

**THE TRANSLATION OF DEIXIS IN STEPHENIE
MEYER’S NOVEL THE TWILIGHT SAGA “ECLIPSE”
INTO MONICA’S “GERHANA”**

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Language.**



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SEMARANG
2013**

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinion or findings of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, 15 August 2013

Vialita Poerwalangendaru

MOTTO

- “Success is stumbling from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm.”
(Winston Churchill)
- “I’m a success today because I had a friend who believed in me and I didn’t have the heart to let him down.” (Abraham Lincoln)
- “The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing.” (Walt Disney Company)
- “Kites rise highest against the wind, not with it.” (Winston Churchill)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- My beloved parents, thanks a lot for your love, your unlimited precious advice, your holy praying, care and motivation. I am blessed to have you both in my life.
- My lecturers at the English Department of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University who had given me knowledge.
- All of my big family; my brother, my grandma, my aunts, my uncles, my cousins, my niece, my nephew. Thank you for your supports.
- My lovely close friends, Ovina, Tyka, Abid, Andi Suryani, Dwi Andi, Fandy, Erwin thank you for your help, support and knowledge that you share to me.
- All of my friends in Dian Nuswantoro University, especially in English Department that I can not mention one by one who always support each other.
- My love, thanks for your advice, your care, and your prayer for me. There is nothing I can say. Thank you so much.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all I would like to thank Allah SWT for blessing, giving His guidance, love, health and capability to the researcher to accomplish this thesis. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana in Faculty Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University in Semarang.

The writing of this thesis would not have been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. I also want to express my sincere thanks to:

1. Mr. Achmad Basari, S.S., M.Pd. as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave permission to me to conduct this study.
2. Mr. Sarif Syamsu Rizal, M.Hum as the Head of English Department of Strata 1 program, who gave me permission to conduct this thesis.
3. Mrs. Rahmanti Asmarani, M.Hum as my advisor and as thesis coordinator who gave me guidance, corrections, suggestion and permission to complete this thesis.
4. All my lecturers in English Department of Faculty Humanities who are always giving me the best lecture.
5. My beloved parents, who give their endless love, support and never ending prayers.
6. Thanks for my family, who love me and give me support.

7. All of my friends, especially Ovina, Tyka and Abid, thanks for the memories you share with me.
8. All my friends at Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University: Elvira, Rizkia, Dini, Mustika, Gucci, Meta, Nasikh, Hanif, Riri, Wening, Claudya, Mayantina, Rakhmadinah, Siti Khotimah, Ajeng, Resty, Johan, etc. that I can not mention it one by one. Thank you for the memories and your support for all this time. Love you guys;

Finally, I do admit that this thesis is far from being perfect, therefore, I welcome any comments, criticisms and suggestions.

Vialita Poerwalangendaru

LIST OF TABLE

Table 4.1 Types of deixis	26
Table 4.2 Types of person deixis	28
Table 4.3 Types of time deixis	46
Table 4.4 Types of place deixis.....	53
Table 4.5 Types of social deixis.....	56
Table 4.6 Types of discourse deixis	59

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Types of deixis used in the novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” is translated into “Gerhana” from chapter 1 to chapter 3	70
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITLE	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
LIST OF TABLE	viii
LIST OF APPENDIX	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Scope of the Study	4
1.4 Objective of the Study	5
1.5 Significance of the Study	5
1.6 Thesis Organization	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Translation	7
2.2 Translator	8
2.3 Equivalence in Translation	10

2.4 Culture in Translation	13
2.5 Deixis	15
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	22
3.2 Unit of Analysis	22
3.3 Source of Data	23
3.4 Technique of Data Collection	23
3.5 Technique of Data Analysis	24
CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS	
4.1 Types of Deixis	26
4.2 Discussion of the Equivalences	28
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	66
5.2 Suggestion	66
BIBLIOGRAPHY	67
APPENDIX	70

ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled The Translation of Deixis in Stephenie Meyer's Novel The Twilight Saga "Eclipse" into Monica's "Gerhana". This study is aimed to find out the types of deixis and the equivalence of deixis words in target text that is used by main character from chapter 1 to chapter 3.

The method used in collecting data is the documentation one which the data were taken from the novel. The method employed in this research is a qualitative descriptive. The steps to analyze the data are reading the novel, identifying the deictic words, classifying the deictic words based on the types of deixis, identifying and describing the equivalence of deictic words in target text and then drawing the table of the result.

The result of this analysis shows that all types of deixis are found. There are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Based on the data, words of deixis found in this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3 are 387 words.

The type of deixis that is mostly used in the novel Twilight Saga "Eclipse" translated into "Gerhana" from chapter 1 to chapter 3 is person deixis, such as she, her, he, his, him, you, your, we, they, us and I. Especially the usage of the word I translated into "aku". There are 107 words or 35,31% out of 130 words. Besides "aku" the word I is translated into "ku-" and "-ku". The frequency is 17 words (5,61%) and 6 words (1,98%). The translator mostly used "aku" as the equivalence of the word I because the situations of the utterances are informal. It can be seen from the main character which has a close relationship with the other characters such as the relation of daughter and father.

Keywords : *deictic, deixis, equivalence, translation, twilight saga*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In communication the people use language to communicate. The people have to communicate in order to help them fulfill their needs, because they can not get what they want if they do not say it. One condition to complete the communication if both parties (speaker and addressee) that are involved in the communication understand what is talking about. Especially about the language that they used as a tool to communicate. Holmes (2001: 3) states that “Languages provide a variety of ways of saying something, addressing and greeting others, describing things, paying compliments”. It means that language is used to express idea, opinion, feeling, and human activities. Everyday people constantly produce and understand new message in response to new situation and new experience by language. Unconsciously, language also can show the personal identity, character and background of the people in this world.

It is known that in this world people have so many different languages. Each human uses different language to give information properly with their mother tongue. Because there are so many variances of language in this world, so the people use English as the international language to communicate with the people from abroad.

As Indonesian people, English is a foreign language. Recently, most of books, magazines, newspapers, articles, computer programs and movies are in

English. Definitely, it is hard to understand if Indonesian people do not know the meaning of that language. Therefore, Indonesian people should be able to translate the English into their language Bahasa Indonesia. Translation is the process of understanding language from source language to target language. In translation process, a translator often find the difficulties because the structures and the culture of source language are different with target language. Besides that, translation studies becomes very important to learn in order to translate the foreign language to the target language correctly. So, the people will be able to understand the meaning of the language.

In language, deixis is usually used to make other understand about what people are talking about. So that, deixis will be the main topic in this research. Deixis is always used in people's daily conversation, in other word it is a technical term for one of the most basic things people do with utterance. In broad sense, deixis refers to what the speaker means by particular utterance in a given speech context. "Deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent according to place, time, pronoun, social addressing, and discourse context" (Levinson: 1983). Shortly, deixis means pointing via language.

In order to understand this theory, here is the simple example from Hurford and Heasley (1982: 63). When Penny Carter says "I'll send you another one", the "*I*" here refers to Penny Carter as the first singular person deictic. The right usage of deixis is very important to make the communication success.

Whereas, in translation study, the right usage of deixis in source language should be equivalent with the deixis in target language. If the translator makes a mistake in translating deixis, it will cause misinterpretation about the meaning of context.

In this research, researcher chooses deixis as a main topic because the researcher wants to find out what kinds of deixis that is used in the novel also the equivalences translation of deixis from source text into target text. As words can be translated into more than one meaning, it becomes one of problems in translating a word. One of the most frequent problems that occur in translation practice concerning the choice of the best target word for rendering source language into target language. That's why, a translator should be careful in translating deixis words. For example; the translator knows the meaning of each word in a sentence and the standard set of its translations, but he/she can not find a target expression that is suitable for the current context. Then the translator probably makes a mistake in translating the text such as in translating the deictic words. Like the deictic word in person deixis "*he*", it can be translated into many ways in Bahasa Indonesia which depends on the contexts. If the translator can not get the meaning of that word clearly and equivalently in target language, it will make the reader confused. The meaning of deixis will be changed from source text into target text. Sometimes the mistakes in translating deixis is found in the bilingual books, novel, magazine and etc. So that, in this research the researcher will analyze the deixis words in source text with the equivalent in target text.

For this research, the researcher needs book in two different languages to compare and identify the translation of deictic words. Here, the researcher chooses

the novel by Stephenie Meyer entitled the Twilight Saga “Eclipse”. It is because this book is a fascinating novel and the #1 *New York Times* Bestsellers in 2010. It has been translated into “Gerhana” in Bahasa Indonesia by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. This novel is the third book continuation of the vampire love story of The Twilight Saga by Stephenie Meyer. In addition, according to *Entertainment Weekly* said that Stephenie Meyer is the world’s most popular vampire novelist since Anne Rice. In the other hand, this novel contains some moral values for the readers. The most dominant moral values in this novel is the power of love that was shown by the characters. So, this fabulous novel is good to read for many people, especially for teenagers and adults.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The problems of this research are:

1. What kinds of deixis are used in this novel by the main character from chapter 1 to chapter 3?
2. What are the equivalences of deictic words from SL into TL in chapter 1 to chapter 3 by the main character in this novel?

1.3 Scope of the Study

There are many topics and sources that can be analyzed on translation. To make the limitation of the research, the researcher only conducts the research to find out the categories of deictic words (person deixis, place deixis, social deixis,

time deixis, and discourse deixis) also the equivalences of deixis translation into target language by the main character in chapter 1 to chapter 3.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of these studies are:

1. To find out the categories of deixis that is used by the main character in this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3.
2. To find out the equivalences of deixis words from English into Indonesian from chapter 1 to chapter 3 in this novel by the main character.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research will be very useful for everybody who will find the categories of deixis and the equivalences. The researcher also hopes that this research could improve the knowledge of translation about the meaning deictic words into target language. The result analysis of this research will become an input to understand the categories of deixis and so the equivalences in target language.

1.6 Thesis Organization

In order to present the thesis systematically in accordance with academic writing principles and to make it easy for the readers to understand the content, this thesis is presented in five chapters with the following organization:

Chapter I is Introduction presents about the Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature, consists of Translation, Translator, Equivalence in Translation, Culture in Translation and Deixis.

Chapter III is Research Method, includes Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of the Data, Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis presents the result of analysis and description about the deixis translation also the equivalences of Novel the Twilight Saga “Eclipse” Translated into “Gerhana”.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion presents the conclusion about the analysis and gives some suggestions to improve it.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To maintain this work on the right path, this analysis needs strong foundation. This chapter represents theoretical meaning or studies to support the analysis in the next chapter. The review of related literature in this study covers translation, translator, deixis and equivalence in translation.

2.1 Translation

According to Mildred L. Larson (1984: 3), “Translation is basically a change of form.” The form of a language is the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. The main goal of translating is finding the equivalence of the words and makes the sentences of the text sound natural in the TL.

In everyday language, translation is thought of as a text which is a “representation” or “reproduction” of an original one produced in another language (House 2001: 247). In the other hand, Catford (1965: 20) states that “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. It consists of reproducing

in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Briefly Newmark states that “It is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language” (Newmark, 1981:7).

According to those statements above, translation could be defined as the process of delivering meaning. It focuses on equivalence words which have the closest meaning with the source language. In order to deliver the meaning, we need translator as a media. The following is the explanation about translator.

2.2 Translator

A translator is the most important thing in translation. Thus, there will be no translation in the world without the existence of translators. According to Hornby (2000: 1382), translator is a person who translates writing or speech into different language, especially as a job. In Indonesian language, translator means “penerjemah” or “alih bahasa” (Echols and Shadily, 1992: 601).

A lot of people believe that translation is just taking text and substituting them into other languages. However, this is not usually the case. A professional translator needs to have a deep understanding in native languages, as well as cultural differences. In order to get a good translation, there are five principles for the translator:

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and the meaning of the original author, although he is at liberty to clarify obscurities.

2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language.
3. The translator should avoid word-for-word rendering.
4. The translator should use forms of speech in common use.
5. The translator should choose and order words appropriately to produce the correct tone.

Machali (2000: 11) states that “A translator should has good mastery in both SL (source language) and TL (target language) skill in handing the source text in the key in successful translation.”

In fact to be a translator does not easy, it will face some problems, difficulties, or even challenges. According to Robinson (2003: 12-14), to be a translator he must be reliable to:

1. Attention to Detail

His attention to the contextual and collocation nuances of each word and phrases he uses.

2. Sensitivity to the user’s needs

Listens closely to the user’s special instruction.

3. Research

Does careful research in reference book and internet databases.

4. Checking

If there is any doubt, she has a translation checked by an expert.

5. Versatility

Is versatile enough to translate text outside her area of specialization (having such worked checked).

6. Promises

Make realistic promises.

7. Friendliness

Friendly and helpful on the phone in person.

8. Hardware and software

Knows how to use technology well.

A good translator should be experienced about equivalence. Equivalence is very significant in translation. It has a crucial role for translation process. Because of that, equivalence need to be concerned in translation.

2.3 Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence is a key concept in the translation process in general and in the linguistic theories in particular. Ideally, equivalence is a bilingual synonymy or sameness based on lexical universals and cultural overlaps (As-Safi, 1996:11). Linking equivalence to substitution, Steiner (1998:460) believes that equivalence is sought by means of substitution of 'equal' verbal signs for those in the original.

In Collins Cobuild English Dictionary (1991: 475), stated that equivalent as having the same use, function, size, or values as something else. On the other hand, in Oxford Dictionary equivalence means equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significant, etc. Whereas equivalence is the noun form of equivalent.

Based on the theories mentioned, we can conclude that equivalent is something that has same function or importance. Equivalence is very important in translation. In fact, both source and target languages include ranges of equivalents from the least meaningful level of a language, namely, morpheme to the big levels like sentence. In the process of translation these levels of language appear to be equivalence levels between source language and target language. For example, if there is a word in the SL, it must be translated into TL at the word level usually.

Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday also state that “equivalence refers to cases where language describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means.”

Translation equivalence happens when an SL (source language) and TL (target language) texts or items are concerned with the same relevant features of situation substance (Broek, 1978). In fact, Catford (1996:82) studies the equivalence and find out that there are two factors which affected the equivalence. They are linguistic and cultural equivalents. This finding of Caford is very significant because it consists of both important approaches toward equivalence, namely, linguistic and cultural approaches.

Nida's theory of translation is characterized by the distinction between two types of equivalence: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. For formal equivalence, the translator focuses on the message itself, that is, its form and content, and there should be a close similarity between the ST and the TT message. Concerning dynamic equivalence, Nida mentions that this type is based on the principle of equivalent effect, in which the relationship between receptor

and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptor and the message (Nida, 1964: 159).

