp.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the author's hand. The meaning of the student's sentence is when the writer was surrounding the Dome of Mas, suddenly the author's hand was electrocuted when he was about to touch the lamp.

Sentence 5. “Luckily it didn't curl my hair.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. my points to the author's hair. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that he is lucky because the writer's hair is not curly.

Sentence 6. “After that I went to the ablution place and it turned out that the ablution place was like under the ground then I went underground which went down to perform ablution and then men.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author goes for ablution and the place for ablution is underground.

Sentence 7. “That was my experience when I was a kid that I still remember to this day.

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the author's experience. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author reveals that this pilgrimage is a writer's experience that is still remembered today.

Text 8 Sentence 1. “One week ago before the report card distribution, Silvia found out her father would buy her a bicycle if she got first place.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence are her and she. Her as a third person

pronoun. Her refers to the author's father. She as a third person pronoun. She was referring to Silvia. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that Silvia was promised by Silvia's father if Silvia in the first place would get a bicycle.

Sentence 2. “After waiting for a long time for the results of the report cards while she was studying this semester, it turned out that Silvia was ranked first in her class and got the best grades in one batch.”

The person deixis in this sentence are she and her. She as a third person pronoun. She was referring to Silvia. Her as a third person pronoun. Her was referring to Silvia. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that this semester Silvia got the first rank and got the best grade in her class.

Sentence 3. “Then on the same day she immediately received a gift from her father, namely the bicycle that Silvia had always dreamed of.”

The person deixis in this sentence is she and her. She as a first person pronoun. She was referring to Silvia. Her as a second person pronoun. Her was referring to Silvia's father. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer said that on the same day, Silvia got a gift from Silvia's father.

Text 9 Sentence 1. “Hi my name is Fatma, I will tell you about the most memorable vacation in this semester break.”

The person deixis in this sentence are I and you. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author (student). You as a second person pronoun. You refers to all readers of the student's text. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer named Fatma will tell the reader about the most memorable vacation for Fatma in this semester break.

Sentence 2. “three days ago my family and I held a recreation together.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. my refers to the

author's family. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells the experience of three days ago, the writer and the writer's family held a joint recreation.

Sentence 3. “I prepared what supplies I should bring for a vacation in a very cold area”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says he has prepared things that must be taken for a vacation in a cold area.

Sentence 5. “The mandatory items that I have to bring are a thick jacket, shoes, socks, and a scarf.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I point to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer said the writer brought a thick jacket, shoes, socks, and scarf.

Sentence 6. “My family also prepares a lot of supplies, don't forget to bring food supplies.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is My. My in the first person pronoun. My refer to the author's family. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer's family also prepared a lot of provisions, not to forget to bring food supplies.

Sentence 7. “I watched the sun rise from Mount Bromo, this view was very amazing to me.”

The person deixis in the sentence are I and me. I in the first person pronoun. I referring to the author. Me as a first person pronoun which also refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer saw the rising of the sun. The author also thinks that the scenery is very amazing.

Sentence 8. “I am very grateful that I can still witness the majesty of Allah in good health and well-being with the people I love very much.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I point to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author

feels very grateful to still be able to witness the majesty of God in good health together with people who the author loves very much.

Text 10 Sentence 1. “One day I went to Goa Pancur, I went with my classmates.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the writer's classmate. The meaning of the student's sentence is writer and his classmate went to Goa Pancur.

Sentence 2. “I was there swimming at will.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer swims at will.

Sentence 3. “I was there looking for a lot of shrimp, I want to take this shrimp home so my mother will cook it later.”

The person deixis in this sentence are my and I. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's mother. I in the first person. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells the writer that he saw a lot of shrimp and then the writer brought the shrimp home to be cooked by the writer's mother.

Sentence 5. “When I got home I looked for a container for my shrimp.”

The person deixis in this sentence is my and I. My as a first person pronoun. My pointed to the author's shrimp. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that on the way home, some shrimp were loose on the road, and half of the original shrimp were left.

Sentence 6. “After that I slept because I was very tired.”

The person deixis contained in the sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is Arriving at the

author's house, he looks for a container for the author's shrimp. After that writer slept because very tired.

Text 11 Sentence 1. “Yesterday was my birthday.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author said yesterday was the author's birthday.

Sentence 3. “I get a lot of surprises from the people closest to me.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is me. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer gets a lot of surprises from the people closest to the writer.

Sentence 4. “I am very happy to get a gift from them.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I and them. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While them as a third person pronoun. Them refers to the writer's restricted people. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer is very happy to get a gift from the closest people.

Sentence 5. “My family also held a small event to welcome my special day.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer's family also held a small event for the writer's birthday.

Sentence 6. “My house is decorated to be better.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's house. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer's house is decorated to make it better for the writer's birthday.

