

**TRANSLATION OF PERSON DEIXIS IN A NOVEL
“THE PIRATE LORD” TRANSLATED INTO “SURGA
SANG BAJAK LAUT”**

THESIS

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion of
strata 1 program of English Language Department Specialized in
Translation**



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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. The content of this thesis does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography.

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MOTTO

“Allah will not change what is in any nation, until they all collectively make a change occur in what is in themselves.” (TMQ Ar-Ra’ad 13:11)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, thanks for your love, your holy praying, your advice, care and motivation.
2. My family
3. All of my friends in Dian Nuswantoro University especially in Faculty of Humanities who always support each other.
4. All of my brothers in PONPES Roudlotul Qur'an Annasimiyyah who always remind me to do the best.

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Finally, I do admit that this thesis is far from being perfect, therefore, I open to constructive criticism and suggestion.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is a study of pragmatic translation of person deixis in *Sabrina Jeffries's novel The Pirate Lord translated into Surga Sang Bajak Laut by Hindrina Perdhana Sari*. This study directs to find out the person deixis in the novel *The Pirate Lord* and describe the translations of person deixis in the novel.

The method used in this thesis is a descriptive qualitative and library research method. The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze while library method is used to gain references dealing the object analysis.

The result of the study shows that the person deixis used in Sabrina Jeffries's novel entitled *The Pirate Lord* has three types of person deixis. They are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. While the translation of person deixis in the novel is first person singular deixis *I* is translated into *aku* and *ku-*. First person singular deixis *my* is translated into *-ku*. First person singular deixis *me* is translated into *-ku* and *aku*. First person plural deixis *we* and *us* are translated into *kita* and *kami*. Second person deixis *you* is translated into *kau*, *kalian*, *-mu* and also second person deixis *your* into *-mu*. Third person singular deixis *he* into *dia* whereas *him* and *her* into *-nya*. Third person plural deixis *they* is translated into *mereka*, while *it* into *ini* and *-nya*.

Keywords: *Person Deixis, Pragmatics, Translation*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is one of the most important matters for living things, especially for human. Human beings, animals, and plants have different ways to communicate with others. People communicate with each other using a tool called a language, animals communicate with each other in systems called signal codes and Plants communicate with each other by using clicking sounds.

Humans are social creatures which means they can not be alone alive without help from others. So people should communicate with each other to establish a life and language is the medium in use to communicate.

According to Bloch & Trager (1942:5), A language is a system of arbitrary vocal sounds by means of which a social group cooperates. Based on the theory about Language, that the language is the important thing of people's daily activity. People always use language in every action to communicate with others.

Language is also one of the most important things in communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nations all over the world. As an international language, English is very important and has many interrelationships with various aspects of life owned by human being. In Indonesia, English is considered as the first foreign language and taught formally from elementary

school up to university level. Unfortunately, not everyone can understand English and learn English rapidly, while the need of understanding English is unavoidable. However this problem can be solved using the medium called translation.

Nida and Taber (1982: 12) see translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In other words, translation is a transfer of meaning, message, and style from one source text to the target text. In the order of priority, style is put the last.

Based on the theory of translation above, translation can be described like a bridge which connects two river banks, they are source language (SL) and target language (TL). Someone will cross the bridge to go from the first bank to the second bank and translation is the single medium which connects SL to TL. Translation work is very useful in helping convey content in literature like moral message. The translation activity is not easy, not everyone can do it. A translator must be able to translate all the aspects that may not exist in the source language.

A good translator certainly can translate any aspect of translation and present his work appropriate with the readers. Hatch (1994: 209) states that much of meaning can only be understood by looking at linguistic marker has a “pointing” function in a given discourse context. For example, pronoun *I* can be translated into *aku, saya, gue, eke, aye, hamba, kulo*. Translator can use any word in translation depending on the context. Furthermore, Levinson (1992: 54) says that the single most obvious way in the relationship between language and context

which is reflected in the structures of language themselves is through the phenomenon of deixis. 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.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is motivated to analyze more about person deixis in novel “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries translated into “Surga Sang bajak Laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari. The researcher chose person deixis as a topic of research because the researcher wants to find out the types of person deixis in the novel and how are person deixis in the novel translated into Indonesian.

The use of person deixis becomes flagging topic to be studied because it is used in almost all aspects in daily conversation. The use of person deixis will also be more interesting because the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) have richness in diversity, from the language, social life and the differences of caste between duke, prisoners and pirate in the novel.

The researcher not only analysis person deixis in the novel but also analysis the translation and its equivalences. Some types of person deixis are translated well into Indonesian; translation process has transferred word of English deixis into Indonesian without changing its types of person deixis and its form. But there are still several cases found in the translation process of person deixis. Several words of person deixis are not translated into Indonesian. Based on explanation above about equivalence, the researcher wants to analyze more how

person deixis types are translated from SL into TL and discussed the equivalence data of the novel.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the description of the background of the study, the researcher makes up the research questions below:

1. What are the types of person deixis found in the novel?
2. What are the translations of person deixis in the novel?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study:

1. To find out the types of person deixis used in the novel.
2. To describe the translations of person deixis in the novel.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the analysis of person deixis found in Indonesia translation of the novel. To make the limitation of the research, the researcher only conducts the research of finding out about categories of deixis words (person deixis) also the equivalences of deixis translation in target text.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The outcome of this research is expected to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is to contribute as the source of deixis. Practically, the result of the research is expected to be useful for:

1. The Writer

The result of this study is expected for the writer as referent in study English especially in deixis area.

2. The Reader

The result of this study is expected to be useful for the readers to enlarge their knowledge about deixis.

3. The University

The result of this study is expected to be useful for the university especially for English Department student.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged into several chapters. In every chapter the researcher tried to elaborate them into the order below:

Chapter I: Introduction. The first chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

Chapter II: Review of Related Literature. This chapter is arranged to support, to explain and to direct in analyzing the problem of the data. The theories

are used: definition of translation, translator, pragmatics, definition of deixis, and equivalence in translation.

Chapter III: Research Method. The third chapter consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of the data, technique of the data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis. This chapter covers the analysis of the data that presents the research findings and discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion. It is the conclusion of the study and suggestions related to the subject which is analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support the analysis, the researcher presents several theories related to this study. The researcher uses deixis to analyze the data, in order to get the the types of person deixis used. This activity needs any related literature such as the definition of translation, translator, pragmatics, definition deixis, and equivalence in translation.

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is a kind of activity, which involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Translation is not simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning. Catford (1974:20) states: “Translation may be defined as the replacement of textual in on language (SL), by textual material in another language”. It means that the translation is only replacement the text from the source language to target language. Whereas, in translation does not only render the text but also the style of language and culture. Nida and Taber (1974:14) says that: “Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message first in terms of meaning and secondly terms of style”. The translator has to know the kind of writing. He must not change the poetry into prose or short story into scientific article etc. Each style of writing has own characteristics. The translator should find appropriate ways of seeking things in another language. He has to use proper equivalence from the SL to the TL. Bell (1991:6) states:

translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.

Translation is a very complex activity, because of that not all people can be called as a translator. The quality of translation will depend on the quality of the translator's knowledge, training, cultural background, expertise, and even mood. Newmark in Salas (2000:3) distinguishes some essential characteristics that any good translator should have:

1. Reading comprehension ability in a foreign language.
2. Knowledge of the subject.
3. Sensitivity to language (both mother tongue and foreign language).
4. Competence to write the target language dexterously, clearly, economically and resourcefully.

The mastering of culture and language of source and target language does not guarantee someone to be a good translator. Bell (1991:36) says the translator must as a communicator, possess the knowledge and skill. Therefore a good translator should have broad knowledge and master the theory of translation. Bell (1991:36) says: "...professional (technical) translator has access to five distinct kinds of knowledge: target language (TL) knowledge; text-type knowledge; source language (SL) knowledge; subject area (real world) knowledge and contrastive knowledge

In transferring meaning from source language to target one, the translator should consider the linguistic and non-linguistic aspect. McGuire (1991:13) says: Translation involves the transfer of meaning contained in one set of language signs into another set of language signs through component use dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole set of extralinguistic criteria also. The linguistic aspect covers the form of the language form word, phrase, sentence, and paragraph to discourse. The extra linguistic contains of social and the cultural context. The social context is called register while cultural context is called genre.