Munday (2001: 47) describes these five different types of equivalence as follows:

1. Denotative equivalence is related to equivalence of the extralinguistic content of a text.
2. Connotative equivalence is related to the lexical choices, especially between near-synonyms.
3. Text-normative equivalence is related to text types, with texts behaving in different ways.
4. Pragmatic equivalence, or 'communicative equivalence', is oriented towards the receiver of the text or message.
5. Formal equivalence is related to the form and aesthetics of the text, includes word plays and the individual stylistic features of the source text.

Baker (1992:32) defines four kinds of equivalents as follows:

1. Equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another.
2. Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages.
3. Textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion.
4. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

Baker (1992: 32) states equivalence of translation is not only similar in textual, but also grammatically and pragmatically. Proponents define equivalence as relationships between SL and TL that allows the TL to be considered as a translation of the SL in the first place. Equivalence relationships are also believed to hold between parts of SLs and parts of TLs. Many theorists think that translation is based on some kind of equivalence depending on the rank (word, sentence or text level). So from the explanation above, it means that the translation project is equivalence when items in the original and translation have some common features in their contexts.

Moreover, equivalence in translation is always concerned with the culture of source language and target language. Below is the explanation about culture in translation.

2.4 Culture in Translation

Culture come from the Latin word *cultura* stemming from *colere*, meaning "to cultivate". Culture has many definitions, and it affects everything people do in their society because of their idea, values, attitudes, and normative or expected patterns of behaviour. Culture is not genetically inherited, and can not exist on its own, but is always shared by members of a society (Hall, 1976:16).

Hofstede (1980:21-23) defines culture as "The collective programming of the mind which distinguishes the members of one group from another," which is passed from generation to generation. It is changing all the time because each generation adds something of its own before passing it on. It is usual that one's

culture is taken for granted and assumed to be correct because it is the only one, or at least the first, to be learned.

Richerson and Boyd (2005: 5) state that “Culture is information capable of affecting individuals’ behavior that they acquire from other members of their species through teaching, imitation, and other forms of social transmission.” It means that culture is the complex and broad set of relationships, values, attitudes and behaviors that bind a specific community consciously and unconsciously.

More specifically concerned with language and translation, Newmark (1988:94) defines culture as "The way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression." It means that every community living around the world has its own culture and sociality. They both can be seen from the way of the community interacts with others. The culture has important role to development and variation of language. Therefore, because of the development and variation of language, in this case translation is influenced by the culture inside.

In here, culture related to translation that has an important role in increasing awareness and understanding among diverse cultures and nations. “Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions” (Toury 2000: 200). It means that the translator deals with a text which involves more than one cultural elements. In the process of translating a text the translator should know not only the languages involved, but also their cultures and rhetorical traditions (Enkvist 1991: 14-15). So, the ability

of the translator about culture in the source text and the target text is required to transferring the meaning correctly.

From all explanation above it can be concluded that culture is information (ideas, values, customs, skills) that is transmitted from person to person through direct teaching, imitation, or writing which allows for change along with the period development. It guides behavior and provides framework for interpreting things in the world it may or may not be “adaptive”. On the other hand, we also can conclude that culture in translation is affecting the process of translation by the translator. The knowledge of translator about culture is needed to transferring the ideas or values of source text into target text appropriate with their culture.

The one thing that always concerned with culture is deixis. If there is mistake of translating deixis, there will be misunderstanding of meaning. Here is the explanation about deixis.

2.5 Deixis

Deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concern ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance. The term of deixis is borrowed from Greek word for “pointing” or “indicating. Yule (1996: 9) defines “Deixis as technical term for one of the most basic things we do with utterances.” In addition, Cruse (2000: 319) defines that “Deixis signifies different things to different people.”

Deixis refers to linguistic expression (deitics and indexicals) which depends on the context in particular way they are produced. All pointing expressions is related to the person who has uttered them, pointing in a particular place at a particular item. When the people pointing to an object to identify it, they also drawing the attention of the addressee to some spatiotemporal region in which the object is located. But in this case, the addressee must know that his/her attention is being drawn to some object rather than to the spatiotemporal region.

The role of deixis is spelled out from the discussion of the speaker which conveys his/her utterance to addressee or to himself/herself, or conveys the utterance about thing which is talked about. It usually uses personal pronoun, proper name, and demonstrative pronoun. The important point, wherever the pragmatics/semantics boundary is drawn, is that deixis concerns the encoding of many different aspects of the circumstances surrounding the utterance, within the utterance itself. Natural language utterances are thus “anchored” directly to aspects of the context. “The importance of deictic information for the interpretation of utterances is perhaps best illustrated by what happens when such information is lacking (Fillmore, 1975: 38-9). Here deictic expression (or indexical) is an expression used by a speaker/writer to identify something.

“A word can be called as deictic if its referent is inconsistent depending on who the speaker is, and when and where the word is uttered (Purwo, 1984:1). “It shows that deictical words have no exact referent (Purwo, 1990: 17).

“Deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they

are used (Levinson, 1983: 55). In verbal communication, deixis in its narrow sense refers to the contextual meaning of pronouns, and in broad sense, it refers to what speaker means by a particular utterance in a given speech context.

According to Levinson, there are five categories of deixis, they are:

1. Person deixis

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, in which the utterance in question is delivered. First person is the grammaticalization on the speaker's reference to himself. Second person is the encoding of reference to one or more addressees and third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker's non addressees of the utterance in question. Kinds of person deixis are:

Table 2.5.1 Kinds of person deixis

Pronoun	Singular	Plural
First	I	We
Second	You	You
Third	She/he/it	They

Example: **Rani** is a student in Dian Nuswantoro University. **She** is the best student in her faculty.

Renkema (1993: 77) adds that person deixis is realized with personal pronouns. The speaker as the first person (I) direct the utterance to the listener as second person (You), and conclude be talking about a third person (He, She, and It). In other words, person deixis is described as expression in which to refer to person who the speakers intend to refer.

2. Time deixis

Time deixis concerns the encoding at temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken or written message inscribed. Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (like **now** and **then, today, yesterday** and **this year**, etc.)

Renkema (1993: 79) stated that “Time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance.” These language resources are the adjectives of time in the line yesterday, now, tomorrow, and the verb tenses. The verb sometimes also has another function besides referring to a specific time.

Furthermore, Levinson (1993: 73) said that the basic for systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be the natural and prominent cycles of day and night, lunar months, season and years. While, Grundy (2000: 31-32) states another important time deixis is tense system. In fact, almost every sentence makes reference to an event time. Often this event time can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance. Moreover, Yule (1996: 14-15) says that “The basic type of temporal deixis in English is in the choice of verb tense.” English only has two basic forms, the present and the past. For example:

a. I live here **now**.

b. I live there **then**.

The present tense is the proximal form as in (a) and the past tense is distal form as in (b).

The **deictic** items use reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they occur. Such as:

- This / last / next Monday / week / month / year.
- Now, then, ago, later, soon, before.
- Yesterday, today, tomorrow.

In other words, time deixis is an expression in relation to point to certain period when the utterances produced by the speaker.

3. Place deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in speech event. The deictic adverbs of place in English are “**this & here**” vs “**that & there**”. “This and here” shows something proximal (close to the speaker), and “that and there” shows something distal (non-proximal) (close to the addressee). Grundy (2000: 28) add that “There are three degrees of proximity is by no means uncommon, with some languages distinguishing proximity to the speaker and to the addressee.” They are: *here* (proximal), *there* (distal), *where* (and the archaic hither, hence, thither, thence, wither, whence), *left*, *right*, *up*, *down*, *above*, *below*, *in front*, *behind*, *come go*, *bring*, and *take*.

Example: **That** girl is not polite.

 She always stays **here**.

4. Discourse deixis

Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. It means that discourse deixis is deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse, such as: above, below, last, previous, proceeding, next or following (usually used in texts) and this, that, there, next, last (usually used in utterances). The deictic terms used here are the demonstratives "**this**" and "**that**". "This" can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse and "that" to a preceding portion.

Example: Please listen to **this**!

What does **that** mean?

5. Social deixis

Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent. It is expressed in different addressing term such as **mum, sir, madame, etc.**

Levinson (1983: 90) stated that social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentences which reflect or establish or determined by certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs. He adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis information that seems to be encoded in language around the world. They are relational social deixis and absolute social

deixis. *Relational social deixis* is a deictic reference to some social characteristic of referent apart from any relative ranking of referents or deictic reference to a social relationship between the speaker and addressee. In English, relational social deixis may be a lexical items (e.g. my husband, teacher, cousin, etc), pronouns (you, her). *Absolute social deixis* is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. For examples: **your highness, Mr. President, your majesty, etc.**

Example: Good morning, **mum.**

Thank you, **sir.**

Based on the explanation of the types of deixis above, deixis can be called as pointing via language that appears in person, time, place, discourse and social thing. The translator should be careful in translated the deixis words. It is very influences on its context of meaning.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides various methods used by the researcher to do the research. The method was chosen from the object that was analyzed in this research. In this chapter the researcher discusses research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in this research. Descriptive method is done by describing in the fact then follows with the further analysis. Descriptive research is thus a type of research that is primarily concern by describing the nature or conditions and degree in detail of present situation (Landman, 1988:59). In addition, this research also uses qualitative approach in which the data that are analyzed in this research are texts. Qualitative method means that all data that are analyzed are in the form of sentences and words, not in the form of number (Wilkinson, 2000:7). Therefore, based on explanation above descriptive qualitative research is a method used by describing the fact with further analysis and also by giving explanation.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of this research was the deictic words in the utterances which are used by Bella as the main character from chapter 1 to chapter 3 in novel

The Twilight Saga “Eclipse” is translated into “Gerhana”. In the analysis, the researcher gave some examples of deictic words use in the form of direct speech in this novel.

3.3 Source of Data

Arikunto (1998: 144) said that data source is the subject from which data can be got. The source language was English, and the target language was Indonesian as the data to be analyzed. The data of this research was taken from the novel of The Twilight Saga “Eclipse” by Stephenie Meyer is translated into “Gerhana” by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. This novel was published in 2007 by Little, Brown and Company, New York, USA. The English version of this novel consists of 27 chapters 629 pages while in Indonesia version also consists of 27 chapters 688 pages. In this research, the researcher choses to analyze from chapter 1 to chapter 3 only from utterances that are used by Bella as the main character. It is because this novel is viewed from the point of view of Bella and from chapter 1 to chapter 3 the researcher has found so many data that can represents the data in the next chapters.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

These data are collected through the following steps:

1. Searching the bilingual novel as the data

In this stage, the researcher searching the bilingual book as the data which were available for the analysis.

2. Choosing the novel used as the data in the research

In this stage, the researcher decided to choose the novel entitled Twilight Saga “Eclipse” by Stephenie Meyer is translated into “Gerhana” by Monica Dwi Chresnayani.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The techniques in analyzing the data are:

1. Reading the novel

The first step, the researcher reads both novel in English version entitled Twilight Saga “Eclipse” and Indonesian version entitled “Gerhana”.

2. Identifying the types of deixis in every utterance

After read the novel, the researcher continued the analysis by identifying the deictic words that is found in every utterances from chapter 1 to chapter 3.

3. Classifying the types of deixis in every utterance

After identified the deictic words, then the researcher classified the deictic words in every utterances from chapter 1 to chapter 3 into each types of deixis. Because of this novel consists of 27 chapters, though, the researcher used purposive sampling to make a light of analysis. Therefore, in this research the researcher only focused on analysing the utterances that uttered by main character.

4. Identifying the equivalences of deixis words in target language

In this step, the researcher identified the equivalences of deictic words in target language that is found in the utterances from chapter 1 to chapter 3.

5. Describing the answer of problems

Next step, the researcher described the answer of problems based on the statements of the problem.

6. Drawing the conclusion

Then the last step, the researcher draw the conclusion based on the result of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the data analysis in order to present the result of the research. The data analysis covers the finding of the types of deixis and discussion of the equivalences of deixis in target language from chapter 1 to chapter 3.

4.1 Types of Deixis

Table 4.1 is the types of deixis found in the novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from Chapter 1 to Chapter 3.

Table 4.1 Types of Deixis used in the Novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from Chapter 1 to Chapter 3 by main character

No	Types of Deixis		Quantity	Percentage
1.	Person Deixis	First singular person deixis	170	43.9 %
		First plural person deixis	11	2.8 %
		Second singular person deixis	78	20.2%
		Second plural person deixis	2	0.5 %
		Third singular person deixis	34	8.8 %
		Third plural person deixis	8	2.1 %
2.	Time Deixis	Present time deixis	14	3.6 %
		Past time deixis	8	2.1 %
		Future time deixis	6	1.5 %
3.	Place Deixis	Proximal place deixis	3	0.8 %
		Distal place deixis	-	-
4.	Social Deixis	Absolute social deixis	-	-
		Relational social deixis	25	6.5 %
5.	Discourse Deixis		28	7.2 %
Total			387	100 %

From table 4.1 it can be seen that first singular person deixis show the highest percentage and then followed by second singular person deixis. The quantity of first singular person deixis is 170 words (43.9%) such as *I* is translated into *aku, ku-, -ku*; *me* is translated into *aku, -ku*; *my* and *mine* is translated into *-ku*; *myself* is translated into *sendiri*. Then, the quantity of second singular person deixis is 78 words (20.2%) like *you* is translated into *Dad, kau, -mu, Mom*; and *your* is translated into *Dad* and *-mu*. In this research, third plural person deixis and past time deixis also has the same quantity that is 8 words (2.1%). The deictic words of third plural person deixis that are found such as *they* is translated into *mereka, ketiganya*; *them* and *their* is translated into *mereka*. Besides that, second plural person deixis show the fewest percentage that is 2 words (0.5%) such as *you* is only translated into *kalian*. Then the quantity of first plural person deixis is 11 words (2.8%) like *we* is translated into *kita, kami*; and *us* is translated into *semua orang* and *kami*. Next, third singular person deixis is 34 words (8.8%) such *he* is translated into *dia, Charlie, ayahku, -nya*; *she* is translated into *dia, Mom*; *it* is translated into *itu, -nya*; *him* is translated into *dia, -nya*; *her* is translated into *Mom, -nya*. The next finding is present time deixis with 14 words (3.6%) like *now* is translated into *sekarang*; *this weekend* is translated into *akhir minggu ini*; *soon* is translated into *baru saja*; *tonight* into *malam ini*; *weekend* into *akhir pekan*; *this time* into *kali ini*. And then future time deixis is 6 words (1.5%) such as *next fall* is translated into *musim gugur nanti*; *later* is translated into *nanti*; *when* is translated into *setelah*; *the morning* is translated into *besok pagi*; and *before* is translated into *sebelumnya, sebelum*. Proximal place deixis is 3 words (0.8%) like *here* is

translated into *ke sini* and *di sini*, then relational social deixis is 25 words (6.5%) such as *Dad* is translated into *Dad*; *Mom* is translated into *Mom*. The last finding is discourse deixis with 28 words (7.2%) like *this* is translated into *ini*, *-nya*; *that* is translated into *itu*, *waktu itu*, *-nya*. Moreover, the distal place deixis and absolute social deixis is not found. In addition, the situation of the conversation in this novel is informal. It can be seen from the main character which has close relationship with all characters. For examples Bella and Charlie has a relation as the daughter and the father, Bella and Edward has a relation as the couple. So that, the result of translation of deictic words is appropriated with the situation of the source text.