Sentence 10. “After that everyone went home with the food that my mother had made for the people who had come to my event.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My first refers to the

author's mother. While the second my refers to the author's event. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the story. After the event was over, everyone went home with the food that the writer's mother had made for people who had come to my event.

Text 12 Sentence 1. “Last Saturday my friends and I had our own vacation.”

The person deixis in this sentence are my, I, and our. my as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's friends. While I as the first person pronoun that refers to the author. Our as a plural first person pronoun. Our refers to the writer and his friend. The meaning of the student's sentence is that on last Saturday the author and his friends held a picnic.

Sentence 3. “We went in a private car belonging to one of my friend.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are we and my. We as a plural first person pronoun. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to one of the writer's friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and friends went to use a car belonging to one of the writer's friends.

Sentence 4. “We left at eight in the morning and arrived at our destination at ten.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence are we and our. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and the author's friends. Our as a plural first person pronoun. Our refers to the writer and his friend. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and his friends left at eight in the morning and arrived at their destination at ten.

Sentence 7. “We entered the Jatim Park tourist entrance and paid the entrance ticket which was priced at 135,000.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and the author's friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and

his friends entered the Jatim Park tourist entrance and paid the entrance ticket, which was priced at 135,000.

Sentence 8. “The last place we visited was the swimming pool.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and the author's friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and friends visit the swimming pool.

Sentence 9. “We swam until the afternoon, after we were tired of swimming we decided to go home.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and the author's friends. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and his friends went swimming until the afternoon after being tired of swimming, the writer and his friends decided to go home.

Text 13 Sentence 1. “Last July I was very sad, because at that time my mother was sick at home, while I was at the cottage.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer recounts the incident last July, the writer is very sad because the writer's mother is sick, and the writer is at the cottage.

Sentence 2. “I can only contact my mother through the cottage's cellphone, because for now I can't go home.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is the writer

can only contact the author's mother via the cottage cellphone, because for now the author can't go home.

Sentence 3. “Every day I always pray for my mother's health.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author reveals that every day the author always prays for the health of the writer's mother.

Sentence 4. “The cottage vacation arrived, I immediately cleaned up the things that I would take home.”

The deixis person in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that when the cottage vacation arrives, the writer immediately packs up the things that the writer will take home.

Sentence 5. “I want to meet my mother soon.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's mother. The meaning of students' sentences. The writer expresses that he wants to meet the writer's mother soon.

Sentence 6. “I want to take care of my mother with all my heart.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun. the first my refers to the author's mother. While the second my refers to the writer's heart. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says he wants to take care of the writer's mother with all his heart.

Sentence 7. “I hope my mother is always healthy.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's mother. The

meaning of the student's sentence hopes that the writer's mother is always healthy.

Text 14 Sentence 1. “I visited grandma's house three months ago.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells the experience of three months ago when the author visited grandma's house.

Sentence 2. “There I played with my cousin named Tari.

The person deixis in this second sentence are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as a first person pronoun which refers to the author's cousin named Tari.

Sentence 3. “Almost every day we went to Grandma's field to help Grandma grow tomatoes.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to writers and dance. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that almost every day the writer and Tari go to grandmother's field to help grandmother grow tomatoes.

Sentence 4. “After the day started noon, we went home for lunch after that we took a nap.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to writers and dance. The meaning of the student's sentence is that when the day starts, the writer and Tari come home for lunch, after that we take a nap.

Sentence 5. “At grandma's house, my activity and dance every afternoon is an afternoon walk to visit the bridge which is located close to grandma's house.”

The deixis contained in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's activities. The meaning of the student's sentence is the writer's activity and dance every afternoon is an afternoon walk to visit the bridge which is located close to grandma's house

Sentence 6. “The bridge in my grandmother's area is very nice, because you can see the sunset.”

The deixis contained in the student's sentence are my and you. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's grandmother. While you as a second person pronoun, you refers to all readers. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer thinks that the bridge at Grandma's house is good, the reader can see the sunset from the bridge.

Sentence 7. “After it got dark, we decided to head home.

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to writers and dance. The meaning of the student's sentence is that when it got dark the writer and Tari decided to go home.

Text 15 Sentence 1. “The wound on my leg hasn't healed yet, because it fell from a guava tree that is almost three meters high”.

The deixis contained in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's leg that has not healed after falling from a guava tree that is almost three meters high.

Sentence 2. “Three days ago I together with Tio wanted to eat guava.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer along with Tio wants to eat guava.

Sentence 3. “I went to my uncle's house to ask permission to pick uncle's guava.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as a first person pronoun referring to the author's uncle, the meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer went to the author's uncle's house to ask permission to pick guava.

Sentence 4. “After getting permission we headed to the garden by bicycle.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and Tio. The meaning of the student's sentence is that after the writer and Tio got permission they rushed to the garden by bicycle.

