CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The background of the research, the formulation of research problems, the research objectives, significances of the research, scope and limitation of the research and definition of the key terms are all contained in this section.

A. Background of the Research

Reading, speaking, listening, and writing are the four skills language abilities that must be acquired. These skills are important to measure a person's proficiency in communicating in English. One of the skills required to study English is writing. According to (Pardosi et al., 2019) stated writing is the hardest skill for students to learn when studying English. Since, this skill involves thinking and expressing an idea into a text, it requires a lot of vocabulary memorization besides grammar mastery.

By writing, student's can express their idea, opinion, feelings in written form. Writing is a method for putting and express an idea, thought, opinion and feelings into a text. According to (Elbow, 1998) stated that the ability to create words and ideas out of yourself is the definition of writing. So, writing is the process of producing text on the surface of paper or media to communicate thoughts and idea in readable form. Besides that, it also requires the ability to think and combine words into meaningful sentences and then become a good paragraph.

Students in Indonesian high schools, in particular, study a variety of English texts, including narrative, descriptive, procedural, recount, report, and news item texts. Students would learn about the social function, general structures, and language features found in these texts. Students can learn and comprehend the distinctions between these texts. As a result, students are capable writers who can arrange general structure and utilize language features appropriately. Because writing is the last skill that

English language learners need to acquire, this study is focused on this specific skill because this last skill that must acquired by English learners.

As part of Freedom Curriculum or Merdeka curriculum, there are 6 phases such as phases A, B, C, D, E and F. And tenth grade students enters the phase E. Referring to learning achievement (Capaian Pembelajaran), tenth grade students are asked to utilize written, spoken, and visual English texts according to the context, readership, and audience. The primary texts used in this phase of English language learning are narrative, procedural, exposition, recount, report, descriptive, and other types of authentic texts.

Tenth grade high school students in second semester are asked to study narrative text, which tells about an imaginative or a fiction story or it can be based on true story that happened in the past. According to Kartika (2017) stated that narrative text is commonly imaginative, despite there are also based on facts. She added that mystery, science fiction, romance, horror, and fairytales are some kinds of narrative texts. A narrative text, this point, is one that tells the story of a series of events in a connected and sequential way. A narrative text attracts the reader in by narrating a story about an incident that might turn a conflict. At the resolution part, the writer has the option to conclude it with a happy or sad ending. And in the re-orientation or coda, the moral values that can get from the story.

According to Hermawan, et al., (2022) defined that a narrative is a text that tells a story with the intention of amusing and entertaining the reader. The elements of narrative text such as plot, characters, and setting. Narrative text contains orientation, complication, resolution and reorientation or coda. The narrative text often known like fairytales, legends, short story, fable, or novels. In summary, a narrative is a kind of text that use a series of events to amuse or enchant the reader by telling an imaginative story and it can be based on a true story that has already occurred in the past.

Narrative text contains pronouns, adverb of time, adverb of place and so on, which can be used as reference to something. According to Anderson as cited in Wahyuni et al., (2019) stated that nouns, adjectives, verbs, and time words are the language elements of narrative texts. However, most of students have trouble to understand the narrative text. They could be interpreting the writer's words and intention incorrectly. Written text can sometimes make ambiguous to the reader or the receipient of language. Related to the problems, Yule (1996: 4) defined that pragmatics is deal with the study of meaning as it is interpreted by a listener or reader and as communication by a writer or speaker. As stated by Levinson (1983: 27) explained that pragmatics can be broadly classified into five categories: deixis, presupposition, implicature, speech acts, and discourse aspects.

Deixis is the main focus of this research. As stated Yule (1996: 9) explained that deixis is a kind of referring that is linked to the speaker's context, with the most essential between deictic expression being near or far from speaker. Deixis is a word or phrase used to identify a particular location, moment in time, and situations when a speaker is talking about something. Levinson (1983: 62) stated that there are five distinct of deixis such as personal, place, time, social and discourse deixis.

Deixis is a pragmatic study in which a language's meaning needs to be contextually adjusted. Language recipients will interpret it differently for those who use irregular and ineffective language. Understanding is required in order to determine whether a word is deictic or not. The speaker's intention is the most important factor when examining language use. Context, time, place, speaker, participant, and circumstance really play a major role in determining the speaker's intention. Through the study of this deixis, the relationship between language and context in the language's structure can be identified. Knowing who, where, and when a word was said is also important to understanding its meaning.