In the analysis, the researcher gave some examples of deixis used in the form of utterances by main character.

4.2 Discussion of Equivalence

In translation study, equivalence has an important role to show the clearly referents of the sentence. In this thesis, the researcher describes what the equivalence of deixis words is used on the novel entitled *The Twilight Saga "Eclipse"* is translated into "*Gerhana*" from chapter 1 to chapter 3. Some types of deixis are translated well in the TL because there is no change of types and form of deixis words in transferring the equivalence from English into Bahasa Indonesia. But some types of deixis words are not translated in TL. So, in this thesis the researcher only concerns to the deixis words which have been translated

into Bahasa Indonesia. So that, the researcher can explain the equivalence of deixis words in the TL. For broad information, they are explained below:

4.2.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis is used to refer to person. There are three types of person deixis they are first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. All of these come in singular and plural form. First person deixis is the speaker who involves in the utterance. Second person deixis is the encoding to addressee and then third person deixis is neither the speaker nor addressee of the utterance. Kinds of person deixis in this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3 are *I, me, my, myself, mine, we, us, you, your, he, she, it, they, him, them, their, Mom, her.* It can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.2 Types of Person Deixis used in the Novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from Chapter 1 to Chapter 3 by the main character

No.	Types of Person Deixis	Translation of Person Deixis Words	Quantity	Percentage
1.	First Person Deixis <i>I</i>	<i>Aku</i>	107	35.31%
		<i>Ku-</i>	17	5.61%
		<i>-ku</i>	6	1.98%
	<i>Me</i>	<i>Aku</i>	12	3.96%
		<i>-ku</i>	17	5.61%
	<i>My</i>	<i>-ku</i>	9	2.97%
	<i>Myself</i>	<i>Sendiri</i>	1	0.33%
	<i>Mine</i>	<i>-ku</i>	1	0.33%
	<i>We</i>	<i>Kita</i>	8	2.64%
		<i>Kami</i>	1	0.33%
<i>Us</i>	<i>Semua orang</i>	1	0.33%	

		<i>Kami</i>	1	0.33%
2.	Second Person Deixis <i>You</i>	<i>Dad</i>	21	6.93%
		<i>Kau</i>	37	12.21%
		<i>-mu</i>	7	2.31%
		<i>Kalian</i>	2	0.66%
		<i>Mom</i>	4	1.32%
	<i>Your</i>	<i>Dad</i>	5	1.65%
		<i>-mu</i>	4	1.32%
3.	Third Person Deixis <i>He</i>	<i>Dia</i>	9	2.97%
		<i>Charlie</i>	2	0.66%
		<i>Ayahku</i>	1	0.33%
		<i>-nya</i>	1	0.33%
	<i>She</i>	<i>Dia</i>	3	0.99%
		<i>Mom</i>	1	0.33%
	<i>They</i>	<i>Mereka</i>	1	0.33%
		<i>Ketiganya</i>	1	0.33%
	<i>It</i>	<i>Itu</i>	6	1.98%
		<i>-nya</i>	1	0.33%
	<i>Him</i>	<i>Dia</i>	1	0.33%
		<i>-nya</i>	6	1.98%
	<i>Them</i>	<i>Mereka</i>	4	1.32%
	<i>Their</i>	<i>Mereka</i>	2	0.66%
	<i>Mom</i>	<i>Mom</i>	1	0.33%
<i>Her</i>	<i>Mom</i>	1	0.33%	
	<i>-nya</i>	1	0.33%	
	Total		303	100%

In this novel, all types of person deixis are found. There are first singular person deixis, first plural person deixis, second singular person deixis, second plural person deixis, third singular person deixis, and third plural person deixis.

Deictic word *I* is translated into *aku* is dominant because it refers to the main character in this novel, which refers to *Bella*. Besides that, the situation of the utterances is informal because Bella is equal with other characters. In addition, some person deixis words here have the equivalences more than one meaning in target language. They are explained below:

Excerpt. 1

Data 22	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	I saw a dim glimmer of possibility in that smile, but I proceeded slowly. “I’m confused, Dad.”	10/21	Bella
TL	Aku melihat secercah kemungkinan dalam seringaian lebar itu, tapi aku tidak mau keburu senang. “ Aku bingung, Dad.”	22/27	Bella

This utterance happened when Bella has conversation with Charlie about Jacob, Edward and her punishment. Then Charlie wants to talk about her punishment because of Bella’s good attitude lately. From the previous sentence in page 10 line 20, *I saw a dim glimmer of possibility in that smile, but I proceeded slowly*. It shows that the word “I” in the SL is uttered by the speaker. The speaker here is Bella. The word “I” includes into the first singular person deixis. In the TL the word “I” has an equivalence “aku”. “Aku” also refers to Bella as the first singular person deixis. In Bahasa Indonesia “aku” is used to call one’s own. Besides “aku” the word “I” can be translated into “saya”, but “saya” is used in the

formal situation. Meanwhile, the situation of this utterance is informal between father and daughter.

Excerpt. 2

Data 289	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I don’t think the essentials have changed that much,” I mumbled,	59/8	Bella
TL	“ Kurasa esensinya belum banyak berubah,” gumamku,	74/21	Bella

The context of this utterance is Charlie trying to have sex talk with Bella. But Bella is unwilling to talk about it, because she feel ashamed. So that, this utterance is included into informal situation. Here, the word “I” encoded to the first person of the utterance. So, “I” includes into the first singular person deixis and it refers to Bella. The word “I” has an equivalence “ku-” in the TL. The word “ku-” has the same meaning as “aku” as the form of first singular pronoun. The word “ku-” also substitutes the first person on this utterance. In the TL the word “ku-” is included into the first singular person deixis. It means “ku-” refers to Bella. The translator used “Ku-“ as the translation of “I” because this utterance is informal situation.

Excerpt. 3

Data 90	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“He was my best friend, Edward.”	27/14	Bella
TL	“Dia dulu sahabat ku , Edward.”	41/5	Bella

“My” is a form of possessive pronoun to show someone’s belonging. From the utterance above, “my” is encoded to the speaker of the utterance. “My” is used to substitute the speaker as the first person of the utterance. The word “my” is included into the first singular person deixis. Here, the word “my” has an equivalence as “-ku” in TL. In this utterance, “-ku” shows the possessive form. It refers to the ownership of the speaker. Pronouns “-ku” clarifies that the best friend belongs to the speaker. In this case, the word “my” is translated into “-ku” because the situation of the utterance is informal. This conversation happened between Bella as the speaker and Edward as the addressee.

Excerpt. 4

Data 19	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Of course, you might let me out of the house	10/13	Bella
TL	“Tentu saja, sesekali Dad mungkin bisa mengizinkan aku keluar rumah	22/18	Bella

This utterance happened between Bella and Charlie. The word “me” is included into the first singular person deixis.”Me” is encoded to the speaker of the utterance. Here, the speaker is Bella. The word “me” is translated into “aku” in the TL. “Aku” in Bahasa Indonesia is included into the first singular person deixis. The word “aku” represents the speaker also, same like in the SL. Literally, “me” can be translated into “saya”, but in this novel the translator used “aku” as the equivalence of “me” because the situation of this utterance is informal.

Excerpt. 5

Data 182	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’m sick of mine .”	37/17	Bella’s house
TL	“Aku sudah muak dengan rumahku .”	51/19	Bella’s house

From this utterance, the word “mine” means the one’s belonging or connected with the speaker. The word “mine” is included into the first singular person deixis, because “mine” is the possessive pronoun form of the word “I”. From the utterance pages 37 line 16, “*Actually, I’d rather to go to your house if that’s okay,*” it is known that the word “mine” represents to the Bella’s house. In target text, the word “mine” is translated into “rumahku”. Literally, “mine” in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into “milikku” or “kepunyaanku”. Both of those words also mean the one’s belonging or connected with the speaker. So that, the word “rumahku” can be included into the first singular person deixis. In this novel, the translator used “rumahku” as the translation of “mine” because it is more suitable with the context of the utterance.

Excerpt. 6

Data 289	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’m confused, Dad. Are we talking about Jacob, or Edward,	10/21	Bella and Charlie
TL	“Aku bingung, Dad. Kita sedang membicarakan Jacob, Edward	22/28	Bella and Charlie

It is known that this utterance happened between Bella and her father (Charlie). It can be seen from the previous utterance page 10 line 21. It gives explanation about who are included into this utterance; *“I’m confused, Dad.”*. The word “we” composites of Bella and Charlie as the first person of utterance. The speaker of this utterance is Bella, but “we” is used to show an action which is done by both of Bella and her father. In here the word “we” has an equivalence into “kita”. Besides “kita” the word “we” also has an equivalence “kami” in Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia, pronoun “kita” is included into “inclusive” (the addressee includes into the action), and “kami” is known as “exclusive” (the action without the addressee). In the TL, “kita” is used to substitute plural form. Here, “Kita” is an inclusive plural pronouns, it means when pronoun is used, it includes both the people from the listener’s or reader’s side and the people form the speaker or writer’s side. Similar to the SL, “kita” in the TL represents Bella and her father. “Kita” is encoded to the first person of the utterance, so it is called as first plural person deixis.

Excerpt. 7

Data 289	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I made a plans with Angela today. I’m going to help her with her graduation announcements. Just us girls.”	60/14	Bella and Angela
TL	“Tadi aku janji dengan Angela. Aku akan membantunya menulis	75/28	Bella and Angela

	surat pemberitahuan kelulusan. Hanya kami cewek-cewek.”		
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Here the word “us” refers to the speaker and addressee. It can be seen in the previous sentence on page 60 line 12, “*I made plans with Angela today*”. It gives explanation about who are involved in the utterance. From that sentence, pronoun “us” is encoded to Bella and Angela as the first person of the utterance. Here, it is clearly known that “us” represents plural form. The word “us” describes the first person of the utterance as object. The word “us” has an equivalence “kami” as subject of the utterance in TL. As known before, “kami” is used to substitute the first person of the utterance in the plural form. Pronoun “us” as the first plural person deixis in the SL is translated into the word “kami” as the first plural person deixis in the TL.

Excerpt. 8

Data 106	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Not all of us have photographic memories,”	28/20	Bella and the people around the world
TL	“Tidak semua orang mempunyai ingat fotografis,”	42/11	Bella and the people around the world

The pronoun “us” here, same with the previous analysis. The word “us” is used as the object of a verb or a preposition of me and at least one other person. So, “us” is categorized into the first plural person deixis. The word “us” can be mean the addressee is excluded or included in the utterance. But in the SL the word “us” refers to the speaker and the others person in this world except the

addressee. The word “us” is translated into “semua orang” in the TL. “Semua orang” is the plural form of person. Because of the addressee is excluded and the speaker is included in this utterance, so the words “semua orang” is categorized into the first singular person deixis. The words “semua orang” also represents the speaker and the others person except the addressee.

Excerpt. 9

Data 3	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Since when do you make dinner?” I asked Charlie.	6/20	Charlie
TL	“Kenapa tiba-tiba Dad masak sendiri?” tanyaku.	18/21	charlie

The word “you” encoded to the addressee. From the previous words after the utterance, it is known that the utterance happened between Bella and Charlie. The word “you” refers to Charlie as the second singular person. Here “you” has an equivalence “Dad” in the TL. The word “Dad” can be included into the social deixis. In this case, the word “Dad” is included into the second singular person deixis because the researcher focuses on the deictic word in SL and its function which shows the kind of second person deixis. In Bahasa Indonesia literally “you” can be translated into “kamu”, “kau”, “anda”, “saudara”, “engkau”. But in this data, the translator used “Dad” as the equivalence of “you” in order to give the reader a clear meaning of the sentence and to make the sentence more polite for the target reader. The word “Dad” in the TL is used for old people who had

children. It means that the word “Dad” refers to Charlie as a father of the speaker, although “Dad” is unusual used to call a father in Bahasa Indonesia.

Excerpt. 10

Data 270	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“ You threw me to the sharks!”	56/3	Edward
TL	“ Kau mengumpankan aku ke hiu!”	71/11	Edward

This utterance happened between Bella and Edward. The context of this utterance is Bella get mad to Edward because he try to intercede Bella to deal with Charlie. The word “you” refers to someone else who the speaker to talk with that is Edward. The word “you” in the SL includes in types of second singular person deixis. In this novel, the word “you” has an equivalence “kau” as the second singular person in the TL. Because of this situation of this utterance is informal, so the translator uses “kau” as the equivalence of the word “you”. Moreover, the age of the speaker and the addressee here is almost same. The word “kau” also refers to Edward as Bella’s boyfriend.

Excerpt. 11

Data 57	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’m not touching your retirement, Dad.”	16/8	Charlie
TL	“Aku tidak mau menyentuh uang pensiun mu , Dad.”	29/1	Charlie

The word “your” describes about someone’s belonging. In this utterance this word shows ownership of the addressee of utterance. The word “*Dad*” in this

utterance shows that this utterance happened between Bella as the speaker and Charlie as the addressee. The word “your retirement” means that the retirement which belongs to Charlie. “Your” is encoded to the second singular person of the utterance. The word “your” has an equivalence “-mu” in the TL. Here “-mu” represents Charlie as the second person of the utterance. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word “-mu” is a pronoun which shows about proprietary of someone. So, “-mu” is included into second singular person deixis.