There are many kinds of translation. Catford (1974:20-25) divides translation into three types:

1. Full Translation v.s Partial Translation,
2. Total v.s Restricted Translation, and
3. Rank Translation.

Whereas Nababan (1997:20-33) divides translation into eleven types, namely word for word, literary, free, dynamic, pragmatic, esthetic-poetic, ethnographic, linguistics, semantic and communicative, communicative, and semantic translations.

Translator never uses only one of the types of translations. He usually uses all of them depending on the text that will be translated.

Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring not only the message but also the style and the culture from source language to target one. The translator has to be careful in transferring the message. He must keep the fidelity of the meaning from the SL to TL. The quality of translator will decide the quality of his translation. To be a professional translator, someone must have a broad knowledge, skill and cultural background of SL and TL. There are many kinds of translation. The use of the kind of translations depends on the type of the text, which will be rendered.

2.2 Translator

Translator is the main factor in translation. Thus, there will be no translation in the world without the existence of translators. A good translator has to master the language and the culture of the SL and the TL. In globalization era, everything changes very fast. The translator should aware about this condition. Referring to the progress achieved in cross-cultural understanding in recent decades. Edward Hall in Wierzbicka (19996:70) writes:

... there is one element lacking in the cross-cultural field, and that is the existence of adequate models to enable us to gain more insight into the processes going on inside people while they are thinking and communicating. We need to know more about how people think in different cultural...

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.

A culture changes rapidly. It is a dynamic process. Because the human thought and behavior change fast. It is clear that the translator must understand about culture. Translation is a kind of activity, which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions (Toury in James, 2003:2). This statement implies, translators are permanently faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in a source text (ST) and of finding the most appropriate technique of successfully conveying these aspects in the target language (SL). Let us take the Javanese words “slametan, sedekah bumi, pitungdinan” as the examples. These words are not well known or traditional in any English-speaking countries, and there are no obvious English terms to translate the Javanese words.

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.

One of important things for translator in language features which need to be concerned in translation process is deixis. If there is mistake of translating

deixis, there will be misunderstanding of meaning. Deixis theory will be explained in the next study after pragmatics.

2.3 Pragmatics

Charles Morris (1938:6) defines pragmatics as the study of “the relations of signs to interpreters.” To Levinson pragmatics “is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language”.

There are four areas that pragmatics is concerned with .

1. Pragmatics is study of the speaker meaning.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)

2. Pragmatics is study of the contextual meaning.

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influence what is said.

3. Pragmatics is study of how more get communicated than is said.

This approach also necessarily explores how listener can makes inferences what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker’s intended meaning.

4. Pragmatics is study of the expression of the relative distance.

This perspective then raises the question of what determine the choice between the said and unsaid.

2.4 Definition of Deixis

Lyon (1977: 636) states that the term deixis (which comes from a Greek word “pointing” or “indicating”) is now used in Linguistics to refer to the function of personal and demonstrative pronouns, of tense and of variety of other grammatical and lexical features which relate utterances to the spatio temporal coordinates of the act of utterances. The idea of deixis is identification, drawing attention to, by pointing. Lyon also states that the function of demonstrative pronoun is to draw attention of the addressee to a referent that satisfies the description implied by the use of the pronoun in a term of gender, number, status, et cetera (1977: 648).

Deixis, in prior time, was divided into three categories: person, place and time deixis. But now, there are two more deixis categories listed in Levinson (following Lyons, 1986, 1977a, and Fillmore, 1971b, 1975), that are social and discourse deixis (1983: 62).

1. Person Deixis

In many languages, person deixis can also contain other meaning elements like the gender of the third person. In addition, to pronoun and agreeing predicates, person, or participant-role is marked in various other ways. Person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in

which the utterance in question is delivered. Yule (1996:9-10) describe that person deixis involves the speaker and the addressee and operates in a basic three-part division they are:

a) First person (I).

The first person deixis is a reference that refers to the speaker or both speaker and referent grouped with the speaker which is expressed in singular pronouns (I, me, myself, mine) and plural pronouns (we, us, ourselves, our, ours). The first person deixis can be divided into exclusive first person deixis, which refers to a group including addressee.

b) Second person (you).

The second person deixis is a deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee, such as you, yourself, yourselves, your, yours.

c) And the third person (He, She, It).

Third person deixis is a deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee and usually imply to the gender that the utterance refers to, for example: he, she, and they, him, himself, her, herself.

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.

Kinds of person deixis can be seen o the table below.

Pronoun	Singular	Plural
<i>First</i>	I	We
<i>Second</i>	You	You
<i>Third</i>	She/He/It	They

2. Time Deixis

Time deixis is also called as temporal deixis. 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 basis 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 is also described as spatial deixis, where the relative location of people and things is being indicated. Place deixis or spatial deixis usually expressed in this, these, there, here, that, and those. Place deixis can be described along many of the same parameters that apply to the time deixis. Therefore, those references to place can be absolute or relational in nature. Absolute references to

place locate an object or person in a specific longitude and latitude, while relational references locate people and place in terms of each other and the speaker (Cummings 2005:26).

Levinson (1983:79) stated that place or space deixis concerns for the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event and typically the speaker, and there are two basic ways of referring objects by describing or naming them on the one hand and by locating them on the other. Alternatively, they can be deictically specified to the location of participants at the time of speaking. There are a proximal (close to the speaker) such as this, and these, and a distal (sometime close to the addressee) such as that, and those. Each may be used either as a pronoun or in a combination with noun.

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.

Briefly, place deixis is an expression used to show the location relative to the location of a participant in the speech even.

4. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis deals with the orientation in the text through the writer or the speaker, the relation of the text passages to the current utterance either as a

head of time or past, forthcoming or simultaneous. It encodes reference to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located (Levinson, 1983:62). 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).

In spoken or written discourse, there is frequently occasion to refer to earlier or forthcoming segments of the discourse. Since discourse unfolds in time, it is natural to use temporal deictic terms to indicate the relation of the referred to the temporal location of the present utterance in the discourse. But spatial terms are also often employed. Referent to parts of of a discourse which can only be interpreted by knowing where the current coding or receiving point is, are clearly deictic in character (Asher 1994:856).

Levinson (1983:85-86) added that discourse deixis should be distinguished from a related notion that of anaphora. Moreover, discourse deixis shares with anaphora and cataphora the capacity to function as a text cohesion device. As we noted, anaphora concerns with the use of a pronoun to refer to the same referent as some prior term. Anaphora can hold within sentences, across sentences, and across at speaking in a dialogue. Deictic or other referring expressions are often used to introduce a referent, and anaphoric pronouns are used to refer to the same entity thereafter. However, it is important to remember that deictic and anaphoric usages are not mutually exclusive. Therefore, in principle the distinction is clear: when a pronoun refers to a linguistic expression

itself, it is discourse deictic. When a pronoun refers to the same entity as a prior linguistic expression refers to, it is anaphoric.

In other words, discourse deixis is an expression used to refer to certain discourse that contain the utterance or as a signal and its relations to surrounding text.

5. Social Deixis

Social deixis does not deal with three main components (person, place and time) of the coordinate system of subjective orientation, but they show how different social rankings and the participants of communication utter relationships within society via language. Briefly, it is rather to refer to the level of relationship between people than to information.

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.

Briefly, social deixis is a deictic expression used to distinct social status. Social deixis separated in to two kinds relational and absolute social deixis.

2.5 Equivalence in Translation

The definitions of translation suggested above imply that producing the same meaning or message in the target language text as intended by the original author is the main objective of a translator. This notion of 'sameness' is often understood as an equivalence relation between the source and target texts. This equivalence relation is generally considered the most salient feature of a quality translation.

Vinay and Darbelnet view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording' (ibid:342). They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the TL text. According to them, equivalence is therefore the ideal method when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idioms, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

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 extra linguistics 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. So, it means the translation project is equivalence when both SL and TL have similar meaning and correct structure.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the research method used in this research. It deals with the research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative. Leininger (1985:5) defines qualitative research as the methods and techniques of observing, documenting, analyzing, and interpreting attributes, patterns, characteristics and meanings of specific, contextual or gestalt features of a phenomenon. In this case it is called as descriptive because it is to describe in detail what types of person deixis that found in a novel “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries Translated into “Surga Sang Bajak laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.