Sentence 5. “Tio and I were very excited about climbing the guava tree.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences is I, I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and Tio are very excited to climb the guava tree.

Sentence 6. “After getting the guava I immediately ate it on the tree”.

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences is I, I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is when the writer gets guava, the writer eats guava on a tree.

Sentence 7. “After being satisfied enough Tio and I decided to get down from the tree.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences is I, I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that after being satisfied, the writer and Tio decided to come down from the tree.

Sentence 8. “Tio had already come down and I followed.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences is I, I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author follows Tio who has come down from the tree.

Sentence 9. “I didn't realize that the branch of the tree I was standing on was fragile, I finally fell and passed out.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is I, I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer didn't realize that the tree branch that

the writer was standing on was fragile, finally the writer fell and fainted.

Sentence 10. “Tio Panicked and called the neighbour to help carry me home.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is me. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the writer's house, the meaning of the student's sentence is Tio panicked and called the neighbour.

Text 16 Sentence 1. “Yesterday I went to my aunt's house, whose house is in Rembang, Central Java.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun that refers to the author's aunt. The meaning of the student's sentence is

Sentence 2. “My aunt's name is Rina.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's aunt. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that the author's aunt's name is Rina.

Sentence 3. “She is the mother of two daughters.”

The deixis contained in the student's sentence is she. She as a third person pronoun. She refers to the writer's aunt named Rina. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says Aunt Rina is the mother of two children.

Sentence 4. “Her husband worked in the two rabbit factory.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is her. Her as a third person pronoun. Her refers to aunt Rina. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that Aunt Rina's husband works in a factory with two rabbits.

Sentence 5. “My aunt has had a hobby of cooking since childhood, I admit that the food is very delicious.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is my and I. My as a first person pronoun.

My refers to the author's aunt. While I as the first person pronoun that refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that the author's aunt has a hobby of cooking since childhood. The author also thinks that the author's aunt's cooking is very delicious.

Sentence 6. “My aunt has a plan to build a food stall in front of her house, I really support that plan.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence are my and I. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's aunt. While I as the first person pronoun that refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that Aunt Rina has a plan to build a food stall in front of her house, the author strongly supports that plan. led the neighbour to take the writer home.

Sentence 7. “When I played at my aunt's house, I was trained to learn to cook”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentences are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun that refers to aunt Rina. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer said that when the writer played at the writer's aunt's house, the writer was trained to learn to cook.

Sentence 8. “Me and my aunt make pizza.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence are me and my. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's aunt. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and the author's aunt make pizza.

Sentence 9. “I really enjoy making this pizza.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the author really enjoys the process of making pizza.

Text 17 Sentence 1. “This morning I and my mother went to the market to shop.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells the story of the activities this morning the author and the writer's mother went to the market to shop.

Sentence 3. “I’m happy to accompany mom shopping, looking for whatever vegetables mom needs to cook.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that the writer is happy to accompany the writer's mother shopping, looking for whatever vegetables she needs to cook.

Sentence 4. “Soup is my and my dad's favourite food.”

Person deixis contained in the student's sentence a my. My as a first person pronoun. The first my refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's father. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that soup is the author's favourite food and the author's father.

Sentence 5. “For me, mother's soup is the most delicious dish I have ever encountered.”

The person deixis contained in the student's sentence is me and I. me as a first person pronoun. Me referring to the author. I in the first person pronoun. I referring to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author believes that according to the author, the soup made by my mother is the most delicious soup I have ever met.

Sentence 6. “Usually outside I also buy soup, but never as good as my mother's soup.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I and my. I in the first person pronoun. I'm referring to the author. Meanwhile, my as the first person change word which refers to the writer's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is when the writer is outside

the house, the writer also buys soup, but has never seen the soup made by the writer's mother.

Sentence 7. “I am proud to have a mother who is good at cooking.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I am referring to the author, the meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that the author is proud to have a mother who is good at cooking.

Text 18 Sentences 1. “Last Thursday, is the day I have been waiting for.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I'm referring to the writer, the meaning of the sentence is the writer who tells the story of the writer who can't wait for our day.

Sentence 2. “On the day I have to go to the hut.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I'm referring to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that Thursday is the day the author leaves for the cottage

Sentence 3. “The cottage I live in is in the Kudus city.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I in the first person pronoun. I'm referring to the author, the meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that the cottage where the writer is staying is located in the city of Kudus.

Sentence 5. “Even though I have to leave home and have to be separated from my beloved family, I still have to establish myself to go to seek knowledge.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun that refers to the author's family. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer said that although the writer had to leave home and had to be separated from his beloved family, the writer still had to establish himself to go to seek knowledge.