Excerpt. 12

Data 14	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“It worked, your cooking skills have me soft as a marshmallow. What do you need, Dad?”	9/22	Charlie
TL	“Memang berhasil, kemampuan Dad memasak membuatku lembek seperti marshmallow. Dad mau membicarakan apa?”	21/26	Charlie

The word “your” describes about someone’s belonging. It is known that the utterance is happened between Bella and her father. It can be seen from the next utterance, “*What do you need, Dad?*”. In this utterance the word “your” shows ownership of the addressee of utterance. The word “your cooking skills” means that the cooking skills which belongs to Bella’s father. So that, the word “your” is categorized into the second singular person deixis. The word “your” is translated into “Dad”. The word “Dad” can be included into the social deixis. But in this case, the word “Dad” is included into the second singular person deixis because the researcher focuses on the deictic word in SL and its function which

shows the kind of second person deixis. Both of those words represents Bella's father. The word "Dad" is a kind of the loan word which is unusual used by Indonesian people. The function of the word "Dad" same with the function of the word "ayah" or "bapak" in Bahasa Indonesia. Thus, the word "Dad" is included into the second singular person deixis.

Excerpt. 13

Data 133	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	" You come back now, and the werewolves show up again."	31/24	Edward and his family
TL	"Sekarang kalian kembali, dan para werewolf itu muncul lagi."	45/26	Edward and his family

The word "you" in this utterance is plural. "You" refers to Edward as the addressee and his family. "You" is included into second plural person deixis. In the TL the word "you" has an equivalence "kalian". Here, "kalian" in Bahasa Indonesia also shows the plural form. From the utterance, it is known that "kalian" represents the second person which refers to Edward and his family. So that, the word "kalian" included in types of second plural person deixis.

Excerpt. 14

Data 89	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	" He was my best friend, Edward," I muttered.	27/14	Jacob
TL	" Dia dulu sahabatku, Edward," gumamku.	41/5	Jacob

“He” is encoded to the third person of the utterance. Third person is the form of a verb or pronoun that is used about another person we are speaking about or writing about. In this utterance “he” represents Jacob. So, in SL “he” is named as the third singular person deixis. In this data, the word “he” has an equivalence “dia” in TL. In Bahasa Indonesia “dia” is used to substitute the third person. Pronoun in English shows differences in gender, “he” is used to refer the third person which is male and “she” is used to substitute the third person which is female. It is different with the usage of pronoun in Bahasa Indonesia. It is more general. “Dia” can be used to represents the third person which is male or female. “Dia” refers to Jacob and included into the third singular person deixis.

Excerpt. 15

Data 251	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’m going to see Mom,” I reminded him. “ She ’s just as much my parental authority as you are.”	54/30	Renee (Bella’s mother)
TL	“Aku mau mengunjungi Mom,” aku mengingatkannya. “ Mom juga punya otoritas sebagai orang tua sama seperti Dad.”	70/1	Renee (Bella’s mother)

The word “she” refers to Renee as the speaker’s mother. “She” substitutes the third singular person deixis. In the TL “she” has an equivalence as “Mom”. From the utterance in page 54 line 29, “*I’m going to see Mom, I reminded him*”, it is known that this utterance happened between Bella as the speaker and Charlie as

the addressee. Like in the previous analysis, “she” and “he” can be translated into “dia”. In Bahasa Indonesia, there is no differences in the usage of the third pronoun. But in English it is very different. And in this utterance, the translator choose “Mom” for the equivalence to make the translation more polite for target reader. In TL “Mom” is unusual to call the mother. In addition, “she” and “Mom” has the same gender that is female. “Mom” here also substitutes the third singular person deixis.

Excerpt. 16

Data 87	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“ It won’t be the same for me,” I whispered, half to myself.	26/24	Newborn vampire
TL	“Aku tidak akan jadi seperti itu ,” bisikku, setengahnya ditujukan pada diri sendiri.	40/11	Newborn vampire

In the utterance above, there is a person deixis “it” as a subject of the utterance. The word “it” includes into the types of third singular person deixis. From the utterances on page 26 line 1 until 3, *The information here indicates a newborn vampire is loose in Seattle. Bloodthirsty, wild, out of control. The way we all were*, it explains that the word “it” refers to the newborn vampire. Here, the word “it” is translated into “itu” in the TL. In this utterance “it” translated into “itu” in order to show of the things, fact or object to give the reader a clear meaning of that sentence. It means the word “itu” refers to *vampir baru* in Bahasa Indonesia. “Itu” also includes into the third singular person deixis.

Excerpt. 17

Data 153	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“If Jacob hadn’t helped me.... I’m not sure what you would have come home to. I owe him better than this, Edward.”	33/2	Jacob
TL	“Seandainya Jacob tidak membantuku.... entah apa yang akan kau temukan waktu kau kembali. Aku berutang banyak padanya, Edward.”	47/8	Jacob

In this utterance, it shows that this conversation happened between Bella as the speaker and Edward as addressee. Then from the previous utterance, “*If Jacob hadn’t helped me... I’m not sure what you would have come home to.*”, it explains that the word “him” represents Jacob. In English the word “him” is used to refer to a man, boy or male animal that has just been mentioned or is just about to be mentioned. The word “him” included into the third singular person deixis. “Him” is translated into “-nya” in Bahasa Indonesia. Indonesian does not have such third personal pronouns as English that has specification of male and female, so the word “-nya” can be used to represent for male or female. But in this data, the word “-nya” is used to refer Jacob as a male. So that, the word “-nya” is also included into the third singular person deixis.

Excerpt. 18

Data 26	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“And how they do relate?” I asked, cautious.	10/24	Bella being grounded, Edward and Jacob
TL	“Lantas, bagaimana ketiganya bisa berhubungan?” tanyaku, hati-hati.	23/1	Bella being grounded, Edward and Jacob

The word “they” is the plural form. And it is the types of third plural person deixis. The context of this utterance is Charlie wants to talk about Bella being grounded, Jacob, and Edward. But Bella still confused what her father means. From the utterance on page 10 line 21, “*Are we talking about Jacob, or Edward, or me being grounded?*”, it could be seen that the word “they” pointed to Bella being grounded, Edward and Jacob. In the TL the word “they” is translated into “ketiganya”. “Ketiganya” is the kind of plural form in Bahasa Indonesia. Literally, the word “they” is translated to be “mereka”. But in this novel, the translator used “ketiganya” as the equivalence of “they”. It is because the translator wants to show to the reader that the word “they” pointing into three person. They are Bella being grounded, Edward and Jacob. “Ketiganya” includes into the third plural person deixis.

Excerpt. 19

Data 108	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“How nothing can keep them apart... not her selfishness, or his evil, or even death, in the end...”	29/9	Heatcliff and Cathy
TL	“Betapa tak ada satu hal pun bisa memisahkan mereka ... tidak keegoisan Cathy, atau kekejaman Heatcliff, atau bahkan kematian, pada akhirnya...”	43/2	Heatcliff and Cathy

“Them” includes into the third person deixis. And it is the plural form of object form of “*they*”. From the next utterance, “*not her selfishness, or his evil, or even death, in the end...*”, it shows that the word “them” refers to the word “her” and “his”. The word “her” and “his” means Heatcliff and Cathy as the characters on the novel *Wuthering Heights* which is read by Bella as the speaker. In Bahasa Indonesia “them” means “mereka”. Generally, “mereka” is used only to indicate human, while for plural concepts or nouns, the form used is usually reduplication. “Mereka” in Bahasa Indonesia includes into the third plural person deixis same as “them” in English. “Mereka” also refers to Heatcliff and Cathy.

Excerpt. 20

Data 110	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“ Their love is their only redeeming quality.”	29/16	Heatcliff and Cathy

TL	“Cinta mereka adalah satu-satunya kelebihan yang mereka miliki.”	43/10	Heatcliff and Cathy
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In this data, the word “their” refers to “they” and “they” represents Heatcliff and Cathy. The word “their” is always followed by noun because it shows someone’s owning. “Their” describes the plural form of the third person of the utterance. The phrase “their love” in this utterance means the love of Heatcliff and Cathy. So “their” is categorized into the third plural person deixis because of representing the third person of the utterance. “Their” is translated into “mereka”. “Mereka” in the TL is used to shows the possessive form of Heatcliff and Cathy as the third person. “Mereka” is also categorized into the third plural person deixis.

Excerpt. 21

Data 259	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	I don’t mention this to her ,” I said.	55/5	Renee (Bella’s mother)
TL	aku tidak mengadukannya pada Mom ,” sergahku.	70/8	Renee (Bella’s mother)

The word “her” has the same function with the word “his”. The word “her” is used to refer to a man, girl or female animal that has just been mentioned or is just about to be mentioned. But specifically, the word “her” means a female that has just been mentioned. The word “her” represents to Renee as the mother of the speaker. In the TL the word “her” is translated into “Mom”. “Mom” in Bahasa

Indonesia is a kind of the loan word, which is unusual to used. The word “mom” here is same as “ibu” or “mama”. But in this novel, the translator used the word “mom” as the equivalence of “her”. Both of the word “her” and “mom” is categorized into the third singular person deixis.

4.2.2 Time Deixis

Time deixis also called as temporal deixis. Time deixis is a reference to time relative of the moment of utterance. Time deixis concerns the encoding at temporal points. Based on the tenses, time deixis is categorized into present time, past time and future time. Kinds of time deixis that is found are now, this weekend, soon, tonight, weekend, this time, lately, last time, seventy years ago, last night, today, before, ten years ago, next fall, later, when, the morning. They are explained below:

Table 4.3 Types of Time Deixis used in the Novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from Chapter 1 to 3 by main character

No.	Types of Time Deixis	Translation of Time Deixis Words	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Present Time Deixis			
	<i>Now</i>	<i>Sekarang</i>	8	28.57 %
	<i>This weekend</i>	<i>Akhir minggu ini</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Soon</i>	<i>Baru saja</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Tonight</i>	<i>Malam ini</i>	2	7.14 %
	<i>Weekend</i>	<i>Akhir pekan</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>This time</i>	<i>Kali ini</i>	1	3.57 %
2.	Past Time Deixis	<i>Belakangan ini</i>	1	3.57 %

	<i>Lately</i>			
	<i>Last time</i>	<i>Terakhir kali</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Seventy years ago</i>	<i>Tujuh puluh tahun lalu</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Last night</i>	<i>Semalam</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Today</i>	<i>Tadi</i>	2	7.14 %
	<i>Before</i>	<i>Sebelumnya</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Ten years ago</i>	<i>Sepuluh tahun lalu</i>	1	3.57 %
3.	Future Time Deixis			
	<i>Next fall</i>	<i>Musim gugur nanti</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Later</i>	<i>Nanti</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>When</i>	<i>Setelah</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>The morning</i>	<i>Besok pagi</i>	1	3.57 %
	<i>Before</i>	<i>Sebelumnya</i>	1	3.57 %
		<i>Sebelum</i>	1	3.57 %
	Total		28	100 %

In this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3 all types of time deixis are found. There are present time deixis, past time deixis and future time deixis. The time deictic words in source language mostly have one equivalence in target language. Generally, based on the analyze the main character mostly used present time deixis. From this table, it is known the word *now* translated into *sekarang* are mostly used by the main character, because the time when the utterance happens is at the present time. They are explained below:

Excerpt. 22

Data 49	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	"I'm happy now ," I growled fiercely through my teeth.	15/4	The present time

TL	“Aku bahagia sekarang ,” geramku garang dari sela-sela gigi.	27/25	The present time
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From the utterance above, it is known that the speaker of the utterance is Bella. The word “now” shows the temporal point of sentence. “Now” explains the adverb of time, it describes the information of time relating to the sentence. In the TL, the word “now” has an equivalence the word “sekarang”. “Now” and “sekarang” have the same function to describe adverb of time in the sentences. Both of those words have the same meaning as “at the present time”. The word “now” as the present time deixis is translated into “sekarang” also as the present time deixis.

Excerpt. 23

Data 229	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Do you want me to move out tonight ?”	54/6	The present time
TL	“Dad ingin aku angkat kaki malam ini juga?”	69/7	The present time

The context of this utterance is Bella is arguing with Charlie, because she is grounded again. Then Bella get mad to him. From the previous utterance on page 54 line 2, “*Do I need to remind you that I’m a legal adult, Charlie?*”, it explains that this utterance happened between Bella and Charlie who is arguing that night. The word “tonight” literally means (during) the night of the present day. The word “tonight” represents the present time of the utterance is happened.

In this data, the word “tonight” is translated into “malam ini”. “Malam ini” refers to the present time of the utterance is happened. Both “tonight” and “malam ini” is categorized as present time deixis.

Excerpt. 24

Data 338	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Or is it sci-fi this time ?”	68/20	The present time
TL	“Atau kali ini fiksi ilmiah?”	84/21	The present time

The word “this time” here is categorized as present time deixis because it means particular point of the day, week, month, year, etc. that is suitable for a particular activity, or at which something is expected to happen. “This time” refers to the present time of the utterance is happened. “This time” literally translated into “waktu ini”. But in this data, the word “this time” is translated into “kali ini” since the the word “kali ini” is more natural than “waktu ini”. The words “kali ini” also represents the present time of the utterance is happened. Hence, the words “kali ini” is included into the present time deixis.

Excerpt. 25

Data 184	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Charlie un-grounded me last night .”	37/17	The past time
TL	“Charlie mencabut hukumanku semalam .”	51/19	The past time

The word “last night” is encoded to a temporal point of utterance. “Last night” means the day before or during the previous night. The word “last night”

refers to the night before the night in which the conversation happened. “Last night” is categorized into the past time deixis. The equivalence of “last night” in target language is “semalam”. Literally, “last night” in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into “malam lalu” or “tadi malam”. But in this data the translator used the word “semalam” for this equivalence. Both of those words have the same meaning and function to show the past time in TL. So, “semalam” is also included into the past time deixis.

Excerpt. 26

Data 314	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I made plans with Angela today .”	60/12	The past time
TL	“ Tadi aku janji dengan Angela.”	75/26	The past time

From this utterance, it is known that Bella is the speaker of the utterance. “Today” generally means the present time. But in this data, “today” refers to the past time because “today” describes the adverb of time of what Bella has done. And the event has done in that day. In TL “today” is translated into “tadi”. “Tadi” in Bahasa Indonesia refers to the past time. It means “tadi” describes the adverb of time of some event which have done by Bella. So, “today” is categorized into the past time deixis.

Excerpt. 27

Data 130	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“ Seventy years ago , you came here,	31/23	The past time
TL	“ Tujuh puluh tahun lalu , kalian	45/25	The past time

	datang ke sini,		
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In this utterance “seventy years ago” is categorized into the past time deixis. It is because there has the word “ago” that describes back in the past. “Seventy years ago” means the time that rolled on year by year until seventy times. So the words “seventy years ago” refers to the past time. “Seventy years ago” is translated into “tujuh puluh tahun lalu”. It is translated literally in Bahasa Indonesia. “Tujuh puluh tahun lalu” also describes the time that rolled on year by year until seventy times. So that, “tujuh puluh tahun lalu” is included into the past time deixis and refers to the past time.