In research the novel, the researcher only take chapter 1 until chapter 7 out of 26 chapters as the sample. This activity is done because same reasons. The first is to make research process more efficient. The second is the main character in the novel met with all the exciting character in the novel. So its enough to know how the main character interact with another character.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is the utterances that has the phenomenon of personal deixis in source text and also target text in the novel “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries Translated into “Surga Sang Bajak laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of data in this research was taken from novel “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries translated into “Surga Sang Bajak laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari. *The Pirate Lord* is a reissue originally published in 1998 and a good, swashbuckling story. “The Pirate Lord” is the first of Lord Trilogy Series and followed by “The Forbidden Lord” and “The Dangerous Lord”. This has been translated into Indonesia by Hindrina Perdhana Sari and the title is *Surga Sang Bajak Laut* , published by PT Dastan Books in 2012.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research. To collect the data in this research, the following steps are done:

1. Searching the data from source text and target text. The researcher searched source text data from internet at <http://ebookbrowse.com/sabrina-jeffries-lord-trilogy-01-the-pirate-lord-pdf-d180201115> and searched the target text data in media book store.

2. Selecting: the researcher chose the novel which is entitled “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries translated into “Surga Sang Bajak laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari

3. Collecting: the researcher collected the data from some utterances use purposive sample which found in the novel “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries Translated into “Surga Sang Bajak Laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.

Purposive Sample is determining the subject based on the specific purpose. It is not based on the strata, random or territory (Arikunto, 2006:139-140). Therefore, in this research, the research object focuses only on the persons whom the researcher met.

4. Classifying: the researcher classified the data which has been in the collection which included in the category of person deixis.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data have been collected from the data source, the data were analyzed by the following steps:

1. Reading both of data, source text English version “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries and target text Indonesian version “Surga Sang bajak Laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.
2. Finding utterances which contain Person deixis in both source text and target text.

3. Classifying type of person deixis of data that have been found in the novel.
4. Analyzing the person deixis found in target language.
5. Finally, Drawing the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter contains an analysis of person deixis in Sabrina Jeffries's novel *The Pirate Lord* and its Indonesian translation *Surga Sang Bajak Laut* translated by Hindrina Perdhana Sari. Person deixis found in the novel are categorized in three types; first person deixis (singular and plural), second person deixis, third person deixis (singular and plural). In this analysis, the researcher uses the utterances of the main character in the novel containing person deixis in source text and also target text.

The quantity and types of person deixis found in Sabrina Jeffries's novel *The Pirate Lord* can be seen on table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: Person deixis found in Sabrina Jeffries's novel *The Pirate Lord*

No	Types of Person Deixis	Equivalences	Quantity	Percentage	
1.	First Person Deixis	<i>I</i>	Equivalent	40	32.30%
		<i>We</i>	Equivalent	4	3.22%
		<i>My</i>	Equivalent	3	2.41%
		<i>Me</i>	Equivalent	14	11.30%
		<i>Us</i>	Equivalent	4	3.22%

2.	Second Person Deixis	<i>You</i>	Equivalent	36	29.03%
		<i>Your</i>	Equivalent	5	4.03%
3.	Third Person Deixis	<i>He</i>	Equivalent	5	4.03%
		<i>They</i>	Equivalent	6	4.83%
		<i>It</i>	Equivalent	3	2.41%
		<i>Him</i>	Equivalent	2	1.61%
		<i>Her</i>	Equivalent	2	1.61%
Total				124	100%

Those person deixis in table 4.1 refer to characters in the novel, they are:

1. Miss Sara Willis is the main character in the novel.
2. Jordan is Sara's step brother, he is Earl of Blackmore
3. Maude Grey is Sara's mother.
4. Colonel Taylor is Sara's former boyfriend.
5. Captain Gideon Horn is Pirate Captain.
6. Woman Prisoner.
7. Louisa Yarrow is one of woman prisoner.

8. Petey Hargraves is a Sailor who guards Sara tacitly.

Table 4.1 reveals that Sabrina Jeffries's novel *The Pirate Lord* contains three kinds of person deixis, those are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The quantity of first person deixis *I* is 40 (32.30%), *we* is 4 (3.22%), *my* is 3 (2.41%), *me* is 14 (11.30%), *us* is 4 (3.22%), second person deixis *you* is 36 (29.03%), *your* is 5 (4.03%), and third person deixis *he* is 5 (4.03%), *they* is 6 (4.83%), *it* is 3 (2.41%), *him* is 2 (1.61%), and *her* is 2 (1.61%).

First person deixis *I* has the highest percentage which represents Sara as the speaker and the main character in the novel *The Pirate Lord* by Sabrina Jeffries.

In the analysis, researcher gives some examples of the types of person deixis in the novel *The Pirate Lord* by Sabrina Jeffries, how person deixis are translated into target language.

4.1 Translation of Person Deixis

This analysis shows how those English person deixis are translated into Indonesian.

The quantity and types of person deixis found in Sabrina Jeffries's novel *The Pirate Lord* and those Indonesian translations can be seen on table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2: Person deixis in Sabrina Jeffries's novel *The Pirate Lord* translated into *Surga Sang Bajak Laut* by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.

No	Types of Person Deixis	Translation of Person Deixis	Quantity
1.	First Person deixis	<i>Aku</i>	37
		<i>I</i>	<i>Ku-</i> 3
		<i>We</i>	<i>Kita</i> <i>Kami</i> 2 2
		<i>My</i>	<i>-ku</i> 3
		<i>Me</i>	<i>-ku</i> <i>Aku</i> 13 1
		<i>Us</i>	<i>Kita</i> <i>Kami</i> 3 1
2.	Second Person Deixis	<i>Kau</i>	28
		<i>You</i>	<i>Kalian</i> 4 <i>-mu</i> 4
		<i>Your</i>	<i>-mu</i> 5
3.	Third Person Deixis	<i>He</i>	<i>Dia</i> 5
		<i>They</i>	<i>Mereka</i> 6
		<i>It</i>	<i>Ini</i> <i>-nya</i> 2 2
		<i>Him</i>	<i>-nya</i> 2
		<i>Her</i>	<i>-nya</i> 2
Total			124

Table 4.2 reveals that the first person deixis *I* is translated into *aku* and *ku-*. *Aku* has the highest quantity with 37 times because most of the utterances are used in informal situation. The first person deixis *we* is translated into *kita* and

kami, both have the same quantity with 2 times. The first person deixis *my* is translated into *-ku* with 3 times. The first person deixis *me* is translated into *-ku* and *aku*, *-ku* has the highest quantity with 13 times. The first person deixis *us* is translated into *kita* and *kami*. *Kita* has the highest quantity with 3 times.

The second person deixis *you* is translated into *kau*, *kalian*, and *-mu*. *Kau* has the highest quantity with 28 times because most of the utterances used in informal occasion and to address people with low status like prisoners and pirate. The second person deixis *your* is only translated into *-mu* with 5 times.

The third person deixis *he* is only translated into *dia* with 4 times. The third person deixis *they* is translated into *mereka* with 6 times. The third person deixis *it* translated into *-nya* and *ini*. Both of them have the same quantity with 2 times. The third person deixis *him* is translated into *-nya* and also third person deixis *her* is translated into *-nya*. Both of them have the same quantity with 2 times.

4.1.1 Translation of First Person Deixis

In this novel first person deixis is found and further it is divided again into first singular person deixis *I*, *my*, *me*, and first plural person deixis *we*, *us*. The explanations are as follow:

4.1.1.1 Translation of English First Person Singular Deixis *I* into *aku*

Excerpt 1

Context: Sara is talking to Jordan. It is uttered in the carriage when Sara is going to harbor ship in order to come together with *Chastity* (a ship which will bring woman prisoners to New South Wales).

Data	SL	TL	Referent
18	<p>“I do, truly I do. But sometimes one must face a little a danger to do a great deal of good”</p> <p>(page 8 : line 134)</p>	<p>“Aku paham,aku sangat paham.Tapi kadang kala seorang harus menghadapi sedikit bahaya untuk melakukan lebih banyak kebaikan”</p> <p>(page 15 : line 269)</p>	Sara Willis

In the utterance above there is person deixis “*I*” representing Sara Willis as the speaker of the utterance. The first person singular *I* is translated into *aku*, conducted between Sara Willis and her step brother his name is Jordan. In Indonesian the word *aku* is used in informal context.

In the SL, the word *I* is categorized as person deixis. And in the TL, pronoun *aku* is called as person deixis. *I* as first person singular deixis is translated into *aku* as first person singular deixis. The equivalent of datum 18 is known by the translation of person deixis type. There is no changing of person deixis type. From the explanation above, it is known that the translation of the deixis type is similar and equivalent in term of meaning also in word level.

4.1.1.2 Translation of English First Person Singular Deixis *I* into *ku*-

Excerpt 2

Context: Sara is rebuking to Ann Morris. She is a naive country girl.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
54	Yes well, I suggest you avoid using such magic tricks from now on (page 24 : line 189)	Yah, ku sarankan kau menghindari untuk menggunakan trik sulap mulai sekarang (page 39 : line 417)	Sara Willis

In the utterance above, there is person deixis **I** as the speaker of the utterance and refers to Sara Willis as the main character in the novel. This conversation is uttered by Miss Sara Willis to Ann Morris. The person singular deixis **I** is translated into **ku-**. In Indonesian the word **ku-** usually is used in informal context, accordingly context of the utterance is informal in TL conducted between Sara Willis and Ann Morris. It is different from data 18 in excerpt 1, where the word **I** is not translated into **aku** but in this utterance the word **I** is translated into **ku-**. Pronoun **ku-** is the variation of pronoun **aku** in Bahasa Indonesia. Both of them in Bahasa Indonesia have the same meaning and level but different in written. Pronoun **ku-** is always followed by verb and combined with words which follow. Pronoun **I** as the first person singular deixis in the SL is translated into word **ku-** as the first person singular in target language. Based on that, it is translation of person deixis type of datum 54 in excerpt 2 no change and the data is equivalent.

4.1.1.3 Translation of English First Person Singular Deixis *my* into *-ku*

Excerpt 3

Context: Sara is talking to captain Horn that her brother can stop him.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
81	“No, but my brother can, ”She said (page 51 : line 198)	“Tidak, tapi kakaku bisa,”Kata Sara (page 78 : line 388)	Sara Willis

Possessive pronoun *my* shows someone’s belonging. From the utterance, *me* is encoded to Sara’s brother, it explains about the speaker’s brother Jordan Earl of Blackmore. The word *my* is included into the first person singular deixis. *My* is translated into *-ku*, in this utterance *-ku* shows possessive form. It refers to the ownership of the speaker.

In this data *my* is translated into *-ku*, not *saya*. The word *saya* in Indonesian used in informal conversation. Accordingly the context of this utterance is informal in target language which happens between Sara and Captain Horn Gideon. Translation pronoun *my* is translated into *-ku*, it does not change because both of them are possessive pronoun of singular person deixis in SL and also in TL. It is known that translation of datum 81 in excerpt 3 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.1.4 Translation of English First Person Singular Deixis *me* into *-ku*

Excerpt 4

Context: Sara is yelling at Captain Horn when he touched her.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
117	She cried ”You mustn’t touch me like that! (page 84:line 36)	Sara berseru “Kau tak boleh menyentuhku seperti itu! (page 125:line 70)	Sara Willis

In the utterance above, there is pronoun *me* as the first person singular deixis in the SL which is translated into *-ku* as the first person singular in the TL. Pronoun *me* is translated into *-ku*, not *saya*. It happens because the context of this utterance is informal conducted between Sara and Captain Horn Gideon. Pronoun *-ku* and *saya* have the same meaning as the first person singular dixis.

The analysis above shows that there is no changing of pronoun *me* as the first singular person deixis in the SL which is translated into *-ku* as the first singular person in the TL, so datum 117 in excerpt 4 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.1.5 Translation of English First Person Singular Deixis *me* into *aku*

Excerpt 5

Context: Sara is asking Barnaby Kent to take her to the Captain.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
95	“Take me to the captain” she said dully (page 61 : line 90)	“Bawa aku pada captain”kata Sara dengan nada bosan (page 91: line 298)	Sara Willis

The word *me* is encoded to the first person of the utterance. The word *me* is translated into *aku*. The word *Sara* of this sentence is equal to word *aku*. It means that the word *aku* refers to *Sara*. The word *aku* has the same meaning with the word *saya* as first singular person. Indonesian has the first personal pronoun singular such as *saya*, *aku*, *ku-*, and *-ku*. The object of personal pronoun *me* is

allowed because it has such a pattern which enables the first singular personal pronoun in position as an object and is translated into *aku*. In this situation, it is informal and demonstrates more familiarity between the speaker/ writer and listener/ reader. The pronoun *aku* is often found in stories, poems, and daily conversation.

The word *aku* is used in this utterance because the context of the utterance is informal which is conducted by Barnaby Kent, he is the first mate in this ship.

Pronoun *me* as the first person singular deixis in the SL is translated into *aku* as the first person singular deixis in the TL. Based on the explanation above, there is no changing of deixis type. So datum 95 in excerpt 5 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.1.6 Translation of English First Person Plural Deixis *we* into *kita*

Excerpt 6

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis to her brother, Jordan. This is uttered in the carriage when they are going to harbor ship. She says that they could certainly never consummate a marriage.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
33	We could certainly never consummate a marriage (page 12 : line 214)	Kita takkan pernah menjalani malam pernikahan (page 20 : line 419)	Sara Willis and Jordan

In the utterance above, there is person deixis *we* as subject of the sentence and refers to Sara and Jordan. This conversation is uttered by Sara to Jordan. The

first person plural deixis *we* is translated into *kita*. In the TL, *kita* is used to substitute plural form. Similar to the SL, *kita* in the TL represents Sara and Jordan. *Kita* is encoded to the first person of the utterance, so it is called as first person plural deixis. In Indonesian, pronoun *kita* is included into “inclusive” (the addressee includes into the action), and *kami* is known as “exclusive” (without the addressee). This explanation supported by *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* which is transcribed by Anton M. Moeliono, *kita* is an inclusive plural pronoun, it means when pronoun is used, it includes both the people from the listener’s or reader’s side and the people from the speaker or writer’s side.

Pronoun *we* as the first person plural deixis in the SL translated into the word *kita* as the first person plural deixis in the TL is not changing. So datum 33 in excerpt 6 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.1.7 Translation of English First Person Plural Deixis *we* into *kami*

Excerpt 7

Context: this utterance is uttered by Sara to Captain Horn. She asks about some of the woman have children, will the men who marry them take on responsibility for their children as well.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
111	“Of course, We ’re not monster, you know.” (page 80: line 322)	“Tentu saja, kami bukan monster,kau tahu.” (page 118: line 448)	Sara Willis and the women prisoner

The utterance contains first person plural deixis *we* as subject of the sentence. This first person plural deixis *we* is translated into *kami* (exclusive) this utterance is uttered by Sara Willis to Captain Horn. The word *kami* is an exclusive

plural pronoun. This means when the pronoun is used, it includes those who are in the side of the speaker or writer. The first person plural deixis *we* is translated into *kami* is refers to Sara Willis and the woman prisoner.

Pronoun *we* as the first person plural deixis in the SL translated into the word *kami* as the first person plural deixis in the TL is no changing. So datum 111 in excerpt 7 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.1.8 Translation of English First Person Plural Deixis *us* into *kita*

Excerpt 8

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara when she answered a woman's question in the decks.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
104	“I don't know When they're going to let us above decks” she answered as she reached the bottom of the stairs. (page 72: line 27)	“Aku tak tahu Kapan mereka akan membiarkan kita ke geladak“ jawab sara saat mencapai bawah tangga. (page 106: line 57)	Sara Willis and the women prisoner

The previous utterance on line 25; “*How long do we have to stay down here?*” asked another women”, from the utterance it is known that the utterance happens between Sara Willis and a woman. The word *us* refers to both Sara Willis and the woman. It is clearly known that the word *us* represents plural form. The word *us* describe the first person of the utterance as object. The word *us* is translated into *kita* as subject of the utterance. As known before, *kita* is used to substitute the first person of the utterance in the plural form.

The word *us* as the first person plural deixis in the SL is translated into the word *kita* as the first person plural deixis in the TL. Based on that, it is concluded that the translation of the person deixis type does not change. So datum 104 in excerpt 8 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.2 Translation of Second Person Deixis

In this novel, second person deixis is found those *you* and *your*.

The explanations are as follow:

4.1.2.1 Translation of English Second Person Deixis *you* into *kau*

Excerpt 9

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis where she is trying to make Jordan relax. This uttered in carriage.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
2	“ You were eager for my company?” she ventured (page :4 line 36)	“ Kau sangat ingin bertemu denganku?” ia mencoba peruntungannya (page :9 line 32)	Jordan

In the utterance above there is a person deixis *you* as subject of the sentence and refers to Jordan. This conversation is uttered by Sara Willis to Jordan. The second person deixis *you* is translated into *kau*. Pronoun *kau* is used in this utterance because the context is informal. It happens between Sara Willis and her brother, Jordan.

The word *You* as second person singular deixis in the SL is translated into the word *kau* as the second person singular deixis in the TL. There

is no change of the person deixis type from SL into TL. Concerning on that analysis, it is known that the translation of the person deixis type of datum 2 in excerpt 9 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.2.2 Translation of English Second Person Deixis *you* into *kalian*

Excerpt 10

Context: This uttered by Sara to the women prisoner in the decks of ship. She greets to the prisoner in the morning.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
46	She ventured a smile “Good morning, I trust you slept well” (page 20 : line 81)	Sara tersenyum ” Selamat pagi, Aku yakin kalian tidur dengan nyenyak” (page 32 : line 177)	Woman Prisoners

In the utterance above, there is person deixis *you* as a subject of the sentence and refers to women prisoners in the decks. This conversation is uttered by Sara to all women prisoners. The second person deixis *you* is translated into *kalian*.

In this utterance pronoun *you* is translated into **kalian** not *kau*, because *kalian* is refers to woman prisoner as the second person plural deixis. The word *kalian* is used because the context of the utterance is informal. It happens between Sara and prisoner.

Pronoun *you* as the second person plural deixis in the TL is translated into *kalian* as the second person plural deixis in the SL. From that explanation, it is

conclude that translation of meaning and person deixis type on datum 46 in excerpt 10 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.2.3 Translation of English Second Person Deixis *you* into *-mu*

Excerpt 11

Context: This utterance is uttered in the deck of ship by Sara Willis to one of pirate. She tries to prevent the pirate meet women prisoner.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
58	“Who gave you those keys?” She demanded (page 26 : line 228)	“Siapa yang memberimu kunci-kunci itu?” Sara menuntut (page 42 : line 496)	One of the Pirate

In the utterance above there is a person deixis *you* as object of the sentence. This conversation is uttered by Sara Willis to one of a pirate in the ship’s deck.

Pronoun *you* as the second person singular deixis in the SL is translated into *-mu* as the second person singular deixis in the TL. In the utterance is used the word *-mu* not *kau* or *kamu*. The fact this conversation is informal which uttered by Sara Willis to a pirate. Another reason is the word *kau* in Bahasa Indonesia is written in front of the word that follows, while the word *-mu* in Bahasa Indonesia is written behind of the word that precede.

For example: “What are *you* doing”? into “Apa yang *kau* lakukan”?

“Who gives you those keys”? into “Siapa yang memberimu kunci itu”?

So the word *-mu* is included into second person singular deixis. *You* as the second person singular deixis in the SL is translated into *-mu* as the second person singular deixis in the TL. Based on the analysis above, so there is no changing of person deixis type, so the translation of datum 58 in excerpt 11 is equivalent.

4.1.2.4 Translation of English Second Person Deixis *your* into *-mu*

Excerpt 12

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis to Louisa Yarrow. She ask Louisa's name.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
48	She broke off "What is your name?" (page 20 : line 94)	Ia terdian "Siapa namamu?" (page 33 : line 202)	Louisa Yarrow

The word *your* is describes about someone's belonging. In this utterance this word shows ownership of the addressee of utterance. This utterance happens between Sara Willis as the speaker of the utterance and Louisa Yarrow, one of women prisoner. The word *your name* means *name* which belongs to Louisa Yarrow. The word *Your* is encoded to second person of the utterance. The word *your* is translated into *-mu*. In Indonesian, the word *-mu* is a pronoun which shows proprietary of someone. In this utterance, the word *-mu* is refers to Louisa Yarrow as the second person. Pronoun *-mu* is used in this utterance because the context is informal which conducted between Sara Willis and Louis Yarrow.

Pronoun **-mu** is included into second person singular deixis of the utterance. The word **Your** as the second person singular deixis in the SL is translated into **-mu** as the second person singular deixis in the TL. There is no changing of the person deixis type, so the translation of datum 48 in excerpt 12 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.3 Translation of Third Person Deixis

In this novel is found third person deixis, those are third person singular deixis; *he, it, him, her* and third person plural deixis; *they*. The explanations are as follows:

4.1.3.1 Translation of English Third Person Singular Deixis *he* into *dia*

Excerpt 13

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis. She explains to Jordan about Colonel Taylor want marry her because her inheritance.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
27	He did want me only for my inheritance (page 10 : line 182)	Dia hanya menginginkanku karena warisanku (page 18 : line 362)	Colonel Taylor

In the utterance above there is person deixis **he** as a subject of the utterance and refers to Colonel Taylor. This conversation is uttered by Sara Willis to her brother, Jordan. The third person deixis **he** is translated into **dia**.

The word **dia** is used in this utterance because the context is informal which conducted between Sara Willis and her brother, Jordan. In the TL, the word

he is translated into *dia*. In Indonesian, the word *dia* is also pronoun for the third person. The word *dia* representing Colonel Taylor, so *dia* is known as the third person singular deixis. The word *he* as the third person singular deixis in the SL is translated into *dia* as the third person singular deixis in the TL. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translation of the person deixis type of datum 27 in excerpt 13 does not change and is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.3.2 Translation of English Third Person Singular Deixis *it* into *-nya*

Excerpt 14

Context: This utterance is uttered when Sara Willis is hearing her mother's name is mentioned by Jordan.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
20	And I'm proud of it too. (page 8 : line 137)	Dan aku bangga karenanya (page 15 : line 276)	Saras' mother (Maude Gray)

In the utterance above there is word *it* as the third singular person deixis. This conversation is uttered by Sara Willis to her brother, Jordan. The word *it* is translated into *-nya*. The word *it* is translated into *-nya*, not into *itu*. Because the word *-nya* in this utterance is refers to person that is Sara's mother her name's Maude Gray. This fact can be seen in previous sentence *A wistful look entered his eyes then. With a sigh, he shook his head. "You are very much Maude Gray's daughter"*. The word *It* is translated into Indonesian pronoun *-nya*. In this sentence *it* translated into *-nya* in order to show of the person, fact or object to give the reader a clear meaning of that sentence.

The word *-nya* is used in this utterance because the context is informal. It conducted by Sara Willis to call her mother. The word *It* as third person singular deixis in the SL is translated into *-nya* as third person singular deixis in the TL. Concerning on that, the translation of datum 20 in excerpt 14 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.3.3 Translation of English Third Person Singular Deixis *it* into *ini*

Excerpt 15

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis to Jordan when she will participate with Prisoners ship.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
38	It's something I must do (page 14 : line 253)	Ini sesuatu yang harus kulakukan (page 22 : line 504)	Sara's Journey

In the utterance above there is a person deixis *it* as a subject of the sentence and refers to Sara's journey. This conversation is uttered by Sara Willis to her brother, Jordan. In the utterance *it* is the third person singular deixis is translated into *ini*.

The word *it* is translated into *ini*, not *itu*. In Bahasa Indonesia word *ini* and *itu* functions to expand noun phrase (frasa nominal). Noun phrase is a phrase that has the same distribution with nominal, they are called "point word" (kata tunjuk). Word *ini* is used to point something relatively close to the speaker while word *itu* used to point something relatively far to the speaker.

The word *it* as third person singular deixis in the SL is translated into *ini* as third person singular deixis in the TL. Based on the explanation above, translation of person deixis is not change. So translation of data 38 in excerpt 15 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.3.4 Translation of English Third Singular Person Deixis *him* into *-nya*

Excerpt 16

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis. She tells to Jordan about her past experience love.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
26	I went to him and...and offered to elope (page 10 : line 180)	Aku bertemu denganya dan...dan menawarkan diri untuk kawin lari (page 17 : line 357)	Colonel Taylor

In the utterance above there is person deixis *him* as the object of the sentence. The word *him* is encoded to someone out of the utterance. It means someone who is not the speaker and the addressee of utterance. The word *him* in the utterance is refers to Colonel Taylor.

Based on the explanation above, *him* is categorized as third person singular deixis and translated into *-nya*. The word *-nya* here is different from word *-nya* which show possessive of third person, in this utterance *-nya* is encoded to the third person as an object. The word *him* as the third person singular deixis is translated into *-nya* as the third person singular deixis. Based on that, it is known that the translation of data 26 in excerpt 16 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.3.5 Translation of English Third Person Singular Deixis *her* into *-nya*

Excerpt 17

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis. She tells about her feeling when she recalls her mother.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
21	Not a day passes that I don't think of her (page 9 : line 148)	Tidak ada hari ketika aku tidak memikirkannya (page 16 : line 296)	Maude Gray

In the utterance above, there is a person deixis *her* as a object of the sentence and refers to Sara's mother Made Gray. The word *her* is almost the same as the word *your*. Both of those words describe someone's belonging. But the word *her* represents possessive form of the third person.

Her is named as third person singular deixis. *Her* is translated into *-nya* in the TL. The form *-nya* is usually used after noun phrase. In Indonesian, *-nya* is a pronoun which shows possession of the third person. Therefore, *-nya* is included into third person singular deixis. *Her* as the word of person deixis is translated into *-nya* as the word of person deixis. Based on the explanation above, so that datum 21 in excerpt 17 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

4.1.3.6 Translation of English Third Person Plural Deixis *they* into *mereka*

Excerpt 18

Context: This utterance is uttered by Sara Willis to women prisoners in order to support them.

Data	SL	TL	Referent
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93	They said wanted wives ! (page 58 : line 90)	Mereka bilang mereka ingin istri! (page 87: line 182)	The pirates
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Pronoun *they* is categorized third person plural deixis. In the utterance above, word *they* is encoded to plural subject and refers to Pirates. Word *they* representing the third person of the utterance, because *they* is not encoded to the speaker or addressee of the utterance. Because of that, *they* is named as the third person plural deixis.

They is translated into *mereka*. Both of those words have plural form. The word *Mereka* is apart from and the speaker and the addressee, the third person of utterance. The word *Mereka* is known as the third person plural deixis. *They* as the third person plural deixis is translated into *mereka* as the third person plural deixis. It explains that the translation of the type of deixis of datum 93 in excerpt 18 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the research findings and the discussion in the previous chapters, the researcher made up some conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question, whereas the suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing similar research.

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion of this research can be formulated based on the proposed research question. The person deixis used in Sabrina Jeffries's novel entitled *The Pirate Lord* has three types of person deixis, they are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.

First person deixis is written when the author wants to show the speakers who produce the utterance in the novel, such as: *I, my, me, we, and us*. The first person deixis is divided in two types; singular and plural. In Sabrina Jeffries's novel entitled *The Pirate Lord* found first person singular deixis *I* that is 32.30% or 40 out of 57, first person singular deixis *my* that is 2.41% or 3 out of 57 and first person singular deixis *me* that is 11.30% or 14 out of 57. It is also found that first person plural deixis *we* that is 3.22% or 4 out of 8 and first person plural deixis *us* that is 3.22% or 4 out of 8.

The next person deixis found in Sabrina Jeffries's novel entitled *The Pirate Lord* is second person deixis. Second person deixis is used to indicate the reference to one or more addressee, like *you* and *your*. Second person deixis found in this novel is *you* that is 29.03% or 36 out of 41 and *your* that is 4.03% or 5 out of 41.

The last is third person deixis divided into two types; third singular person deixis and third plural person deixis. The third person singular deixis are *he* that is 4.03% or 5 out of 18, *it* 2.41% or 3 out of 18, *him* that is 1.61% or 2 out of 18 and *her* that is 1.61% or 2 out of 18. Whereas the third person plural deixis *they* that is 4.83% or 6 out of 6.

First person singular deixis *I* is translated into *aku* and *ku-*. First person singular deixis *my* is translated into *-ku*. First person singular deixis *me* is translated into *-ku* and *aku*. First person plural deixis *we* and *us* are translated into *kita* and *kami*. Second person deixis *you* is translated into *kau*, *kalian*, *-mu* and also second person deixis *your* into *-mu*. Third person singular deixis *he* into *dia* whereas *him* and *her* into *-nya*. Third person plural deixis *they* is translated into *dia* and *mereka*, while *it* into *ini* and *-nya*.

Based on the data analysis, it is concluded that the novel entitled "The Pirate Lord" into "Surga Sang Bajak Laut" has more equivalent words of person deixis than the unequivalent ones.

5.2 Suggestion

In this research the researcher only focus to analysis translation of person deixis from English (SL) into Indonesian (TL). The researcher suggests that the next researcher may make up any research in the similar areas such as Deixis in different approaches. The study on Deixis may vary in terms of the interest of the next researchers.

The researcher also suggest for English Department students especially translation section who can use this thesis as a reference book when they are conducting a research related to the translation study, it will be helpful for students to accept more accurate information of translation studies.

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APPENDIX

The types of person deixis used in novel entitled “The Pirate Lord” into “Surga Sang Bajak Laut”

No	Words of deixis		Types of person deixis	
	SL	TL	SL	TL
1	Rather mussed, to be truthful. You need a shave, and your clothes are— (page 3: line 31)	Agak berantakan, kalau mau jujur. Kau perlu bercukur, dan pakaianmu... (page 8: line 59)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
2	“ You were eager for my company?” she ventured (page 4: line 36)	“ Kau sangat ingin bertemu denganku?” ia mencoba peruntungannya (page 9: line 32)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
3	“You were eager for my company?” she ventured (page 4: line 36)	“Kau sangat ingin bertemu denganku?” ia mencoba peruntungannya (page 9: line 32)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
5	So why <i>was I</i> at Newgate, Mr. All-Knowing? (page 4: line 49)	jadi kenapa tadi aku ada di newgate, Tuan tahu segalanya ? (page 9: line 96)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
6	Don't try to deny it, Hargraves told me everything. (page 5 : line 55)	Jangan coba-coba untuk menyangkal, hargraves memberitahuku segalanya (page 10 : line 111)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis

7	Oh, the men won't bother me , you understand. (page 5 : line 100)	oh para pria tidak akan mengganggu aku , kau paham? (page 13: line 201)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
8	Oh, the men won't bother me, you understand. (page 5 : line 100)	oh para pria tidak akan mengganggu aku, kau paham? (page : 13 line 201)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
9	They only take advantage of the convict women because the women can't fight back. (page 5 : line 100)	Mereka hanya mengambil keuntungan dari para narapidana wanita karena para wanita itu tidak biasa melawan (page 13: line 202)	Third person plural deixis	Third person plural deixis
10	I can think of no place that needs a reformer more. (page 6 : line 104)	Aku tak bias memikirkan tempat mana yang lebih membutuhkan seorang reformis. (page 13 : line 211)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
11	You can't stop me, you know. (page 7 : line 113)	kau tak bias menghentikanku, kau paham. (page 14 : line 229)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
12	You can't stop me , you know. (page 7 : line 113)	kau tak bias menghentikanku, kau paham. (page 14 : line 229)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
13	I 'm old enough to go where I please, with or without your permission. (page 7 : line 113)	Aku cukup umur untuk pergi kemanapun aku mau, dengan atau tanpa izinmu. (page 14 : line 229)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
14	I'm old enough to go where I	Aku cukup umur untuk pergi	Second	Second

	please, with or without your permission. (page 7 : line 113)	kemanapun aku mau, dengan atau tanpa izin mu . (page 14 : line 229)	person singular deixis	person singular deixis
15	Even if you lock me in my room, (page 7 : line 114)	Bahkan jika kau mengurung ku di kamar, (page 14 : line 231)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
16	Come now, Jordan, my absence may actually enhance your life. (page 7 : line 124)	Sudahlah, Jordan, kepergian ku mungkin malah akan memperbaiki hidupmu. (page 14 : line 248)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
17	Come now, Jordan, my absence may actually enhance your life (page 7 : line 124)	Sudahlah, Jordan, kepergianku mungkin malah akan memperbaiki hidup mu (page 14 : line 248)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
18	I do, truly I do. But sometimes one must face a little a danger to do a great deal of good (page 8 : line 134)	Aku paham,aku sangat paham. Tapi kadang kala seorang harus menghadapi sedikit bahaya untuk melakukan lebih banyak kebaikan (page 15 : line 269)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
19	And I 'm proud of it too. (page 7 : line 137)	Dan aku bangga karenanya (page 15 : line 276)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
20	And I'm proud of it too (page 9 : line 137)	Memang benar. Dan aku bangga karenanya (page 15 : line 276)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
21	Not a day passes that I don't	Tidak ada hari ketika aku tidak	Third	Third

	think of her (page 9 : line 148)	memikirkannya (page 16 : line 296)	person singular deixis	person singular deixis
22	I 'm not idiot, Jordan. (page 9 : line 323)	Aku tidak tolol,Jordan. (page 16: line 323)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
23	I know why you insist that I attend those fashionable affairs (page 9 : line 163)	Aku tahu kenapa kau memaks aku menghadiri semua acara-acara populer itu (page 16 : line 323)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
24	Well, I snacked out later that night to meet with colonel Taylor in secret (page 10 : line 178)	Yah, aku menyelinap malam itu untuk bertemu colonel Taylor sembunyi-sembunyi (page 17 : line 353)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
25	I went to him and... (page 10 : line 180)	Aku bertemu denganya dan... (page 17 : line 357)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
26	I went to him and...and offered to elope (page 10 : , line 180)	Aku bertemu denganya dan...dan menawarkan diri untuk kawin lari (page 17 : , line 357)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
27	He did want me only for my inheritance (page 10 : line 182)	Dia hanya menginginkanku karena warisanku (page 18 : line 362)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
28	He did want me only for my inheritance (page 10 : line 182)	Dia hanya menginginkank ku karena warisanku (page 18 : line 362)	First person singular	First person singular

			deixis	deixis
29	And I too foolish to see it (page 10 : line 182)	Dan aku terlalu bodoh untuk melihat hal itu (page 18 : line 362)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
30	While mama was ill, I couldn't think of suitors (page 11 : line 191)	Ketika mama sakit, aku tak berpikir tentang pelamar (page 18 : line 382)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
31	He wants a mistress of the manor, not a reformer (page 11 : line 195)	Dia menginginkan seorang nyonya rumah, bukan seorang reformis (page 19 : line 392)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
32	Not many as you 'd think. (page 11 : line 199)	Tidak sebanyak yang kau duga. (page 19 : line 399)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
33	We could certainly never consummate a marriage (page 12 : line 214)	Kita takkan pernah menjalani malam pernikahan (page 20 : line 419)	First person plural deixis	First person plural deixis
34	This convict ship wont be as awful as you imagine (page 12 : line 217)	Ini tidak akan seburuk yang kau kira (page 20 : line 425)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
35	I can't take a seravant (page 12 : line 222)	Aku tidak bias membawa pelayan (page 20 : line 437)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis

36	I 'm keeping a journal chronicling the abuses (page 13 : line 231)	Aku menulis jurnal tentang penyiksaan yang terjadi (page 21 : line 452)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
37	I won't need one (page 13 : line 237)	Aku tidak butuh pelayan (page 21 : line 467)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
38	It 's something I must do (page 14 : line 253)	Ini sesuatu yang harus kulakukan (page 22 : line 504)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
39	Really, Jordan you shouldn't worry (page 14 : line 253)	Sungguh , Jordan kau tak perlu khawatir (page 22 : line 505)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
40	You won't lost me (page 14 : line 255)	Kau takkan kehilangan diriku (page 22 : line 510)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
41	You won't lost me (page 14 : line 255)	Kau takkan kehilangan diriku (page 22 : line 510)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
42	You 're just lending me out for a while (page 14 : line 255)	Kau hanya meminjamkan diriku sementara (page 22 : line 510)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
43	You're just lending me out for a while	Kau hanya meminjamkan diriku sementara	First person	First person

	(page 14 : line 255)	(page 22 : line 510)	singular deixis	singular deixis
44	Yes, we begin our classes this morning (page 18 : line 22)	Ya, kami mulai pelajaran pagi ini (page 28 : line 46)	First person plural deixis	First person plural deixis
45	She ventured a smile “Good morning, I trust you slept well” page 20 : line 81)	Sara tersenyum ” Selamat pagi, Aku yakin kalian tidur dengan nyenyak (page 32 : line 177)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
46	She ventured a smile “Good morning, I trust you slept well” (page 20 : line 81)	Sara tersenyum ” Selamat pagi, Aku yakin kalian tidur dengan nyenyak” (page 32 : line 177)	Second plural person deixis	Second plural person deixis
47	I’m Miss Sara Willis (page 20 : line 83)	Aku adalah Miss Sara Willis (page 32 : line 182)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
48	She broke off “What is your name?” (page 20 : line 94)	Ia terdiam “Siapa namamu?” (page 33 : line 202)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
49	Sara cast her a reassuring smile (page 21 : line 106)	Sara memberinya senyum meyakinkan (page 33 : line 226)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
50	And your name is (page 21 : line 106)	Dan namamu adalah (page 33 : line 226)	Second person singular	Second person singular

			deixis	deixis
51	I'll distribute the packets in a moment (page 22 : line 131)	Aku akan membagikan paket alat jahitnya sebentar lagi (page 35 : line 412)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
52	But first, I want to determine what short of education all of you have (page 22 : line 131)	Tapi pertama tama , aku ingin memastikan pendidikan apa yang kalian punyai (page 35 : line 412)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
53	I want only those with true ability (page 23 : line 154)	Aku hanya ingin mereka dengan kemampuan terbaik (page 36 : line 326)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
54	Yes well, I suggest you avoid using such magic tricks from now on (page 24 : line 189)	Yah, kusar ankan kau menghindari untuk menggunakan trik sulap mulai sekarang (page 39 : line 417)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
55	Yes well, I suggest you avoid using such magic tricks from now on (page 24 : line 189)	Yah, kusarankan kau menghindari untuk menggunakan trik sulap mulai sekarang (page 39 : line 417)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
56	Surely you realize I can't allow you to expose young children to such debauchery (page 26 : line 223)	Ternyata kau sadar aku tak bisamembiarkanmu mengekspos anak-anak kecil pada kejahatan seperti itu (page 41 : line 484)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
57	Surely you realize I can't allow you to expose young	Ternyata kau sadar aku tak bisamembiarkanmu mengekspos	First person	First person

	children to such debauchery (page 26 : line 223)	anak-anak kecil pada kebejatan seperti itu (page 41 : line 484)	singular deixis	singular deixis
58	“Who gave you those keys?” She demanded (page 26 : line 228)	“Siapa yang memberimu kunci- kunci itu?” Sara menuntut (page 42 : line 496)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
59	I ’m afraid (page 26 : line 234)	Aku khawatir (page 42 : line 505)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
60	I can’t allow you to go down there (page 26 : line 234)	Aku tak bias membiarkanmu turun (page 42 : line 505)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
61	I can’t allow you to go down there (page 26 : line 234)	Aku tak bias membiarkan mu turun (page 42 : line 505)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
62	You best be gittin’ out of me away (page 26 : line 237)	Kau sebaiknya menyingkir (page 42 : line 511)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
63	I ’m not moving until you vacate this deck (page 26 : line 241)	Aku takkan bergerak sampai kau meninggalkan geladak ini (page 42 : line 517)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
64	I’m not moving until you vacate this deck	Aku takkan bergerak sampai kau meninggalkan geladak ini	Second person	Second person

	(page 26 : line 241)	(page 42 : line 517)	singular deixis	singular deixis
65	Good heavens, what did you do to him (page 28 : line 264)	Ya ampun, apa yang kau lakukan padanya (page 44 : line 563)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
66	Good heavens, what did you do to him (page 28 : line 264)	Ya ampun, apa yang kau lakukan padanya (page 44 : line 563)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
67	I can't imagine (page 28 : line 278)	Aku tidak tahu (page 44 : line 588)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
68	What you could have to say to me (page 28 : line 278)	Apa yang mungkin kau ingin bicarakan denganku (page 44 : line 588)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
69	What you could have to say to me (page 28 : line 278)	Apa yang mungkin kau ingin bicarakan denganku (page 44 : line 588)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
70	I understand (page 29 : line 290)	Aku mengerti (page 45 :line 613)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
71	Come with me (page 29 : line 292)	Ikutlah denganku (page 45 : line 619)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis

72	You mean that? (page 30 : line 325)	Kau sungguh-sungguh ? (page 47 : line 685)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
73	You 're scaring the children (page 45 : line 62)	Kau menakuti anak-anak (page 70 : line 116)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
74	And it's not as if we all need to hear— (page 45 : line 62)	Dan kita tidak perlu mendengar... (page 70 : line 117)	First person plural deixis	First person plural deixis
75	I am Miss Sara Willis (page 49 : line 145)	Aku Miss Sara Willis (page 75 : line 280)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
76	Then what do you want (page 50 : line 171)	Jadi apa yang kau inginkan (page 76 : line 330)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
77	But You 're (page 50 : line 179)	Tapi kalian (page 76 : line 345)	Second person plural deixis	Second person plural deixis
78	You 're pirates (page 50 : line 179)	Kalian bajak laut (page 76 : line 345)	Second person plural deixis	Second person plural deixis
79	You can't do this	Kau tak bisa melakukan in	Second	Second

	(page 51 : line 188)	(page 78 : line 364)	person singular deixis	person singular deixis
80	He 'll come after you if I ask him to (page 52 : line 202)	Dia akan memburumu jika kuminta (page 79 : line 396)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
81	"No, but my brother can,"She said (page 51 : line 198)	"Tidak, tapi kakaku biasa,"Kata sara (page 78 : line 388)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
82	And I 'll make sure (page 51 : line 198)	Dan k upastikan (page 78 : line 390)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
83	He searches you (page 51 : line 198)	Dia akan mencarimu (page 78 : line 390)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
84	And your men out (page 51 : line 199)	Dan anak buahmu (page 78 : line 390)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
85	If you insist on taking these woman (page 53 : line 226)	Jika kau memaksa untuk membawa para wanita ini (page 80 : line 443)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
86	I wont rest (page 53 : ine 227)	Aku takkan menyerah (page 80 : line 446)	First person singular	First person singular

			deixis	deixis
87	until he sends ships (page 53 : line 227)	Sampai dia mengirimkan semua kapal (page 80 : line 446)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
88	To search the seas for you (page 53 : line 227)	Untuk mengarungi lautan mencarimu (page 80 : line 446)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
89	I'll (page 53 : line 228)	Aku akan.... (page 80 : line 447)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
90	If they wanted to murder us (page 58 : line 90)	Jika mereka ingin membunuh kita (page 87: line 180)	Third person plural deixis	Third person plural deixis
91	If they wanted to murder us (page 58 : line 90)	Jika mereka ingin membunuh kita (page 87: line 180)	First person plural deixis	First person plural deixis
92	They'd have done so by now (page 58 : line 90)	Mereka pasti sudah melakukannya (page 87: line 180)	Third person plural deixis	Third person plural deixis
93	They said wanted wives ! (page 58 : line 90)	Mereka bilang mereka ingin istri! (page 87: line 182)	Third person plural	Third person plural

			deixis	deixis
94	They wanted wives (page 58 : line 90)	Mereka ingin istri (page 87: line 182)	Third person plural deixis	Third person plural deixis
95	“Take me to the captain” she said dully (page 61 : line 90)	“Bawa aku pada captain”kata sara dengan nada bosan (page 91: line 298)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
96	Well, yes I am.sort of (page 63: line 195)	Well, ya aku adiknya (page 94: line 403)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
97	I should hope not (page 65: line 246)	Ku harap tidak (page 97: line 519)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
98	Will you do that for us? (page 71: line 14)	apa kau mau memberikannya pada mereka? (page 105: line 28)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
99	Will you do that for us ? (page 71: line 14)	apa kau mau memberikannya pada mereka ? (page 105: line 29)	Third person plural deixis	Third person plural deixis
100	Then you ’re of no help to us at all (page 71: line 14)	Maka kau sama sekali tidak dapat membantu kami (page 105: line 32)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
101	She snapped ”Then you’re of	Sara membentak „Maka kau	First	First

	no help to us at all” (page 71: line 14)	sama sekali tidak dapat membantu kami ” (page 105: line 32)	person plural deixis	person plural deixis
102	I don’t know When they’re going to let us above deckd (page 72: line 27)	Aku tak tahu Kapan mereka akan membiarkan kita ke geladak (page 106: line 57)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
103	I don’t know When they ’re going to let us above deckd (page 72: line 27)	Aku tak tahu Kapan mereka akan membiarkan kita ke geladak (page 106: line 57)	Third person plural deixis	Third person plural deixis
104	“I don’t know When they’re going to let us above decks” she answered as she reached the bottom of the stairs. (page 72: line 27)	“Aku tak tahu Kapan mereka akan membiarkan kita ke geladak“ jawab sara saat mencapai bawah tangga. (page 106: line 57)	First person plural deixis	First person plural deixis
105	I know this sound as dreadful to you as it does to me (page 72: line 45)	Aku tahu ini kedengarannya mengerikan bagi kalian juga bagiku (page 107: line 87)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
106	I know this sound as dreadful to you as it does to me (page 72: line 45)	Aku tahu ini kedengarannya mengerikan bagi kalian juga bagiku (page 107: line 87)	Second person plural deixis	Second person plural deixis
107	I know this sound as dreadful to you as it does to me (page 72: line 45)	Aku tahu ini kedengarannya mengerikan bagi kalian juga bagiku (page 107: line 87)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis

108	He says (page 73: line 50)	Dia bilang (page 107: line 96)	Third person singular deixis	Third person singular deixis
109	I must marry too (page 73: line 50)	Aku juga harus menikah (page 107: line 96)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
110	We 're all in this together (page 73: line 51)	Nasib kita sama (page 107: line 98)	First person plural deixis	First person plural deixis
111	“Of course, We 're not monster, you know.” (page 80: line 322)	“Tentu saja, kami bukan monster,kau tahu.” (page 118: line 448)	First person plural deixis	First person plural deixis
112	You know (page 80: line 322)	Kau tahu (page 118: line 448)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
113	But you 're not thinking this through (page 81: line 353)	Tapi kau tidak memikirkan ini dengan baik (page 120: line 512)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
114	You obnoxious (page 81: line 357)	Kau pria menjengkelkan (page 120: line 518)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
115	I 've been kissed before	Aku pernah dicium sebelumnya	First person	First person

	(page 84: line 8)	(page 124: line 18)	singular deixis	singular deixis
116	You mustn't touch me like that (page 84: line 36)	Kau tak boleh menyentuhku seperti itu (page 125: line 70)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
117	She cried "You mustn't touch me like that! (page 84: line 36)	Sara berseru "Kau tak boleh menyentuhku seperti itu! (page 125: line 70)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
118	You mustn't (page 85: line 36)	Kau tak boleh (page 125: line 81)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
119	I don't have passion (page 86: line 47)	Aku tak punya gairah (page 126: line 91)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
120	I don't like— (page 86: line 47)	Aku tidak seperti— (page 126: line 91)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
121	I 'm more proper than you could ever be! (page 87: line 73)	Aku lebih pantas dibandingkan dirimu betapapun kau berusaha (page 128: line 145)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis
122	May I go now ? (page 88: line 102)	Boleh aku pergi sekarang ? (page 130: line 205)	First person singular	First person singular

			deixis	deixis
123	Just because you (page 88: line 104)	Hanya karena kau (page 130: line 209)	Second person singular deixis	Second person singular deixis
124	You kissed me doesn't that— (page 88: line 105)	Kau mencium ku tidak brarti bahwa— (page 130: line 210)	First person singular deixis	First person singular deixis