Sentence 6. “In the cottage I also have to leave my cellphone, because the cottage I live in is not allowed to carry cellphones.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author, the meaning of the student's sentence is that the author must also leave his cellphone, because in the cottage where the author is not allowed to bring a cellphone.

Text 19 Sentence 1. “This morning, I woke up at 4:00 am.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author, the meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer wakes up at 04.00 am.

Sentence 2. “As usual I went to the bathroom and after that I prayed tahajjud.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author, the meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer goes to the bathroom after that the writer does the tahajjud prayer.

Sentence 3. “While waiting for the dawn prayer time I use it by reading the Koran.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author, the meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer waits for dawn by reading the Koran.

Sentence 4. “After fifteen minutes I read the Koran finally heard the call to prayer at dawn.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. the meaning of the student's sentence is that after fifteen minutes the author reads the Koran, finally the dawn call to prayer is heard.

Sentence 5. “I rushed to the mosque with my father.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author, while my in the first person refers to the author's father. the meaning of the student's sentence

is that the author rushed to the mosque with the author's father.

Sentence 6. “My father became an imam at the mosque.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's father. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the author's father is an imam at the mosque.

Sentence 7. “After the mosque, I have breakfast with my family, after that I get ready to go to school which is not far from home.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author, while my in the first person refers to the author's family. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the story. After the mosque, the writer has breakfast with his family, after that the writer gets ready to go to school which is not far from home.

Sentence 8. “At seven in the morning I finally left with Lala, my classmate at school. ”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are I and my. I mean the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun that refers to my seatmate. The meaning of the student's sentence is that when the clock shows seven o'clock in the morning the writer leaves for school with Lala. Lala is a writer's classmate.

Sentence 9. “We went by bicycle.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as first person pronoun. We refers to the author and Lala. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and Lala go to school by bicycle.

Text 20 Sentence 1. “Last Sunday my mother took me to the market for shopping.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my. My as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the

writer told that on Sunday last week the writer was invited by the writer's mother to go to the market.

Sentence 2. “I'm a boy who's not used to going shopping.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author admits that the author is a man who is not used to shopping.

Sentence 3. “In the end I just followed where my mother went.”

The person deixis in the sentence are I and my. I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. Meanwhile, my as the first person pronoun refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that the author only follows where the author's mother goes.

Sentence 4. “We spent almost an hour around the market.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun referring to the author and the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the story that the writer and the writer's mother spent almost an hour walking around the market.

Sentence 5. “I'm very tired, my mother invite to rest and eat at the market.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are I and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer feels very tired and the writer's mother invites her to take a break and eat at the market.

Sentence 6. “We ate Mr. Brewok's meatballs.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and the writer's mother ate Mr. Brewok's meatballs.

Sentence 7. “After we finished eating, we went home.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and the author's mother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that when the writer and the writer's mother finished eating, they went home.

Text 21 Sentence 1. “Last Thursday, I came late to school because I played Playstation until 01.00 am.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer told the incident last Thursday that the writer was late to school because the author played Playstation until 01.00 am.

Sentence 2. “That's why I woke up late.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author admits that playing Playstation causes the writer to wake up late.

Sentence 3. “I wake up around 6.00 am and class will start at 07.30 am.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer wakes up at 06.00 am and class will start at 07.30.

Sentence 4. “I ran to the bathroom to take a shower.”

The deixis person in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer ran to the bathroom.

Sentence 5. “I usually eat breakfast after taking a shower, but that day I didn't.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is i. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the habit in the morning that the writer usually

has breakfast after taking a bath, but that day he did not eat breakfast.

Sentence 6. “Usually I go to school by bicycle, but this morning my bicycle tire had a puncture.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. the meaning of the student's sentence is that the author usually goes by bicycle but that morning the bicycle tire was leaking.

Sentence 7. “I ended up walking, this made me even more late.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are I and me. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the writer. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author said that finally the author went to school on foot and made him late.

Sentence 8. “I regret playing playstation until night.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author admits that he regrets playing the PlayStation until late at night.

Sentence 9. “I hope not to repeat this mistake.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author said he would not repeat that mistake again.

Text 22 Sentence 1. “Let me tell you about the earthquake two days ago, when it happened I was in the car.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is me, you, and I. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the author. You as a second person pronoun. You refers to all readers. While I as the first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author asks permission from all readers to tell what happened two days.

Sentence 2. “I realized when the cars in front of me swayed and mine swayed too.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that the writer is aware that there is an earthquake when the writer's car and the car in front of the writer sway.

Sentence 5. "I pray that there are no casualties in this disaster."

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author prays that there will be no casualties in the earthquake.

Sentence 7. "I am grateful that there were no casualties in this disaster."

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author is very grateful because there were no casualties in the earthquake.

Text 23 Sentence 1. "At that time I was 15 years old."

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells the experience when the writer was 15 years old.

Sentence 2. "I asked my father to give me a motorbike as a gift on my birthday."