Excerpt. 28

Data 82	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	I’m not going to be in any condition to go to school next fall. ”	23/23	The future time
TL	Kondisiku tidak memungkinkan untuk kuliah musim gugur nanti. ”	37/3	The future time

From the data above, it is clearly known that the word “next fall” describes the future time. The word “next” here, is used to mean “after” the present. So the word “next fall” is included into the future time deixis. “Next fall” refers to the season that will come in the future. “Next fall” has an equivalence as “musim gugur nanti” in the target text. The word “musim gugur” describes the season, but Indonesia does not has “musim gugur” like in abroad. Then the word “nanti” describes the later time. It can be concluded the word “musim gugur

nanti” refers to the season that will come in the future. So, the word “musim gugur nanti” is included into the future time deixis.

Excerpt. 29

Data 184	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’ll try it in the morning .”	64/8	The future time
TL	“Akan kucoba lagi besok pagi .”	80/6	The future time

The words “the morning” literally means as during the early part of the day. “The morning” can be used in present time and past time, but in here “the morning” is used as the future time. It is according to the context of what the speaker meant. The equivalence of “the morning” is “besok pagi” in this novel. Besides “besok pagi”, literally “the morning” means as “pagi hari”. Like the explanation before, the translator choses “besok pagi” as the equivalence of “the morning” in the TL because it is more suitable and same with the speaker meant.

Excerpt. 30

Data 282	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’ll see you later ,”	57/14	The future time
TL	“Sampai ketemu nanti ,”	72/23	The future time

From the utterance above, the word “later” shows the temporal information. The word “later” literally means at a time in the future or after the time you have mentioned. “Later” represents the future time and it is included into the future time deixis. In Bahasa Indonesia, literally “later” means “kemudian”. But in this novel, the translator uses “nanti” as the equivalence of “later”. It is

because she wants to make the translation more natural and understandable by the reader. Here, the word “nanti” also refers to the future time. So, it can be categorized as the future time deixis.

4.2.3 Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in speech event. Place deixis is giving shape to the location of participants in language events. “This & here” and “di sini” or “dari sini” show something proximal (close to the speaker). And then “that & there” and “di sana” or “ke sana” show something distal (non-proximal), which means far to the speaker. The kinds of place deixis that is found in this novel is *here*. It can be seen below:

Table 4.4 Types of Place Deixis used in the Novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from Chapter 1 to 3 by main character

No.	Types of Place Deixis	Translation of Place Deixis Words	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Proximal Place Deixis <i>Here</i>	<i>Di sini</i> <i>Ke sini</i>	2 1	66.67 % 33.33 %
2.	Distal Place Deixis	-	-	-
	Total		3	100 %

In this novel all the types of deixis are not found. The researcher only found proximal place deixis from the data. The researcher found one kind of proximal place deixis but it has two equivalences in Bahasa Indonesia. The word *here* translated into *di sini* is mostly used from chapter 1 to chapter 3. The

translator chooses *di sini* as the equivalence of SL because it is according to the speaker means which uses the word *here* to show something close to the speaker.

They are explained below:

Excerpt. 31

Data 127	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Jacob told me that your family being here set things in motion.”	31/20	Seattle
TL	“Kata Jacob, keberadaan keluargamu di sini menggerakkan semuanya.”	45/22	Seattle

In this utterance, the word “here” is encoded to the place which is close to the speaker. So, the word “here” includes into the proximal place deixis. “Here” represents Seattle as the hometown of the speaker. In TL, “here” is translated into “di sini”. Both of those words has the same function as adverb of place which is pointing to the close area from the speaker. The word “di sini” means a place around the speaker lived that is Seattle. Besides “di sini” the word “here” can be translated into “ke sini”. But the word “ke sini” is used to describes the process of come the place destination. So that, the translator used “di sini” as the translation of “here” which is more suitable in the TL.

Excerpt. 32

Data 132	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Edward, look at the facts. Seventy years ago, you came here ,	31/23	Seattle

TL	“Edward, lihat saja fakta-faktanya. Tujuh puluh tahun lalu, kalian datang ke sini,	45/25	Seattle
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The word “here” same like the previous analysis. The word “here” is encoded to the place which is close to the speaker. “Here” refers to Seattle, the hometown of the speaker. From the previous utterance, “*Edward, look at the facts.*”, it is known that the speaker of this utterance is Bella who talked to Edward. The word “here” is translated into “ke sini”. “Ke sini” also describes the place around the speaker, that is Seattle. “Ke sini” literally means “go here” in Bahasa Indonesia. Both “here” and “ke sini” is categorized into proximal place deixis.

Excerpt. 33

Data 157	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Besides, you’re here now.”	33/11	Seattle
TL	“Lagipula, kau ada di sini sekarang.”	47/18	Seattle

Same like in the previous analysis, the word “here” is encoded to the place which is close to the speaker. “Here” refers to Seattle the hometown of the speaker. The word “here” is included into proximal place deixis. The word “here” is translated into “di sini”. “Di sini” refers to the hometown of the speaker. In Bahasa Indonesia “di sini” is used to describe the place which is near with the

speaker also. So that, the word “di sini” is categorized into the proximal place deixis.

4.2.4 Social Deixis

Social deixis is deictic references to some social characteristic of referent (especially person) apart from any relative ranking of referent. Levinson (1983:90) adds that there are two basic kinds of social deixis: relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Relational social deixis is manifested through this certain relationship such as speaker and referent (addressee honorifics by referring him), speaker and addressee (addressee honorifics without referring him), speaker and bystander (bystander or audience honorifics), speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity). Absolute social deixis is a deictic reference usually expressed in certain forms of address which will include no comparison of the ranking of the speaker and addressee. The kind of social deixis that is found in this novel are *dad* and *mom*. They are explained below:

Table 4.5 Types of Social Deixis used in the Novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from Chapter 1 to 3 by main character

No.	Types of Social Deixis	Translation of Social Deixis Words	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Absolute Social Deixis	-	-	-
2.	Relational Social Deixis			
	<i>Dad</i>	<i>Dad</i>	20	80 %
	<i>Mom</i>	<i>Mom</i>	5	20 %
	Total		25	100 %

In this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3, the researcher only found one kind of social deixis that is relational social deixis. The absolute social deixis is not found in these chapters. Here, the main character mostly used the word *dad* than *mom* in this novel. The translator translating the word *dad* into *dad* also because she wants to defend the Western culture from source language in target language. It can be seen as below:

Excerpt. 34

Data 10	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I think Phoenix is actually higher up the homicide list, Dad. ”	8/25	Charlie (Bella’s father)
TL	“Kurasa kasus pembunuhan di Phoenix malah lebih tinggi lagi, Dad. ”	20/24	Charlie (Bella’s father)

“Dad” is an addressing term to call a father by children in informal way. In formal form, it can change to be “father” or “daddy”. This utterance happened between Bella and Charlie. “Dad” is included into the relational social deixis. The word “dad” refers to Charlie as the father of Bella. In TL the word “dad” is translated into “dad” also. In Bahasa Indonesia, the usage of word “dad” is unusual. Indonesian people usually use word “papa”, “ayah”, or “bapak” to call the father. “Dad” is a loan word from abroad. In here, both “dad” in SL and “dad” in TL has the same function to represents Charlie as the father of Bella. So, it can be categorized as the relational social deixis.

Excerpt. 35

Data 331	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“What is it, Mom ?”	67/3	Renee (Bella’s mother)
TL	“Ada apa, Mom ?”	82/31	Renee (Bella’s mother)

The word “mom” is an addressing term to call the mother by the children in informal way. “Mom” is the pair of the word “dad”. In formal form, it can be changed into “mother” or “mommy”. It refers to Renee and it is included into relational social deixis. The word “mom” is translated into “mom” also. Same like the previous analysis. The word “mom” is unusual used by Indonesian. In Bahasa Indonesia, the word “mom” is translated into “mama”, “ibu”, or “bunda”. But, in this novel the translator chose “mom” as the equivalence of the word “mom” in SL. It is also categorized into relational social deixis. Both of those words refers to “Renee”.

4.2.5 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis concerns to the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. There are two kinds of discourse deixis: *this* and *that*. “This” can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse and “that” to a preceeding portion. Both kinds of discourse deixis are found in this novel. As seen as below:

Table 4.6 Types of Discourse Deixis used in the Novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from Chapter 1 to 3 by main character

No.	Types of Discourse Deixis	Translation of Discourse Deixis Words	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Discourse Deixis			
	<i>This</i>	<i>Ini</i> <i>-nya</i>	5 1	17.86 % 3.57 %
	<i>That</i>	<i>Itu</i>	20	71.43 %
		<i>Waktu itu</i> <i>-nya</i>	1 1	3.57 % 3.57 %
Total			28	100 %

In this data, all types of discourse deixis are found. There are *this* and *that*. Those words has some translation in target novel. Such as *ini*, *-nya*, *itu*, and *waktu itu*. In this novel the main character mostly used discourse *that* translated into *itu*. The translator translated *that* into *itu* because the function of the deictic word *that* in these utterance is to refer to a preceding portion. They are explained below:

Excerpt. 36

Data 12	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I have lived like that .”	8/26	Living in the place that has higher homicide list
TL	“Aku pernah hidup seperti itu .”	20/25	Living in the place that has higher homicide list

The context of this utterance is Charlie get dejected when he read the news about the five unsolved homicides in Seattle. And he asks Bella to imagine how if she living in the place that have higher homicides lists. Then Bella adds that she haved lived like that. The word “that” in this utterance is translated into “itu”.

“That” and “itu” represents Bella lives in the place that has higher homicides lists. Those words have the same function to describe the information which contains in the previous utterance. The word “that” and “itu” is categorized as discourse deixis. Besides discourse deixis, “that” and “itu” also can be categorized as place deixis. But, it depends on its function. In this utterance “that” and “itu” are included into discourse deixis since those words contains important information which has been mentioned or involved in the earlier utterance.

Excerpt. 37

Data 159	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Besides, you’re here now. That ’s the part that matters.”	33/11	Edward comes back again
TL	“Lagipula, kau ada di sini sekarang. Itu yang terpenting.”	47/18	Edward comes back again

The context of this utterance is Bella and Edward has conversation when he left Bella alone. Then Edward feels regret it. From the previous utterance, “*Besides, you are here now.*”, it describes the word “that” refers to the something important for the speaker which represents to the addressee. The word “that” here is included into discourse deixis. “That” has the function to describes the information from the previous utterance. In the TL the word “that” is translated into “itu”. “Itu” is also categorized into discourse deixis. The word “itu” has the same function with the word “that” in SL. It is to describes the information that contains from the previous utterance. The word “itu” in TL refers to the addressee which comes back again nearby to the speaker.

Excerpt. 38

Data 162	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“You have to trust me on this . I’ll be fine.”	33/22	Bella’s promise
TL	:Kau harus mempercayai aku dalam hal ini . Aku tidak akan kenapa-kenapa.”	47/30	Bella’s promise

The context of this utterance is Edward does not allow Bella to meet Jacob, because it is danger for her. Then Bella convinces Edward that she will be fine. From the next utterance on page 33 line 22, “*I’ll be fine.*” It is known that the word “this” refers to Bella’s promise that she will be fine. In the TL “this” has an equivalence as “hal ini”. “This” and “hal ini” has the same function to describe the information that contains in the forthcoming utterance. “Hal ini” also represents Bella’s promise that she will be fine. “Hal ini” in Bahasa Indonesia can be used as place deixis. But in this data, the word “hal ini” is used as discourse deixis that describes the information in the next utterance. Both of those words “this” and “hal ini” is categorized into discourse deixis.

Excerpt. 39

Data 137	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“ This is so much more important than some whim to drop in on an old friend. Jacob is in pain.”	32/21	Jacob’s condition
TL	“ Ini jauh lebih penting daripada sekadar	46/27	Jacob’s

	keinginan bertemu teman lama. Jacob sedang menderita.”		condition
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The context of this utterance is Bella try to explain Jacob’s condition to Edward, so that Edward allows her to meet Jacob. From the next utterance “*Jacob is in pain*”, it gives explanation the word “this” refers to. The word “this” in this utterance describes the information which contains in the next utterance. Therefore, the word “this” is included into discourse deixis. The word “this” refers to the fact that Jacob’s condition is not good . “This” has an equivalence as “ini” in target text. “Ini” also describes the information about the next utterance. So that, the word “ini” is categorized into discourse deixis. The word “ini” also represents the fact that Jacob’s condition is not good.

Excerpt. 40

Data 169	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’m not going along with that .”	34/12	Edward’s prohibition
TL	“Aku tidak bisa menerimanya.”	48/20	Edward’s prohibition

The context of this utterance is Edward forbid Bella to be friends with werewolves, but Bella disagree with that. From the previous utterance on page 34 line 11, “*No werewolves.*”, it describes the word “that” refers Edward prohibition to Bella. The word “that” here is included into discourse deixis. “That” has the function to describes the information from the previous utterance. In the TL the word “that” is translated into “-nya”. Here, “-nya” is also categorized into discourse deixis because the function to describes the information from the

previous utterance. In the other word “-nya” has the same function with the word “that” in SL. It is to describe the information that contains from the previous utterance. The word “-nya” in TL refers to Edward’s prohibition to Bella not to be friend with werewolves.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion is described based on the formulated research questions in the first chapter, whereas the suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing data using the same theory. After analyzing the research findings and discussing them, the researcher draws the conclusion and also gives suggestion to next researchers who are interested in doing similar research. The explanation is as follow.

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is based on the analyzing in chapter IV. From the data, the number of deixis words were found in the novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from chapter 1 to chapter 3. There are 387 words each language. The amount and the percentage of deixis words in this novel is variety. It can be concluded that there are 5 types of deixis found in this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3. The conclusion can be seen as follows:

1. According to the analysis, the types of deixis found in the data are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Here, person deixis is mostly used by the main character in the novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated “Gerhana” from chapter 1 to chapter 3. Especially the usage of first singular person deixis is 170 words (43,9%).

2. Moreover, the word “I” can be translated into “aku”, “-ku”, and “ku-“. Then, the most frequently first singular person deixis is the word “I” translated into “aku” there are 107 words or 35,31% out of 130 words. Mostly the situation of the utterances in this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3 is informal. Because of that situation, so the translator translated the word “I” into “aku”. In target language the word “aku” is usually used in informal situation.

5.2 Suggestion

In this research the writer only focuses to analyze about “Deixis translation of the novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from chapter 1 to chapter 3”. The usage of deixis is very important in our daily life, because it can help to avoid the misinterpretations of the speaker(s) and the addressee(s). So that, the researcher suggests for next researchers to conduct a similar research and it would be more beneficial to analyze deixis from another source of data. Then, the researcher also hopes the next researcher should complete to analyze this novel with more chapters.