Previous study related to deixis analysis by Triyanti et al., (2022) entitled "*A Deixis Analysis of Student's Writing by the Tenth Grade AKL 1 in SMK Negeri 2 Madiun"*. The purpose of this research is to identifying various kinds of deixis, analyzing the dominant deixis, and reference meaning found in the student's writing of recount text written by tenth grade students at AKL 1 SMK Negeri 2 Madiun. Researcher employed descriptive qualitative research. This study proved that there are at least five different kinds of deixis, as well as the dominant deixis in each recount text, and that reference meaning can be analyzed with using Cruse's (2000) theory. The results presents indicated that in tenth grade at AKL 1 SMK Negeri 2 Madiun, students wrote recount texts using five distinct types of deixis. When it comes to deixis types, person deixis "I" is the most commonly used. This study use recount text with Alan Cruse theory, while this present research use narrative text with Levinson theory.

Second study related to Deixis entitled *An Analysis of Deixis Used in movie script entitled "After Earth"* by Khoiroini (2022). Researcher employed qualitative method with using by Levinson theory. The goal of the research was to identifying the different types of deixis carried out by the utterances in the movie and what referent of each deictic word that was discovered. The result shows that there are five types of deixis in movie script of "After Earth". The most frequently used: person deixis and social deixis. This study was analyze deixis and reference in the movie, while researcher analyze types of deixis in students writing of text. Researcher employed a qualitative approach to examine the various forms of deixis in the After Earth movie script with use Levinson's theory. The study's findings indicate that there are five distinct kinds of deixis in the script of "After Earth" movie. The total of 772 deictic words were found, which were divided into the following categories: There are 92 social deixis, 39 discourse deixis, 54 place deixis, 24 time deixis, and 563 person deixis. Because deixis is crucial for indicating brief references, English language learners would benefit from knowing its purpose, varieties, and application

in spoken language. This study took data from script movie, while this present research use narrative text written by students.

Researcher took the object of study in the form of narrative text because some of words that students write in their narrative texts which can be indicates as deictic words. But, not all of words in the narrative text can function or have meaning as deixis. For example, "In the past, there was a puppeter whose name is Gepetto". The word "there" is not place deixis, because in that context, "there" does not refer to a place. Thus, "there" cannot be considered a place deixis. The use of deixis in each word in narrative text refers to the context of the utterance. When a deixis word found in a sentence of narrative text, it is not certain that it has a deictic word. In addition, deixis needs to be examined so that there is no misunderstanding of the interpretation of meaning in utterances that contain deixis. Deixis helps reader to understand about the text with knowing writer's intention.

As previously mentioned, the researcher selected students' narrative text because they were written by the students and included deictic words for analysis. Based on the background above, researcher interested in examining deixis in narrative texts. In line with this problem, researcher wrote the title with "Deixis Used in the Students' Writing of Narrative Text at Tenth Grade of MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti".

B. Formulation of the Research Problems

Based on background above, the formulation of research problems will be discussed are formulated as follows :

1. What types of deixis are found in the students' writing of narrative text by tenth grade students at MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti?
2. What the reference meaning of deixis are found in the students' writing of narrative text by tenth grade students at MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti.

C. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of research problems above, the research objectives of this research can be formulated as follows :

1. To identify types of deixis found in the students' writing of narrative text by tenth grade students at MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti.

2. To analyze reference meaning of deixis found in the students' writing of narrative text by tenth grade students at MA Al-Fattahiyyah Ngranti.

D. Significances of the Research

The research's significance are able to show and provide information about deixis and reference meaning in the students' writing of narrative text as following :

1. For lecturer

   The result of this study will helps lecturer to taught Pragmatics in the class, especially analyze deixis and give information about analyze reference meaning in students' writing of English text.

2. For students

   Hopefully, this research will be beneficial for English studens' of UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung to learn and appreciate linguistics subject, especially pragmatics study on deixis analysis.

3. For future researcher

   Future researchers who are interested in students' writing that deals with deixis analysis can use this research as a reference.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

This study aims to analyze deixis in narrative text written by students. In the present case, the researcher used MA-Al Fattahiyyah tenth graders. Moreover, this study examines on deixis in the text which students have written. While the scope and limitation of the study are restricted to the subject and object research.

1. Subjects of the research

    The research subject is restricted on twenty of X-B students of MA Al-Fattahiyyah in the school year 2023/2024.

2. Object of the research

    The research object is restricted on deixis used in the students' writing of narrative text by using Levinson theory (1983).

F. Definition of Key Terms

This section provides some explanations from the title of the research. The definition of key terms were as follows :

1. Pragmatics

    Green (1989) defined that pragmatics is the study understanding intentional human action.

2. Deixis

    According to Senft (2014: 42) stated that deixis is pointing or indicating words .

3. Writing

    According to Rosalinah et al., (2018) stated that writing is declared that writing is a kind of communication that enables students to arrange their feelings and ideas into coherent arguments, to express their feelings and ideas on paper, and to convey meaning through well-constructed texts.

4. Narrative Text

    Wulandari (2019) stated that narrative text is a type of text that tells about a series of events in the past.

5. Reference

    Fakhruddin (2019) stated that reference is labeling or tagging something; it is a specific and mainstream link between an expression, referent, or role.