The person deixis in the sentence is I, me, and my. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. Me as a first person pronoun. me refers to the author. While my as the first person pronoun which refers to the author's father. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer asked the writer's father to give the writer a motorbike on the author's birthday.

Sentence 3. "However, my father refused, he said I was not old enough to ride a bicycle."

The person deixis in the student's sentence is my, he, and I. my as a first person pronoun. My refers to the author's father. He as a second person pronoun. He

refers to the author's father. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that the author's father refused the author's request because the author is not old enough, the author experienced an earthquake when the author was in the car.

Sentence 4. “I forced my father but he still didn't buy me a motorbike for my safety.”

The person deixis in the student's sentences are I, my, and me. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. My as a first person pronoun referring to the author's father. He as the second person pronoun. He refers to the author's father. While me as the first person pronoun that refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author forced the author's father to buy a motorbike but the author's father still refused for the safety of the author.

Sentence 5. “I finally understood what good dad meant.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author finally understands that the father's intentions are good.

Sentence 6. “Finally on my birthday my father gave me a bicycle for me to go to school.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are my and me. My as a first person pronoun. My first refers to the author's event. While the second my refers to the author's father. Me as a first person pronoun. Me refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that finally the author's father gave a bicycle as a gift for the author to go to school.

Text 24 Sentence 1. “Yesterday I and Tata went to the cake shop.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is I. I as a first person pronoun. I refers to the author. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer

told that yesterday the writer and Tata went to the cake shop.

Sentence 2. “We went to find a birthday cake for her mother to arrange.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence are we and her. We as the first person pronoun. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and Tata. While her as a third person pronoun. Her refers to her mother Tata. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and Tata went to a cake shop to find a cake for Tata's mother.

Sentence 3. “Her mother's 51st birthday.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is her. Her as a third person pronoun. Her refers to her mother Tata. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells that his mother is Tata's 51st birthday.

Sentence 4. “After wandering around looking for bread that we thought was beautiful we went to the cashier to pay for the cake.”

The person deixis found in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and Tata. The meaning of the student's sentence is that after the writer and Tata went around looking at the cake in the shop and saw something good, the writer left and Tata went to the cashier to pay for the cake.

Sentence 5. “The cakes we bought were very cheap, only Rp. 70,000.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and Tata. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells that the cake they bought was cheap, only Rp. 70,000.

Sentence 6. “after paying we finally went home.”

The person deixis in the student's sentence is we. We as a plural first person pronoun. We refers to the author and the order. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer said that after the writer and Tata paid for the cake they went home.

b. Place Deixis

The researcher analysed spatial deixis based on Levinson (1995) and Yule (1996) theory of deixis. Spatial deixis related to location of people and things is being indicated, example “there” and “here”. Probably most languages grammaticalize at least a distinction between proximal (or to speakers) and distal (or non-proximal), sometimes close to addressee, but many make much more elaborate distinctions as we shall see. Such distinctions are commonly encoded in demonstrative (as in English this vs. that) and in deictic adverbs of place (like English here vs. there). The researcher analysed spatial deixis those are found in the student’s sentences in English writing class based on the transcribed of data as followed:

Text 1 Sentence 9. “It was so much fun there, a lot of people came.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. In the student's sentence there is a place or location that is close to the author. There refers to the Pandawa Solo tourism. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author thinks that Pandawa tourism is very exciting, a lot of people come.

Text 2 sentences 3. “First I visited Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), there I learned about several traditional houses in Indonesia, various types of animals, and many others.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. In the student's sentence there is a place or location that is close to the author. There refers to the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII). The meaning of the student's sentence is that at TMII the author studied several traditional houses in Indonesia, various kinds of animals, and many others.

Sentence 4. "Then I continued my journey to the Istiqlal Mosque, there I prayed and I saw a foreign warlord and I invited him to take a group photo."

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. In the student's sentence there is a place or

location that is close to the author. There refers to the Istiqlal Mosque. The meaning of the student's sentence is that when the writer was in the Istiqlal mosque praying and seeing someone from abroad, then he invited the author to take a photo.

Text 3 Sentence 10. “This is an experience I will never forget in my life.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to experience. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author says that the experience will not be forgotten in the writer's life.

Text 4 Sentence 3. “One of the lotas that earned the nickname Student City, because there are many foreign student exchanges.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. There refers to Yogyakarta. The meaning of the student's sentence is that it is said to be a student city because in Yogyakarta there are many international student exchanges.

Sentence 4. “Not until there I visited some very famous places in Jogja, such as Parangtritis Beach, Monjali, Malioboro, and Prambanan.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. There refers to Yogyakarta. The meaning of the student's sentence is not only in Yogyakarta, but the author also visited several famous places in Yogyakarta.

Sentence 5. “But that's not only what makes me happy, there are other things that make me very happy, namely that I can enjoy being together with my friends before we finally part.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. There refers to a famous place in Yogyakarta. The meaning of the student's sentence is not only famous places that make the

writer happy but being together with friends also makes him happy.

Text 7 Sentence 2. “At that time, it was time to pray at the Kubah Mas mosque.”

Place deixis in the student's sentence is that. That in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. That refers to a pilgrimage to Jakarta. The meaning of the student's sentence is when on a pilgrimage to Jakarta, the author prays at the Dome Mas Mosque.

Text 9 Sentence 1. “Hi my name is Fatma, I will tell you about the most memorable vacation in this semester break.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to the semester break. The meaning of the student's sentence is that Fatma (the author) will tell her experiences during the semester break.

Sentence 7. “I watched the sun rise from Mount Bromo, this view was amazing for me.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to the sun rise from Mount Bromo. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the sun rise from mount bromo is an amazing sight for the writer.

Text 10 Sentence 2. “I was there swimming at will.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. In the student's sentence there is a place or location that is close to the author. There refers to Goa Pancur. The meaning of the student's sentence is to swim at will in Goa Pancur.

Sentence 3. “I went there looking for a lot of shrimp, I want to take this shrimp home so my mother cooks it later.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there and this. In the student's sentence there is a place or location that is close to the author. There refers to

Goa Pancur. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to shrimp. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer saw a lot of shrimp in the pancur cave and the writer took the shrimp for his mother to cook at home.

Text 11 Sentence 8. “After the event is over, there will be a group photo event.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. In the student's sentence there is a place or location that is close to the author. There refers to the author's birthday. The meaning of the student's sentence is that after the event is over, at the birthday event there is a group photo event.

Text 16 Sentence 9. “I really enjoy making this pizza”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to pizza. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author really enjoys the process of making pizza.

Text 17 Sentence 2. “Mom's plan this morning was to cook chicken soup mixed with meatballs and sausage.

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to morning. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the mother's plan is to cook chicken soup mixed with meatballs and sausage.

Text 18 Sentence 4. “The city has the nickname as the city of kretek, because in Kudus there are many cigarette factories.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence is there. There in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. There refers to the Kudus city. The meaning of the student's sentence is that in Kudus there are many cigarette factories.

Text 19 Sentence 1. “This morning i woke up at 4:00 am.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to morning. The meaning of the

student's sentence is that the writer wakes up at 04.00 in the morning.

Text 20 Sentence 8. “ Mom can't wait to cook chicken soup for this afternoon.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to the afternoon. The meaning of the student's sentence is a mother who can't wait to cook chicken soup.

Text 21 Sentence 2. “ That's why I woke up late.”

The place deixis used in the sentence is that. That as a pronoun refers to things that are far from the first person. That refers to playing PlayStation until late at night. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer explains the reason why the writer wakes up late.

Sentence 6. “Usually I go to school by bicycle, but this morning my bicycle tire had a puncture.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to morning. the meaning of the student's sentence is the author's bicycle tire is leaking.

Sentence 7. “I ended up walking, this made me even more late.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to I ended up walking. The meaning of the student's sentence is that walking makes the writer late.

Sentence 9. “I hope not to repeat this mistake.”

The place deixis used in this sentence is this. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to mistakes. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author hopes that he will not repeat his mistake again, namely playing PlayStation until late at night.

Text 22 Sentence 5. “I pray that there are no casualties in this disaster.”

The place deixis used in the student's sentence are there and this. There in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. There refers to outside the car. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to calamity. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author prays that there will be no casualties outside in the earthquake.

Sentence 7. "I am grateful that there were no casualties in this disaster."

The place deixis used in the student's sentence are there and this. There in the student's sentence is a place or location close to the writer. There refers to outside the car. This as a pronoun refers to a noun that is close to the first person. This refers to calamity. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author is grateful that there were no casualties in the earthquake.

Text 23 Sentence 1. "At that time I was 15 years old."

The place deixis used in the sentence is that. That as a pronoun refers to things that are far from the first person. This refers to when the author was 15 years old. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells about an incident when the writer was 15 years old.

c. Time Deixis

The researcher analyzed time deixis based on Levinson (1995) and Yule (1996) theory of deixis. Temporal deixis is to indicate both the time coinciding with the writer's writing, example now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, etc. Non deictic temporal reference such as lunar, months, cycles of day and night, and calendar time. The researcher analysed time deixis those are found in the student's composition in English writing class based on the data as followed:

Text 4 sentence 1. "Three years ago I went on vacation to Yogyakarta."

The time deixis in this sentence is ago. Ago pointed to the elapsed time. Ago refers to three years. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer tells his experience when he went to Yogyakarta.

Text 6 Sentence 2. “The amount is a celebration that coincides with the feast of Eid al-Adha and the celebration is held every year in the city of Demak.”

The time deixis in this sentence is every year. Every year in the student's sentence is a deictic adverb of time, it refers to time, it refers to the time of repeating time automatically. The meaning of the student's sentence is that every year there is always an event held in the city of Demak.

Text 7 Sentence 1. “In the past, when I was little, my mother used to take me on pilgrimages, one of which was a pilgrimage to Jakarta”

Text 9 Sentence 2. “Three days ago my family and I held a recreation together.”

The time deixis in this sentence is ago. Ago as a timepiece anchored on a day that has long passed. Ago in this sentence refers to writer's family and writer held a recreation together.

Text 13 Sentence 3. “Every day I always pray for my mother's health.”

The time deixis in this sentence is every day. Every day in the student sentence is a deictic adverb of time, it refers to the time, it refers to the time of repeating time automatically. The meaning of the student's sentence is Every day every day the author prays for his mother.

Text 14 Sentence 1. “I visited grandma's house three months ago.”

The time deixis in this sentence is ago. Ago as a timepiece anchored on a day that has long passed. Ago in this sentence refers to visiting grandmother. The meaning of the student's sentence is that three years ago the author visited his grandmother.

Sentence 3. “Almost every day we went to Grandma's field to help Grandma grow tomatoes.”

The time deixis in this sentence is every day. Every day in the student sentence is a deictic adverb of time, it refers to the time, it refers to the time of repeating time automatically . The meaning of the student's sentence is that almost every day the writer and his cousin help grandmother grow tomatoes.

Sentence 5. “At grandma's house, my activity and Tari every afternoon is an afternoon go for a walk to visit the bridge which is located close to grandma's house.

The time deixis in this sentence is every afternoon. Every afternoon in the student sentence is a deictic adverb of time, it refers to the time, it refers to the time of repeating time automatically . The meaning of the student's sentence is that every afternoon the writer's activities and dance is a walk to visit the bridge.

Text 15 Sentence 2. “Three days ago I together with Tio wanted to eat guava.”

The time deixis in this sentence is ago. Ago as a timepiece anchored on a day that has long passed. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the writer and Tio want to eat guava.

Text 16 Sentence 1. “Yesterday I went to my aunt's house, whose house is in Rembang, Central Java.”

The time deixis in sentence number one is yesterday. Yesterday as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Yesterday refers to the writer who went to the aunt's house. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author wants to go to my aunt's house whose house is in Rembang, Central Java.

Text 22 Sentence 1. “Let me tell you about the earthquake two days ago, when it happened I was in the car.”

The time deixis in this sentence is ago. Ago as a timepiece anchored on a day that has long passed. The meaning of the student's sentence is that the author tells about the earthquake.

Text 24 Sentence 1. “Yesterday I and Tata went to the cake shop.”

The time deixis in sentence number one is yesterday. Yesterday as a time pronoun is anchored on a day just before the moment of speech. Yesterday refers to the writer who went to the aunt's house. The meaning of the student's sentence is the writer and the order go to the cake shop.

d. Discourse Deixis

The researcher analyzed discourse deixis based on Levinson (1995) and Yule (1996) theory about deixis. Discourse deixis or text deixis concern the use expression within some sentences to refer some portion the discourse the contains that sentence itself. The researcher analyzed discourse deixis there are in the student's composition in English writing class based on the data as followed:

Text 5 Sentence 5. “When we arrive at our destination, we immediately divide the work so that it can be completed faster.”

The description of the discourse in the student's sentence is so that. So that in the student's sentence shows the relationship between the sentence and the previous discourse. The meaning of the student's sentence is to show the previous conclusion that to finish quickly we divide the work.

Sentence 9. “After that everyone went home with the food that my mother had made for the people who had come to my event.”

The discourse deixis used by the author in the text is after that. After that shows the relationship between the sentence and the previous discourse. The meaning of the student's sentence is that after the birthday event is over, everyone goes home.

Text 10 Sentence 3. “I was there looking for a lot of shrimp, I want to take this shrimp home so my mother will cook it later”

The discourse deixis used by the writer in the text is so. So in the student sentence indicates the relationship between a sentence and the prior

discourse. It refers to a continuation of some portion of the prior discourse. The meaning of the student's sentence is shows about the conclusion the sentence before my mother will cook later.

e. Social Deixis

The researcher social deixis based on Levinson (1995) and Yule (1996) theory about deixis. Social deixis concern that aspect of sentences which establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech at occurs. It is to indicate the higher status or different lexicons being used based on the social status of interactions. The researcher analyzed social deixis those are not found in the student's composition in English writing class. The researcher knows that this level still feel so hard to combine their compositions with social different.

Based on the researcher's interviews with ten class students at MA Darul Ulum, the researchers got some information from them about the deixis they used in writing recount texts. The first writing by a student named Rangga Pratama with a text entitled Shopping. He told about his experience shopping in the market alone. Rangga pratama explained that the most widely used deixis in his writing is the person deikis. According to him, the deixis of person I, me, and you is the most appropriate deixis to use, because in the text there is only one author and no other writers. However, it also uses the deixis you to refer to the reader.

Unlike Siti Sholekhah, who wrote a recount text with the title My Daily. He tells of his activities in a day. He only used the person deixis I and my. According to him, there is no need to use the word deixis we or our because there is only him in the writing. According to the researchers, the use of deixis is correct.

In the third student interview, namely by a student named M. Yasir Fuadi, he wrote a text entitled Holiday to Jakarta. He shared his experience when he

was on vacation in Jakarta. M. Yasir Fuadi explained that he used the most person deixis in the story. The person deixis used is I and my.

In contrast to the text written by Afifatun Nikmah entitled earthquake. In the text, Afifatun Nikmah mostly used person deixis. He also uses a place deixis, namely the word there. According to him, the word there is the right word for the book, because what is being told is far from the author.

Interview with the fifth student named Putri Nur Sayafaah with the title motorbike. Putri Nur Syafaah told her that she wanted to get a motorbike as a gift from her father. According to his narrative, the deixis used is person deixis, namely the words I, me and my. The text does not use place deixis or other deixis because according to him it is not necessary, because in the text it only refers to the author.

Dewi Wulandari wrote a text entitled Birthday. Dewi Wulandari shared her experience when she held a birthday party at her house. According to the explanation that the researcher got from the author, Dewi Wulandari used person deixis and time deixis. The person deixis used is I and my. And for the time deixis, Dewi Wulandari used the word yesterday to indicate the elapsed time, which is one day before the author wrote the recount text.

Unlike the seventh student, namely a student named Saiful Anwar whose title was Motorcycle accident. In this text, the writer used person deixis. The person deixis used are I and my. Saiful Anwar also uses time deixis, namely this. In this sentence to tell that the incident in the story is this morning, not yesterday morning.

Then based on an interview with a student named Hilda Tasyabella entitled Bad Experience, the student explained to the researcher that he used three deixis, namely person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Students explain the person deixis used, namely I, me, and my because there students only tell about themselves. Then students also use place deixis,

namely this and the time deixis that students use is last. Using the word last because what is told has passed.

Next was an interview with the ninth student by a student named Khalid Bisri Assabani. Khalid Bisri Assabani wrote a recount text with the title Pancur Goa. The student told the experience when he was on vacation in Goa Pancur. Students use two types of deixis, namely time deixis and person deixis. For time deixis, students use the word one day to refer to a time that is not clear when, but has passed. Then for the person deixis, students use the words I and my. Students explain using the deixis because in the text students only tell about themselves.

Then the last interview with a student named Ira Fazira, the student wrote a recount text entitled Mother's Birthday. Ira Fazira explained that the recount text uses two types of deixis, namely time deixis and person deixis. The time deixis uses the word yesterday, to refer to the elapsed time, namely one day before writing this recount text. And for the person deixis, students use the words I, we and her. Using the word deiction person her because in the story the author is telling someone else, namely the mother of a friend of the author.

So based on interviews from some of the tenth grade students, the students used the most person deixis, which one to refer to themselves, referring to the students themselves as actors in the recount text. There are other types of deixis, but they are not widely used by students because according to students, they do not need to be mentioned in the recount text.

2. Dominant Deixis Found in Analytical Recount Text Written by the Students of MA Darul Ulum Kudus Grade X

The writer shows the total deixis used in the students compositions in the table as follows:

Table
Dominant Deixis Used by Student

No	Kinds of Deixis	Total in Composition
1	Person Deixis	279
2	Spatial Deixis	28
3	Time Deixis	12
4	Discourse Deixis	3
5	Social Deixis	0

Based on the table above it shows student mostly used person deixis in their composition as pronoun to conveying their meaning to indicate people. Deixis those are found in the data of student composition display reference. The person deixis almost are found in every sentence by the writer.

The second dominant deixis used by students is place deixis which shows a reference to convey its meaning to indicate a place that is in accordance with its composition. The comparison of the use of place deixis is not the same as the use of person deixis which is mostly used by students.

The third dominant deixis used by the students is time deixis which display reference to convey their meaning to indicate time coinciding with their compositions. The comparison of using time deixis is not as equal as with using person deixis and place deixis that students mostly used.

The last dominant deixis used by the students in their compositions is discourse deixis. While discourse deixis is used by the students in their compositions to showing the using of expression within some sentences to refer some portions of the discourse.

The researcher analyzed social deixis those are not found in the student's composition in English writing class. The researcher know that this level still feel so hard to combine their compositions with social referent.