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APPENDIX 1

The types of deixis used in the novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated into “Gerhana” from chapter 1 to chapter 3

Utterances						Types of deixis (SL – TL)
No	Page/Line	SL	No	Page/Line	TL	
1	5/18	“You’re supposed to take the lid off first, Dad .”	1	17/18	“Buka dulu tutupnya, Dad .”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
2	5/30	“So what’s all this about?” I asked him.	2	17/31	“Ada apa ini ?” tanyaku.	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
3	6/20	“Since when do you make dinner?” I asked Charlie.	3	18/21	“Kenapa tiba-tiba Dad masak sendiri?” tanyaku.	Second singular person deixis- second singular deixis
4	6/25	“ You would know ,” I replied...	4	18/27	“Soal itu memang Dad yang paling tahu,” sahutku...	Second singular person deixis- second singular deixis
5	8/16	why you read	5	20/16	kenapa kau masih membaca	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
6	8/16	read the news, Dad .”	6	20/16	membaca koran, Dad	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
7	8/16	“ It only ticks you off.”	7	20/16	kalau itu hanya membuat mu kesal.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
8	8/16	“ It only ticks you off.”	8	20/16	kalau itu hanya membuatmu kesal.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis

9	8/25	“ I think Phoenix	9	20/24	“ Kurasa kasus pembunuhan di Phoenix	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
10	8/25	is actually higher up the homicide list, Dad .”	10	20/24	malah lebih tinggi lagi, Dad .”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
11	8/26	“ I have lived	11	20/25	“ Aku pernah hidup	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
12	8/26	like that .”	12	20/25	seperti itu .”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
13	9/18	“ You could have just asked.”	13	21/21	“ Dad kan bisa langsung mengajakku bicara saja.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
14	9/22	your cooking skills	14	21/26	kemampuan Dad memasak	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
15	9/22	have me soft as a marshmallow.”	15	21/26	membuat ku lembek seperti marshmallow.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
16	9/23	“What do you need, Dad ?”	16	21/27	“ Dad mau membicarakan apa?”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
17	9/27	“ I know	17	22/1	“ Aku tahu	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
18	10/13	“Of course, you might	18	22/18	“Tentu saja, sesekali Dad mungkin bisa	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
19	10/13	let me out of the house	19	22/18	mengizinkan aku keluar rumah	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
20	10/15	“ I ’ve been pretty good lately.”	20	22/21	“Belakangan ini kan aku sudah bersikap baik.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
21	10/15	“ I ’ve been pretty good lately .”	21	22/21	“ Belakangan ini kan aku sudah	Past time deixis- past time

					bersikap baik.”	deixis
22	10/21	“I’m confused, Dad.”	22	22/27	“ Aku bingung, Dad.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
23	10/21	“I’m confused, Dad .”	23	22/27	“Aku bingung, Dad .”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
24	10/21	“Are we talking about Jacob, or Edward,	24	22/28	“ Kita sedang membicarakan Jacob, Edward	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
25	10/21	or me being grounded?”	25	22/28	atau aku yang dihukum tidak boleh keluar rumah?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
26	10/24	“And how they do relate?” I asked, cautious.	26	23/1	“Lantas, bagaimana ketiganya bisa berhubungan?” tanyaku, hati-hati.	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
27	10/28	I’m free?”	27	23/7	Aku bebas?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
28	11/11	“I spend time with Alice, too,” I interjected.	28	23/21	“ Aku juga berteman dengan Alice,” selaku.	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
29	12/11	“I haven’t seen anyone	29	24/24	“ Aku tidak pernah bertemu siapa-siapa	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
30	12/11	outside of school, Dad .”	30	24/24	di luar sekolah, Dad .”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
31	12/12	“ She ’s always with Ben.”	31	24/25	“ Dia selalu bersama Ben.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
32	12/14	“If I ’m really free,”	32	24/26	“Kalau aku benar-benar bebas,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
33	12/14	“maybe we could double.”	33	24/27	“mungkin kami bisa kencan ganda.”	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
34	12/17	“Can you get to the point, Dad ?”	34	25/1	“Bisa langsung ke pokok masalah,	Relational social deixis-

					Dad?	relational social deixis
35	12/17	“What’s your condition, exactly?”	35	25/2	“Apa persyaratan Dad , sebenarnya?”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
36	12/27	“It would have been exactly like that. ”	36	25/12	“Jadinya akan persis seperti waktu itu. ”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
37	13/3	“Do I have specific time quotes to fill, though?”	37	25/18	“Apa aku juga diwajibkan memenuhi kuota waktu tertentu?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
38	13/20	“ I know that.”	38	26/7	“ Aku tahu itu.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
39	13/20	“I know that. ”	39	26/7	“Aku tahu itu. ”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
40	13/23	“Yes, I do miss him.”	40	26/11	“Ya, aku kangen padanya.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
41	13/23	“Yes, I do miss him, ”	41	26/11	“Ya, aku kangen padanya, ”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
42	13/24	“ I miss him a lot.”	42	26/12	“ Aku kangen sekali padanya.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
43	13/24	“I miss him a lot.”	43	26/12	“Aku kangen sekali padanya. ”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
44	14/5	“A conflict about the friendship thing, I mean.”	44	26/23	“Konflik soal persahabatan itu sendiri, maksud ku. ”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
45	14/21	“ I m pretty sure...”	45	27/12	“ Aku sangat yakin...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
46	14/22	“Where’d you get	46	27/13	“Omong-omong, dari mana Dad	Second singular person

					mendapat	deixis- second singular person deixis
47	14/22	that idea, anyway?"	47	27/14	pikiran seperti itu ?"	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
48	14/26	" You and Billy gossip like old women,"	48	27/17	" Dad dan Billy bergosip seperti perempuan tua,"	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
49	15/4	" I 'm happy now."	49	27/25	" Aku bahagia sekarang."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
50	15/4	"I'm happy now ,"	50	27/25	"Aku bahagia sekarang ,"	Present time deixis- present time deixis
51	15/9	" I 'll try."	51	27/31	"Akan kucoba ."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
52	15/24	" I guess..."	52	28/17	"Padahal kupikir ..."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
53	15/30	" I 'm shocked, Sheriff."	53	28/23	" Aku syok, Sheriff."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
54	15/30	" That 's a federal crime."	54	28/23	" Itu kejahatan serius."	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
55	16/5	"Thanks, Dad ."	55	28/29	"Trims, Dad ."	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
56	16/8	" I 'm not touching	56	29/1	" Aku tidak mau menyentuh	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
57	16/8	your retirement, Dad."	57	29/1	uang pensiun mu , Dad."	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
58	16/8	your retirement, Dad ."	58	29/1	uang pensiun mu , Dad ."	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis

59	16/9	“I’ve got my college fund.”	59	29/2	“ Aku kan sudah punya dana kuliah.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
60	16/18	“I’ve got it covered.”	60	29/13	“Uang ku cukup kok.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
61	20/27	“Er, Dad ?	61	33/27	“Eh, Dad ?	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
62	20/28	about my freedom...?”	62	33/28	mengenai kebebas an ku..?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
63	21/11	“ Dad! ”	63	34/14	“ Dad! ”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
64	21/18	“ Dad , there’s a better chance	64	34/22	“ Dad , lebih besar kemungkinan	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
65	21/18	“... I’ll get struck by lightning...”	65	34/22	“... aku disambar petir...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
66	22/28	“Like I could even get in...”	66	36/7	“ Aku pasti tidak bisa...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
67	22/29	“Or was that part of the loan?”	67	36/8	“Atau itu bagian dari pinjamanmu?”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
68	22/30	“Why are we	68	36/9	“Kenapa kita	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
69	22/30	having this discussion again?”	69	36/9	mesti mendiskusikan hal ini lagi?”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
70	23/3	“ You know what?”	70	36/13	“Tahukah kau ?”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
71	23/3	“I don’t think I will.”	71	36/13	“ Kurasa sebaiknya tidak usah saja.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
72	23/10	“What are you doing?”	72	36/21	“Apa-apaan kau ?”	Second singular person

						deixis- second singular person deixis
73	23/13	“ You ’re going away overboard with this, you know.”	73	36/24	“ Kau benar-benar keterlaluhan.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
74	23/15	“ I really don’t need to apply anywhere else.”	74	36/26	“ Aku toh tidak perlu mendaftar ke tempat lain.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
75	23/16	“ I ’ve been accepted in Alaska.”	75	36/26	“ Aku sudah diterima di Alaska.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
76	23/16	“ I can almost afford the first semester’s tuition.”	76	36/27	“ Uangku nyaris cukup untuk menutup biaya kuliah semester pertama.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
77	23/19	“..., no matter whose it is.”	77	36/29	“..., tak peduli uang siapa itu .”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
78	23/21	“ I agree	78	37/1	“ Aku setuju	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
79	23/21	that I need to go through the motions for Charlie’s sake,	79	37/1	bahwa aku perlu melakukan semua ini demi Charlie,	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
80	23/22	but we both know	80	37/2	tapi kita sama-sama tahu	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
81	23/22	I ’m not going to be in any condition	81	37/2	kondisiku tidak memungkinkan	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
82	23/23	to go to school next fall .”	82	37/3	untuk kuliah musim gugur nanti .”	Future time deixis- future time deixis
83	24/7	“ You ’ve got to be reasonable about the timing, Edward.”	83	37/18	“ Kau harus bijaksana menentukan waktunya, Edward.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis

84	25/14	“ I want to hurry,”	84	38/28	“ Aku ingin cepat-cepat,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
85	25/15	“ I want to be a monster, too.”	85	38/29	“ Aku juga kepingin jadi monster.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
86	25/25	“A... a vampire is doing this ?”	86	39/8	“Jadi... jadi ini perbuatan vampir?”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
87	26/24	“ It won’t be the same for me,”	87	40/11	“Aku tidak akan jadi seperti itu ,”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
88	26/24	“It won’t be the same for me ,”	88	40/11	“ Aku tidak akan jadi seperti itu,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
89	27/14	“ He was my best friend, Edward.”	89	41/5	“ Dia dulu sahabatku, Edward.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
90	27/14	“He was my best friend, Edward.”	90	41/5	“Dia dulu sahabat ku , Edward.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
91	27/15	‘Of course the idea offends me .’	91	41/6	“Tentu saja aku tidak terima.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
92	27/24	“ I know.”	92	41/15	“ Aku tahu.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
93	27/24	“ I know it’s not the same thing.”	93	41/15	“ Aku tahu itu tidak sama.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
94	27/24	“I know it ’s not the same thing.”	94	41/15	“Aku tahu itu tidak sama.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
95	27/24	“ I shouldn’t have reacted that way.”	95	41/15	“Seharusnya aku tidak bereaksi seperti itu.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
96	27/24	“I shouldn’t reacted that way.”	96	41/15	“Seharusnya aku tidak bereaksi	Discourse deixis- discourse

					seperti itu .”	deixis
97	27/25	“..., I was already thinking about Jacob	97	41/16	“..., aku memikirkan Jacob	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
98	27/26	before you came over,”	98	41/17	sebelum kau datang tadi.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
99	27/29	“ He ’s hurting right now,	99	41/21	“ Dia sedih sekarang,	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
100	27/30	“He’s hurting right now ...	100	41/21	“Dia sedih sekarang ...	Present time deixis- present time deixis
101	27/30	and... it’s my fault.”	101	41/21	dan... itu salah ku .”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
102	28/2	“ I need to make it better, Edward.”	102	41/23	“ Aku perlu memperbaikinya, Edward.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
103	28/3	“ I owe him that.”	103	41/24	“ Aku berhutang budi padanya.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
104	28/3	“I owe him that.”	104	41/24	“Aku berhutang budi padanya.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
105	28/3	“And it ’s one of Charlie’s conditions, anyway...”	105	41/24	“Lagi pula, itu salah satu syarat yang diajukan Charlie...”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
106	28/20	“Not all of us have photographic memories,”	106	42/11	“Tidak semua orang mempunyai ingat fotografis,”	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
107	28/27	“ You have some serious issues with the classics,”	107	42/20	“Ternyata kau benar-benar tak suka novel-novel klasik,”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis

108	29/9	“How nothing can keep them apart...”	108	43/2	“Betapa tak ada satu hal pun bisa memisahkan mereka... ”	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
109	29/16	“ I think that may be the point,”	109	43/9	“Menurut ku justru itulah intinya,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
110	29/16	“ Their love is their only redeeming quality.”	110	43/10	“Cinta mereka adalah satu-satunya kelebihan yang mereka miliki.”	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
111	29/17	“Their love is their only redeeming quality.”	111	43/10	“Cinta mereka adalah satu-satunya kelebihan yang mereka miliki.”	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
112	29/20	“It’s a bit late for me to worry	112	43/14	“Sekarang sudah agak terlambat bagiku	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
113	29/20	about who I fall in love with,”	113	43/15	untuk khawatir kepada siapa aku jatuh cinta,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
114	29/21	“..., I seem to have managed fairly well.”	114	43/16	“..., sepertinya aku baik-baik saja.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
115	29/24	“... you ’re smart enough to stay away from someone so selfish.”	115	43/19	“..., kau cukup pintar untuk tidak dekat-dekat dengan orang yang begitu egois.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
116	29/29	“ I need to see Jacob.”	116	43/26	“ Aku harus menemui Jacob.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
117	30/3	“ I used to spend all day in La Push	117	43/29	“Dulu aku sering menghabiskan waktu seharian di La Push	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
118	30/3	with the whole lot of them ,...”	118	43/30	Bersama mereka semua,...”	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
119	30/21	“ You don’t know them,”	119	44/21	“ Kau tidak kenal mereka,”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis

120	30/21	“You don’t know them ,”	120	44/21	“Kau tidak kenal mereka ,”	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
121	30/24	“The last time ?”	121	44/24	“ Terakhir kali ?”	Past time deixis- past time deixis
122	31/14	“But I didn’t bring	122	45/17	“Tapi bukan aku	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
123	31/14	them back.”	123	45/17	yang memunculkan mereka .”	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
124	31/15	“Don’t you know?”	124	45/17	“Masa kau tidak tahu?”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
125	31/17	“ My bad luck had nothing to do with it.”	125	45/19	“Ini sama sekali tidak ada hubungannya dengan kesialanku.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
126	31/20	“Jacob told me that your family	126	45/22	“Kata Jacob, keberadaan keluargamu	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
127	31/20	being here set things in motion.”	127	45/22	di sini menggerakkan semuanya.”	Proximal place deixis- proximal place deixis
128	31/21	“ I thought	128	45/23	“ Kukira	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
129	31/21	you would already know...”	129	45/23	kau sudah tahu...”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
130	31/23	“ Seventy years ago ,	130	45/25	“ Tujuh puluh tahun lalu ,	Past time deixis- past time deixis
131	31/23	you came here,	131	45/25	kalian datang ke sini,	Second plural person deixis- second plural person deixis
132	31/23	you came here ,	132	45/25	kalian datang ke sini ,	Proximal place deixis-

						proximal place deixis
133	31/24	“ You come back now,...”	133	45/26	“Sekarang kalian kembali,...”	Second plural person deixis- second plural person deixis
134	31/24	“You come back now , ...”	134	45/26	“ Sekarang kalian kembali,...”	Present time deixis- present time deixis
135	31/25	“Do you think	135	45/28	“Apakah menurut mu	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
136	31/25	that ’s a coincidence?”	136	45/28	itu hanya kebetulan?”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
137	32/21	“ This is so much more important...”	137	46/27	“ Ini jauh lebih penting...”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
138	32/23	“ I can’t	138	46/29	“ Aku tidak bisa	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
139	32/24	not try to help him ,”	139	46/30	tidak berusaha menolong nya ,”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
140	32/24	“ I can’t	140	46/30	“ Aku tidak bisa	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
141	32/24	give up on him now,	141	46/31	meninggalkannya begitu saja sekarang,	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
142	32/24	give up on him now ,	142	46/31	meninggalkannya begitu saja sekarang ,	Present time deixis- present time deixis
143	32/25	when he needs me.”	143	46/31	saat dia membutuhkanku.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
144	32/25	when he needs me .”	144	46/31	saat dia membutuhkan aku .”	First singular person deixis-

						first singular person deixis
145	32/25	“Just because he ’s not human all the time...”	145	47/1	“Hanya karena dia tidak selalu menjadi manusia...”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
146	32/26	“Well, he was there for me	146	47/1	“Well, dia mendampingiku	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
147	32/26	“Well, he was there for me	147	47/2	“Well, dia mendampingi ku	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
148	32/26	when I was...	148	47/2	saat aku sendirian...	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
149	32/27	“ You don’t know what it was like...”	149	47/3	“ Kau tidak tahu bagaimana keadaannya waktu itu...”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
150	33/1	“If Jacob hadn’t helped me ...	150	47/6	“”Seandainya Jacob tidak membantuku...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
151	33/1	“... what you would have come home to.”	151	47/7	“... apa yang akan kau temukan waktu kau kembali.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
152	33/2	“ I owe him better than this, Edward.”	152	47/7	“ Aku berutang banyak padanya, Edward.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
153	33/2	“I owe him better than this, Edward.”	153	47/8	“Aku berutang banyak padanya, Edward.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
154	33/9	“ You were just trying to do the right thing.”	154	47/16	“ Kau hanya ingin melakukan yang benar.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
155	33/10	with anyone less mental than me .”	155	47/17	pada orang lain yang tidak	First singular person deixis-

					sesintang aku .”	first singular person deixis
156	33/11	“Besides, you ’re here now.”	156	47/18	“Lagipula, kau ada di sini sekarang.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
157	33/11	“Besides, you’re here now.”	157	47/18	“Lagipula, kau ada di sini sekarang.”	Proximal place deixis- proximal place deixis
158	33/11	“Besides, you’re here now .”	158	47/18	“Lagipula, kau ada di sini sekarang .”	Present time deixis- present time deixis
159	33/11	“ That ’s the part that matters.”	159	47/18	“ Itu yang terpenting.”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
160	33/22	“ You have to	160	47/30	“ Kau harus	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
161	33/22	trust me	161	47/30	mempercayai aku	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
162	33/22	on this .”	162	47/30	dalam hal ini .”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
163	33/22	“ I ’ll be fine.”	163	47/30	“ Aku tidak akan kenapa-kenapa.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
164	34/1	“ I ’ll work on it,”	164	48/7	“Akan ku usahakan,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
165	34/6	“ I know	165	48/12	“ Aku tahu	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
166	34/7	how much I	166	48/13	betapa aku	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
167	34/7	love you ,”	167	48/13	sangat mencintaimu,”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis

168	34/12	“ I m not going along with that.”	168	48/20	“ Aku tidak bisa menerimanya.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
169	34/12	“I’m not going along with that .”	169	48/20	“Aku tidak bisa menerimanya.”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
170	34/12	“ I have to see Jacob.”	170	48/20	“ Aku harus menemui Jacob.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
171	34/17	“ We ’ll see about that,”	171	48/24	“ Kita lihat saja nanti,”	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
172	34/17	“ He ’s still my friend	172	48/24	“ Dia tetap temanku.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
173	34/17	“He’s still my friend.”	173	48/25	“Dia tetap temanku.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
174	37/2	“Renee knows when I ’m graduating.”	174	51/2	“Renee sudah tahu kapan aku lulus.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
175	37/9	“ I ’ll help you,”	175	51/11	“ Aku bisa membantumu,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
176	37/9	“I’ll help you ,”	176	51/11	“Aku bisa membantumu,”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
177	37/9	“If you don’t mind	177	51/11	“Kalau kau tidak keberatan	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
178	37/9	my awful handwriting.”	178	51/12	dengan tulisan tanganku yang jelek.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
179	37/16	“Actually, I ’d rather go	179	51/18	“Sebenarnya, aku lebih suka akulah yang pergi	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
180	37/16	to your house if that’s okay,”	180	51/19	ke rumahmu kalau kau tidak	Second singular person

					keberatan,”	deixis- second singular person deixis
181	37/17	“I’m sick of mine.”	181	51/19	“ Aku sudah muak dengan rumahku.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
182	37/17	“I’m sick of mine .”	182	51/19	“Aku sudah muak dengan rumahku .”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
183	37/17	“Charlie un-grounded me last night.”	183	51/19	“Charlie mencabut hukumanku semalam .”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
184	37/17	“Charlie un-grounded me last night .”	184	51/19	“Charlie mencabut hukumanku semalam .”	Past time deixis- past time deixis
185	37/22	“ I ’m more surprised than you are.”	185	51/25	“ Aku juga sama kagetnya denganmu.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
186	37/22	“I’m more surprised than you are.”	186	51/25	“Aku juga sama kagetnya denganmu.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
187	37/22	“ I was sure	187	51/25	“Tadinya aku yakin	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
188	37/22	I would at least have finished high school	188	51/26	paling tidak aku harus selesai SMA dulu	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
189	37/23	before he set me free.”	189	51/26	baru Charlie membebaskanku.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
190	37/26	“ You have no idea	190	51/30	“ Kau tidak tahu	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
191	37/26	how good that sounds.”	191	51/30	betapa indah kedengarannya usulanmu itu .”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
192	38/1	“Whatever you ’re thinking, Alice,	192	52/6	“Apa pun yang kaupikirkan ,	Second singular person

					Alice,	deixis- second singular person deixis
193	38/1	I doubt I'm that free."	193	52/6	rasa-rasanya aku tidak sebebasa itu."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
194	38/1	I doubt I'm that free."	194	52/7	rasa-rasanya aku tidak sebebasa itu ."	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
195	38/4	"I'm sure	195	52/9	" Aku yakin	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
196	38/4	I still have boundaries	196	52/9	Masih ada batasan yang harus kutaati	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
197	38/10	"... to make sure he wasn't joking."	197	52/15	"... untuk memastikan ayahku tidak bercanda."	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
198	41/15	"“What was that about?”	198	55/21	"Apa-apaan itu tadi?”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
199	43/1	"Charlie didn't throw a fit when you	199	57/8	"Charlie tidak mengamuk waktu kau	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
200	43/1	picked me up for school."	200	57/8	menjemput ku tadi pagi."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
201	44/20	"I'd say I'm sorry,	201	59/4	" Aku bisa saja meminta maaf,	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
202	44/20	but I 'm not."	202	59/4	tapi aku tidak menyesal."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
203	44/23	"If you think that's necessary..."	203	59/8	"Kalau menurut mu itu perlu..."	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
204	44/23	"If you think that 's necessary..."	204	59/8	"Kalau menurutmu itu perlu..."	Discourse deixis- discourse

						deixis
205	47/7	“You know how I am with tools.”	205	61/24	“ Aku kan tidak pandai menggunakan peralatan.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
206	47/15	“Thanks, but I don’t need a fancy stereo.”	206	62/4	“Trims, tapi aku tidak butuh stereo canggih.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
207	48/2	“ I ’d forgotten all about them, actually.”	207	62/21	“Sebenarnya aku malah lupa sama sekali.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
208	48/19	“Nobody has custody of me .”	208	63/8	“Tidak ada yang memiliki hak asuh atasku.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
209	48/19	“ I ’m an adult.”	209	63/8	“ Aku sudah dewasa.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
210	49/8	“Not this weekend .”	210	64/1	“Jangan akhir minggu ini .”	Present time deixis- present time deixis
211	49/10	“ I don’t want to fight with Charlie.”	211	64/3	“ Aku tidak mau bertengkar dengan Charlie.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
212	49/10	“Not so soon after he’s forgiven me.”	212	64/4	“Padahal dia baru saja memaafkan aku.”	Present time deixis- present time deixis
213	49/11	“Not so soon after he ’s forgiven me.”	213	64/3	“Padahal dia baru saja memaafkan aku.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
214	49/11	“Not so soon after he’s forgiven me .”	214	64/4	“Padahal dia baru saja memaafkan aku .”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
215	49/20	“ You can go	215	64/13	“ Kau bisa pergi	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
216	49/20	anywhere you want,”	216	64/13	Ke mana pun kau mau,”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis

217	49/26	"..., we could start with a movie in Port Angeles..."	217	64/18	"..., kita mulai dengan nonton film dulu di Port Angeles..."	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
218	50/2	"What did Alice see today at lunch?"	218	64/26	"Apa yang dilihat Alice saat makan siang tadi ?"	Past time deixis- past time deixis
219	50/15	"Why didn't you	219	65/7	"Kenapa kau	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
220	50/15	tell me before?"	220	65/7	tak menceritakannya padaku sebelumnya?"	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
221	50/15	tell me before ?"	221	65/7	tak menceritakannya padaku sebelumnya ?"	Past time deixis- past time deixis
222	51/10	" I 'm glad	222	66/4	" Aku senang	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
223	51/10	you liked it."	223	66/4	Dad menyukainya."	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
224	51/10	you liked it ."	224	66/4	Dad menyukainya."	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
225	51/17	"How is he ?"	225	66/13	"Bagaimana keadaannya?"	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
226	53/3	" I forgot," I admitted.	226	68/3	" Aku lupa," aku mengakui.	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
227	54/5	"Do you want me	227	69/7	" Dad ingin aku	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
228	54/5	"Do you want me to move out	228	69/7	"Dad ingin aku angkat kaki	First singular person deixis-

		tonight?”			malam ini juga?”	first singular person deixis
229	54/6	“Do you want me to move out tonight? ”	229	69/7	“Dad ingin aku angkat kaki malam ini juga?”	Present time deixis- present time deixis
230	54/6	“Or can I have a few days to pack?”	230	69/8	“Atau aku mendapat kesempatan beberapa hari untuk berkemas-kemas?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
231	54/11	“ I ’ll do	231	69/13	“ Aku menjalankan	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
232	54/11	my time without complaining	232	69/13	hukum ku tanpa mengeluh	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
233	54/12	when I ’ve done something wrong, Dad,	233	69/14	kalau aku memang melakukan kesalahan, Dad,	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
234	54/12	when I’ve done something wrong, Dad ,	234	69/14	kalau aku memang melakukan kesalahan, Dad ,	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
235	54/12	but I ’m not going to put up	235	69/14	tapi aku tidak mau menolerir	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
236	54/13	with your prejudices.”	236	69/15	prasangka- prasangka Dad .”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
237	54/15	“Now, I know	237	69/17	“Nah, aku tahu	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
238	54/15	that you know	238	69/17	Dad tahu	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
239	54/15	that I have every right	239	69/17	aku berhak	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
240	54/15	to see Mom	240	69/17	mengunjungi Mom	Third singular person deixis- third singular person

						deixis
241	54/16	for the weekend .”	241	69/18	pada akhir pekan .”	Present time deixis- present time deixis
242	54/17	“... you ’d object to the plan	242	69/18	“ Dad pasti tidak keberatan dengan rencana itu	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
243	54/17	if I was going with Alice or Angela.”	243	69/19	kalau aku pergi bersama Alice atau Angela.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
244	54/19	“Would it bother you	244	69/21	“Apakah Dad keberatan	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
245	54/19	if I took Jacob?”	245	69/21	kalau aku mengajak Jacob?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
246	54/26	“ You ’re a rotten liar, Dad.”	246	69/28	“ Kau tidak pintar berbohong, Dad.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
247	54/26	“You’re a rotten liar, Dad .”	247	69/28	“Kau tidak pintar berbohong, Dad .”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
248	54/28	“It’s not like I ’m headed off to Vegas to be a showgirl or anything.”	248	69/30	“ Aku bukan mau ke Vegas untuk menjadi artis panggung atau semacamnya.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
249	54/29	“ I ’m going to see Mom,”	249	69/31	“ Aku mau mengunjungi Mom,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
250	54/29	“I’m going to see Mom ,”	250	69/31	“Aku mau mengunjungi Mom ,”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
251	54/30	“ She ’s just as much my parental authority	251	70/1	“ Mom juga punya otoritas sebagai orang tua,	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis

252	54/30	as you are.”	252	70/2	sama seperti Dad .”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
253	55/2	“Are you implying something	253	70/4	“Jadi maksud Dad ,	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
254	55/2	about Mom ’s ability to look after me?”	254	70/4	Mom tidak mampu menjagaku, begitu?”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
255	55/3	about Mom’s ability to look after me ?”	255	70/4	Mom tidak mampu menjagaku, begitu?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
256	55/5	“ You ’d better hope	256	70/8	“ Dad berdoa saja	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
257	55/5	I don’t mention this	257	70/8	aku tidak mengadukannya	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
258	55/5	I don’t mention this	258	70/8	aku tidak mengadukannya	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
259	55/5	to her ,” I said.	259	70/8	pada Mom ,” sergahku.	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
260	55/8	“There’s no reason for you to be upset.”	260	70/12	“Tak ada alasan bagi Dad untuk marah.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
261	55/10	“So my homework is done,	261	70/16	“Jadi, PR- ku sudah selesai,	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
262	55/11	your dinner is done,	262	70/16	makan malam Dad sudah selesai,	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis

263	55/12	and I 'm not grounded.”	263	70/17	dan aku tidak dihukum lagi.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
264	55/12	“ I 'm going out.”	264	70/17	“ Aku mau keluar.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
265	55/12	“ I 'll be back	265	70/18	“ Aku akan pulang	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
266	55/12	before ten thirty.”	266	70/18	sebelum setengah sebelas.”	Future time deixis- future time deixis
267	55/23	“I think I 'd like to speak	267	70/29	“Rasanya aku ingin bicara	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
268	55/24	to you alone.”	268	70/30	dengan mu sendirian.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
269	55/27	“What was that ?” I demanded.	269	71/4	“Apa-apaan itu tadi?” tuntutan.	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
270	56/3	“ You threw me to the sharks!”	270	71/11	“ Kau mengumpankan aku ke hiu!”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
271	56/3	“You threw me to the sharks!”	271	71/11	“Kau mengumpankan aku ke hiu!”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
272	56/6	“ I told you...”	272	71/14	“ Aku kan sudah bilang...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
273	56/8	“ I can't help myself	273	71/17	“ Aku tak bisa mengendalikan emosi	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
274	56/8	when he gets all bossy	274	71/18	kalau Charlie mulai mengatur- atur	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
275	56/9	like that ...”	275	71/18	seperti itu ...”	Discourse deixis- discourse

						deixis
276	56/9	“ My natural teenage instincts	276	71/19	“Naluri remajaku secara alami	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
277	56/9	overpower me .”	277	71/19	langsung menguasaiku.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
278	56/29	“Can we go to your house?”	278	72/6	“Bisakah kita ke rumahmu?”	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
279	56/29	“Can we go to your house?”	279	72/6	“Bisakah kita ke rumahmu?”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
280	56/29	“ I haven’t seen Esme in so long.”	280	72/8	“ Aku sudah lama sekali tidak bertemu Esme.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
281	57/8	“ You ’d better not come inside,” I said.	281	72/17	“Sebaiknya kau tidak usah masuk,” kataku.	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
282	57/14	“I’ll see you later ,”	282	72/23	“Sampai ketemu nanti ,”	Future time deixis- future time deixis
283	57/15	“ I ’ll be back	283	72/24	“ Aku kembali lagi nanti	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
284	57/16	when Charlie’s snoring.”	284	72/25	setelah Charlie mendengkur.”	Future time deixis- future time deixis
285	57/22	“What’s up, Dad ?”	285	73/3	“Ada apa, Dad ?”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
286	57/29	“... and then I played Jasper.”	286	73/10	“... kemudian aku main dengan Jasper.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
287	57/29	“ He buried me.”	287	73/11	“ Dia membantaiku habis- habisan.”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis

288	57/29	“He buried me .”	288	73/11	“Dia membantaku habis-habisan.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
289	58/14	“What is it, Dad ?”	289	73/29	“Apa itu, Dad ?”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
290	58/27	“Please tell me you are not trying to have a sex talk with me, Charlie.”	290	74/10	“Please, jangan bilang Dad mau mengajakku bicara tentang seks.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
291	58/27	“Please tell me you are not trying to have a sex talk with me , Charlie.”	291	74/10	“Please, jangan bilang Dad mau mengajakku bicara tentang seks.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
292	59/1	“ I don’t think that’s humanly possible.”	292	74/14	“ Kurasa secara manusia itu tidak mungkin.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
293	59/1	“I don’t think that ’s humanly possible.”	293	74/14	“Kurasa secara manusia itu tidak mungkin.”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
294	59/1	“Anyway, Mom beat you to the punch	294	74/14	“Lagipula, Mom sudah mendahului Dad bicara soal ini	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
295	59/2	“Anyway, Mom beat you to the punch	295	74/15	“Lagipula, Mom sudah mendahului Dad bicara soal ini	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
296	59/2	about ten years ago .”	296	74/15	sepuluh tahun lalu .”	Past time deixis- past time deixis
297	59/2	“ You ’re off the book.”	297	74/16	“Jadi Dad sudah tidak punya kewajiban lagi.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
298	59/8	“ I don’t think the essentials have changed that much,” I mumbled,	298	74/21	“ Kurasa esensinya belum banyak berubah,” gumamku,	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
299	59/26	“Don’t worry about it, Dad ,	299	74/28	“Jangan khawatir soal itu, Dad ,	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis

300	59/26	“Don’t worry about it , Dad,	300	74/28	“Jangan khawatir soal itu , Dad,	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
301	59/26	it’s not like that .”	301	74/28	hubungan kami tidak seperti itu .”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
302	59/22	“ You have nothing to worry about.”	302	75/5	“Jadi Dad tidak perlu khawatir.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
303	59/25	“I really wish you were not forcing me to say this out loud, Dad.”	303	75/8	“Kalau saja Dad tidak memaksaku mengakuinya terang-terangan.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
304	59/26	“I really wish you were not forcing me to say this out loud, Dad.”	304	75/8	“Kalau saja Dad tidak memaks aku mengakuinya terang-terangan.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
305	59/26	“But... I am...	305	75/9	“Tapi... aku ...	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
306	59/27	and I have no immediate plans to change that status.”	306	75/10	dan tidak punya keinginan mengubah status itu dalam waktu dekat.”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
307	60/1	“Can I go to bed, now? Please.”	307	75/14	“Boleh aku tidur sekarang? Please.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
308	60/1	“Can I go to bed, now ? Please.”	308	75/14	“Boleh aku tidur sekarang ? Please.”	Present time deixis- present time deixis
309	60/3	“Aw, please, Dad ?	309	75/16	“Aduh, please, Dad ?	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
310	60/3	I ’m begging you.”	310	75/16	Kumohon .”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
311	60/9	“What now ?”	311	75/23	“Apalagi sekarang ?”	Present time deixis- present

						time deixis
312	60/12	“Good, I guess.”	312	75/26	“Bagus, kurasa .”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
313	60/12	“ I made plans with Angela today.”	313	75/26	“Tadi aku janji dengan Angela.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
314	60/12	“I made plans with Angela today .”	314	75/26	“ Tadi aku janji dengan Angela.”	Past time deixis- past time deixis
315	60/13	“ I ’m going to help her...”	315	75/26	“ Aku akan membantunya...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
316	60/13	“I’m going to help her ...”	316	75/27	“Aku akan membantunya...”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
317	60/14	“Just us girls.”	317	75/28	“Hanya kami cewek-cewek.”	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
318	60/16	“ I haven’t figured that one out yet, Dad.”	318	75/30	“Soal yang satu itu, aku belum menemukan pemecahannya, Dad.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
319	60/16	“I haven’t figured that one out yet, Dad.”	319	75/30	“Soal yang satu itu , aku belum menemukan pemecahannya, Dad.”	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
320	60/16	“I haven’t figured that one out yet, Dad .”	320	75/30	“Soal yang satu itu, aku belum menemukan pemecahannya, Dad .”	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
321	62/7	“ You care	321	77/29	“ Dad tidak keberatan kan,	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
322	62/7	if I go to see Jake tonight?”	322	77/29	kalau aku pergi menemui Jake malam ini?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis

323	62/7	if I go to see Jake tonight ?"	323	77/29	kalau aku pergi menemui Jake malam ini ?"	Present time deixis- present time deixis
324	62/13	"Thanks, Dad ,"	324	78/6	"Trims, Dad ,"	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
325	64/8	"I'll try it in the morning."	325	80/6	"Akan kucoba lagi besok pagi."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
326	64/8	"I'll try it in the morning ."	326	80/6	"Akan kucoba lagi besok pagi ."	Future time deixis- future time deixis
327	64/13	"I'm tired."	327	80/11	" Aku capek."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
328	65/10	"No, I 'm okay."	328	81/11	"Tidak, aku baik-baik saja."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
329	65/12	"More relieved than sad, I think."	329	81/13	"Lebih lega daripada sedih, kurasa ."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
330	66/4	"It was making me jumpy."	330	81/18	"Itu membuat ku gelisah."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
331	67/3	"What is it, Mom ?"	331	82/31	"Ada apa, Mom ?"	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
332	67/5	"What can I do?"	332	83/3	"Ada yang bisa kubantu ?"	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
333	67/28	" That 's a bad thing?"	333	83/28	"Memangnya itu jelek?"	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
334	68/3	"I think you're imagining things, Mom ,"	334	84/3	"Ah, Mom hanya membayangkan yang bukan-bukan,"	Relational social deixis- relational social deixis
335	68/12	"What do you mean?"	335	84/13	"Apa maksud Mom ?"	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
336	68/19	"Don't tell me ,"	336	84/20	" Aku tahu,"	First singular person deixis-

						first singular person deixis
337	68/19	You 're reading mysteries again, aren't you?"	337	84/20	" Mom pasti habis membaca cerite-cerita misteri lagi, kan?"	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
338	68/20	"Or is it sci-fi this time ?"	338	84/21	"Atau kali ini fiksi ilmiah?"	Present time deixis- present time deixis
339	68/26	" You should stick to romance, Mom."	339	84/28	"Seharusnya Mom tetap membaca kisah-kisah cinta saja."	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
340	68/27	"You know how you freak yourself out."	340	84/29	"Yang lain-lain hanya membuat Mom ketakutan."	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
341	69/14	" You can get used to rain, too," I countered.	341	85/15	" Kau juga akan terbiasa dengan hujan," balasku.	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
342	70/16	" She tried."	342	86/19	" Dia sudah mencoba."	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
343	70/16	"But I 'd rather drink water than inhale it."	343	86/19	"Tapi aku lebih suka minum air daripada menghirupnya."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
344	70/27	" I 'll get on it,"	344	87/1	" Aku akan langsung memasak,"	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
345	71/4	"Jacob wants to talk to me ?"	345	87/10	"Jacob ingin bicara denganku?"	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
346	71/10	" I got it,"	346	87/17	"Biar aku saja,"	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
347	72/1	"Because I 've been in the house..."	347	88/11	"Karena aku baru saja sampai di rumah..."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis

348	72/2	and you calling interrupted Charlie	348	88/12	dan telepon mu menginterupsi Charlie	Second singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
349	72/3	telling me that you 'd called."	349	88/13	yang sedang memberitahu bahwa kau tadi menelepon."	Second singular person deixis- Second singular person deixis
350	72/5	" Now , why are you harrasing Charlie?"	350	88/15	" Sekarang , kenapa kau mengganggu Charlie?"	Present time deixis- present time deixis
351	72/5	"Now, why are you harrasing Charlie?"	351	88/15	"Sekarang, kenapa kau mengganggu Charlie?"	Second singular person deixis- Second singular person deixis
352	72/7	"Yeah, I figured out that part all by myself."	352	88/17	"Yeah, kalau itu aku sudah bisa menduganya sendiri."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
353	72/7	"Yeah, I figured out that part all by myself."	353	88/17	"Yeah, kalau itu aku sudah bisa menduganya sendiri."	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
354	72/7	"Yeah, I figured out that part all by myself ."	354	88/17	"Yeah, kalau itu aku sudah bisa menduganya sendiri ."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
355	72/14	"So what did you want to talk about, Jake?"	355	88/26	"Jadi, apa yang ingin kau bicarakan, Jake?"	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
356	72/17	"Yeah, I know."	356	88/28	"Yeah, aku tahu."	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
357	72/17	" I 'm so glad	357	88/28	" Aku sangat senang	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
358	72/17	you called me, Jake."	358	88/28	kau meneleponku, Jake."	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
359	72/17	you called me , Jake."	359	88/28	kau menelepon ku , Jake."	First singular person deixis-

						first singular person deixis
360	72/17	“ I ...”	360	88/29	“ Aku ...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
361	73/3	“ I wonder what that was about.”	361	8/12	“ Aku jadi penasaran ada apa sebenarnya.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
362	75/1	“ I think...”	362	91/10	“ Kurasa ...”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
363	75/1	“ I think he was checking,”	363	91/10	“ Kurasa dia bermaksud mengecek,”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
364	75/1	“ I think he was checking,”	364	91/10	“ Kurasa dia bermaksud mengecek,”	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
365	75/2	“That I ’m human,	365	91/11	“Bahwa aku masih jadi manusia,	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
366	75/2	I mean.”	366	91/11	maksud ku .”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
367	75/4	“ We ’ll have to leave,”	367	91/15	“ Kita harus pergi,”	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
368	75/4	“ Before .”	368	91/15	“ Sebelumnya .”	Future time deixis- future time deixis
369	75/5	“ We won’t be able to come back.”	369	91/16	“ Kita tidak akan pernah bisa kembali ke sini.”	First plural person deixis- first plural person deixis
370	75/7	“ I know.”	370	91/18	“ Aku tahu.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
371	75/12	“ I ’m already started.”	371	91/27	“ Aku sudah mulai kok.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
372	76/1	“What do you want me to do, Edward?”	372	92/17	“ Kau ingin aku melakukan apa, Edward?”	Second singular person deixis- second singular

						person deixis
373	76/1	“What do you want me to do, Edward?”	373	92/17	“Kau ingin aku melakukan apa, Edward?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
374	76/30	“ I m not staying in the car,” I said.	374	93/18	“ Aku tidak mau menunggu di mobil,” tolakku.	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
375	78/15	“What are you talking about?”	375	95/5	“ Kau ini bicara apa?”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
376	78/21	“What don’t I know?”	376	95/12	“Apa yang tidak kuketahui ?”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
377	79/7	“Were they fighting?”	377	96/1	“ Mereka berkelahi?”	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
378	80/12	“ She came back for me,” I chocked out.	378	97/7	“ Dia kembali mencariku,” kataku tercepat.	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
379	80/12	“She came back for me ,” I chocked out.	379	97/7	“Dia kembali mencariku,” kataku tercepat.	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
380	82/5	“What are you doing to him?” I demanded.	380	99/3	“ Kau apakah dia?” tuntutanku.	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
381	82/5	“What are you doing to him ?” I demanded.	381	99/3	“Kau apakah dia ?” tuntutanku.	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
382	82/9	“Whatever you ’re doing.”	382	99/9	“Apa pun yang sedang kau lakukan.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
383	82/27	“ You were supposed to sell that.”	383	99/28	“Seharusnya kau menjualnya.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular

						person deixis
384	82/28	“ You promised Charlie you would.”	384	99/29	“ Kau sudah berjanji kepada Charlie akan melakukannya.”	Second singular person deixis- second singular person deixis
385	83/15	“ I , er, don’t know about that, Jake.”	385	100/2 2	“ Aku , eh, entahlah, Jake.”	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
386	83/20	“ I know	386	100/2 7	“ Aku tahu	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
387	83/20	and I ’m sorry, Jake,	387	100/2 7	dan aku minta maaf, Jake,	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis