DEIXIS EQUIVALENCE ON *TEXAS GLORY* BY LORRAINE HEATH

INTO *JALAN KEBAHAGIAAN* BY ELLIYANTI JACOB

Thesis

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By:

Leli Surayda Aviani

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This thesis has been approved by Board Examiners, Strata 1 Study Program of the English Language, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on February 19, 2014.

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Achmad Basari, S.S, M.Pd.

MOTTO

Don't think of what you don't have, but what you have left and more importantly hold

what you have left and do something with it. (**Lestat de Lioncourt**)

Aim for success, not perfection. Never give up because then you will lose the ability

to learn new things. Move forward with your life. **(Dr. David M. Burns)**

Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow. The important thing is to

not stop questioning. **(Albert Einstein)**

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

- My beloved parents

- My beloved big family

- All friends

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At first and foremost, I wish a prayer to Allah the Almighty who gives inspirations and helps me while I lost courage in doing this thesis and thank Him for always loving, taking care, guiding and blessing me until my last breath.

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8. My beloved boyfriend, ..., who has given me big supports. Thanks a lot.

Finally, I hope this study will be useful for the readers. I do realize that due to my limited ability this thesis must have shortcoming. For this I welcome any suggestion and critic.

Semarang, February 4, 2014

Leli Surayda Aviani

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled Deixis equivalence on a bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" by Lorraine Heat into "Jalan Kebahagiaan" by . This study directs to find the types of deixis and to explain the equivalences of deixis in the target language.

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method during the research since since the data engaged are displayed in the form of sting of words. Based on the data, the number of deixis words found in the bilingual novel "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebenaran" is 143 words.. Five types of deixis found in the data are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Especially for Second singular person deixis, Future time deixis, and Absolute Social deixis both equivalent and unequivalent are not found in the data.

Moreover, Unequivalent Second Singular Person deixis, Unequivalent First Plural deixis, and Unequivalent Past Time Deixis are also not found in this bilingual novel. Generally, there are 143 words of deixis. The equivalent shows 117 words of deixis or 82%. On the other hand, the unequivalence shows 26 words of deixis or 18%.

Based on the data, type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of equivalent is person deixis with 64 words or 45%. And type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of unequivalent is Social deixis with 13 words or 9%. According to the analysis, it is concluded that the bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan" has more equivalence words of deixis than the unequivalence ones. And then, person deixis is type of deixis which tick out in the finding of equivalent and social deixis which is unequivalent.

Keywords: Deixis, Equivalence, Unequivalence.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is the ancient tool of communication in the world. It is the way of human to communicate each other, either written or spoken. Usually, it is formed from some words which are structured and in conventional way. When someone is using a language, he automatically delivers some messages, information, intentions and purposes. Manser defines language as, "a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of particular country (1995:233)."It can be concluded that every country has own language and it is different between each other. Besides that, every language has different rules which are not the same as the ones of other language. In addition, Crystal (2005:35) said that, "English has big impact for communication around the world." It is well-known that nowadays English is an international language which is broadly used as a second and foreign language. Based on that English becomes one of the important aspects to be learned and it means people have to know well about translation issues.

Translation is a process of rendering the ideas from the source language into the target language. In translation activity, it is noticed as Source Language (SL) or the language that will be translated into Target Language (TL) or the language as the works that are being structured by translators. Therefore,

translation can be defined as the action of interpretation of the meaning a text, and production of an equivalent text that communicates the exactly same message in another language. Nida and Tader (1969:12) said that translation consist of reproducing in receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Translation task is not easy to do. In translating a text, a translator is going to face some barriers. Both of SL and TL have their own structures which are different. Moreover, the important thing of translation process is to find the equivalence meaning of TL. In fact, languages do not differ only in grammar and structure, but also have different cultures of term. Languages are an expression of culture and individually of its speaker which influences the way of the speaker perceive the world.

A good translation equivalence found in a target language text may give the result of translation work that is also good. The result of translation usually creates many references published in a form of books. They are usually divided into fiction and non-fiction. Non-fictions provide information and they are commonly published as references, like textbook, dictionary and many other things of that sort. Fictions are imaginary stories that are not partly or completely true, like novel. Novel is one of literary forms that tell about humans' life experiences. It can be categorized as narrative story. The narrative story can build the imaginary by novel reading comprehension.

In novel, all the meanings can be found in the words which control where the story will go. It is known that there are many original novels have been

translated into various target languages in the world. For instance, there are Indonesian translation of Harry Potter Series by J.K. Rowling, English translation of Indonesian novel Maryam by Okky, Indonesian and English translation of the Outsider by Albert Camus and many others. The translator must maintain the translation to hold the story stay in line. Besides, deixis becomes a part of the speech acts which appear in the story.

Manning (1995:66) on his journal explain that some cultures have elaborated systems of deixis, system of signaling social distance through linguistic means. It is true that translation is related with culture. The human culture means all those historically created designs for living, explicit and implicit, rational and irrational which exist at any given time as potential guides for the human behavior. There is a system which is called by deixis that is particularly important in communication.

Actually, deixis is one of studies from linguistic section, especially in pragmatics; it can be combined with translation studies. It can be proved that linguistic cannot be separated from translation studies. Moreover, deixis has variable referent; it means that deixis must be translated based on the context situation of deixis. If the translator makes a mistake in translating deixis, it will be very crucial error because the meaning of deixis (referent) will change from SL to TL. Based on the reason, the researcher wants to analyze of deixis equivalence on "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagian".

1.2   Statement of the Problem

The focus of this study is as follows:

1. What type of deixis are found in "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"?

2. What are the equivalences of deixis in "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"?

3. What are the unequivalences of deixis in "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"?

1.3   Scope of the Study

Dealing with the statement of the problem, the scope of the study in this research is not going to be abroad. The researcher focuses the analysis only on the translation of deixis found in "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan" in each word. It is based on Levinson (1983: 65-90)

1.4   Objectives of the Study

With regard to the problem, the objective of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To find types of deixis used in "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan".
2. To describe the equivalences of deixis in the TL.
3. To describe the unequivalences of deixis in TL.

1.5   Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that the results of this study are useful and are becoming a good reference for:

1.   The English Department Students of Dian Nuswantoro University

By reading the result, hopefully this research gives more understanding about translation equivalences, especially about deixis. This research can be one of references for the students who are interested intranslation equivalences.

2.   The researcher

The researcher can apply the theories of pragmatic and translation in the same time to enrich her knowledge about translation equivalences especially deixis.

3.   Those who are interested in learning about translation equivalences, especially in deixis equivalence. It can be used for translators and editors as references in translating.

1.6   Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged in several chapters. Those are:

Chapter 1 is Introduction.It consists of 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. This chapter is arranged to support and direct the researcher analyzing the data of the problem. There theories used, in this chapter are: Translation, Translator, Translation procedures, Meaning, Deixis, and Equivalence in Translation.

Chapter III is Research Method. This chapter contains five sub-chapters; they are research design, unit of analysis, and source of data, technique of data collection, techniques of data analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. This chapter covers the analysis the data, it contains the result of analysis done by the researcher, or in other words, it presents research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. It also presents conclusion from the researcher related to the subject being analyzed and suggestion for the other researcher.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1   Translation

Nowadays, English becomes an important language in most of countries in this world. Many people are studying English as their second or foreign language. As the result, they can use both their mother tongue and English in the same time. In the end of the day, every people can translate their message from their Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) and vice versa. Catford (1965: 20) stated that "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalence textual material in another language (TL). It can be said that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, the first in terms if meaning secondly in terms of style. The other statement said that "It is one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. (Newmark, 1981:7)"

According to those statements, translation could be defined as the process of delivering meaning. It focuses on equivalence words which have the closest meaning with SL. According to Wills (1978:3), he has described translation as:

> A procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalence target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text.

From Will's statement, translation is the form of replacing meaning from oral or written way in words, phrases, clauses, sentences and even passages from SL into

TL. Translation consists of studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communications situation, and cultural context of the SL text.

The translation process is started from analyzing the source text and determining the meaning, then reconstructing the similar meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor/target language and its cultural context. The form of the SL is replaced by form of the receptor (TL). During the translation process, translator is the main important subject that must be concerned. It is because the result of translation work is depended on the translator ability.

Larson stated that translation is transferring meaning from the source language into the target language (1984:3). The transferring process builds an intention to make clearer what the source language means in target language is. Translation is defined as a creative activity which collects and constructs so many understandings of language transference. A piece of paper which has a long description of translation in a language does not belong to an understanding in another language. It creates more than just word equivalence in every of its meaning.

Soerjowardhana and Quitlong (2002:2-3) defines that there are two elements in translating, they are:

1.   Form: the ordering of word and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible.

Form is a basic item in translating process while meaning is the best achievement to distribute a work of translation. The easy way to see a form in a

language is to learn a language comprehension to give the equivalence meaning in the end.

2. Meaning: the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrary added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be changed.

It is also influenced by the culture which is developed in a long period of one language. Furthermore, working with translation needs a skill of imaginary in order to create one or two meanings in mind so that it will be explained more by the theory of approaches in translation.

2.1.1 Approaches of Translation

Approach of translation is very important in translating process. It will determine how the SL book translates into TL. It also makes the book will have an appropriate translation. According to Newmark (1988:21), there are two approaches in translation; those are:

1.   Start translating sentence by sentence in order to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, then deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the source text.

2.   Read the whole text two or three times, find the intention, register and tone, mark the difficulties words and passages and start translating.

Both approaches have different usage. The first approach is more suitable for a literary. On the other hand, the second one is suitable for technical or an institutional text. The first approach has a weakness that it leaves too much revision on the early part and is therefore time-wasting.

In addition, the second approach can be mechanical, an analysis in one translation text is useful as a point of reference, but it does not prevent the free play of translation. In fact, the first approach is for relatively easy text, but the second is for the harder one. Those approaches have relation with relevance. Further, it will explain about translation and relevance in the next sub-chapter.

2.1.2   Translation Relevance

Generally, people have a different perception and assumption in their mind. As the result, they will have a different way to deliver their idea or message to the others.That difference is called discrepancy which is also being seen in cross-cultural terms within a relevance framework. This problem also appears in the translation process. For mismatches of contextual information considerable help is provided by relevance theory, and its applications to translation are becoming widely known. Relevance theory, however, is not a theory of linguistic structure, and many translation problems involve structural mismatches.

According to Zhou (2004: 236)**,** relevance is a graded notion: the degree of relevance that an audience obtains varies according to the amount of contextual effects the text yields, plus the processing effort the text costs. It may classify relevance into optimal relevance, strong relevance, weak relevance, and irrelevance in terms of its degree. It can be seen in the following diagram:

Table 2.1: Graded relevance

Relevance	Contextual Implication	Processing effort
Optimal relevance	Fully comprehensible	Without unnecessary effort
Strong relevance	Relatively clear	With some necessary effort
Weak relevance	Implied	Considerable effort taken
Irrelevance	Vague and unclear	All the effort is in vain

(Zhou 2004: 236)

Relevance theory offers valuable insights about how communication is interpreted, whichtranslators need to understand and apply to translation. Based on Roberta A. Dooley, PH.D in *Relevance Theory and Discourse Analysis:Complementary Approaches for Translator Training*(2008:1-2)*,* there are insights are the following:

1.   Interpreting a message involves linguistic coding, face-value semantics and context-based inference; these are used together in an inferential process.

2.   When information is expressed in a way that requires more than the minimum processing cost, readers or hearers are entitled to look for some kind of increased communicative payoff to justify their efforts.

3.   There are times when speakers and writers aim at suggesting an array of possible interpretations rather than specifying just one. This is especially true in figurative and poetic language.

4.   Readers who recognize a text as a translation can also recognize that it come from a cultural and historical setting different from their own, presenting them with contextualmismatches. Understanding what the message meant in its original setting can thus serveas a preliminary step for seeing what it could mean in their own situation.

5.   Although contextual mismatches in translation often require that implicit information be made explicit, there are reasons why certain implicit information should not be furnished as part of the text itself.

In other relevance theory, according to Smith (2000:39), relevance theory distinguishes between descriptive and interpretive use of language.

> In descriptive use, (a) the thought belongs to the speaker and (b) the speaker intends it to accurately represent reality. In interpretive use, (a) the thought belongs (originally) to someone other than the speaker and (b) the speaker intends his/her utterance to accurately represent the original thought. Someone speaking descriptively intends to be faithful to reality; someone speaking interpretively intends to be faithful to the meaning of the original speaker).

Thus, the result of a descriptive translation is always conceivably having been composed without reference to an "original" and the communication would still succeed. However, an interpretive translation is always crucially dependent on a source language original.

To do a translation work especially about literary work, it is very tricky. The difficulty is the translator will have to transform the message in a great read in the TL as well as in the SL. The translator should be accurate in translating the novel, so the story will be relevance with the SL. Literary works, which are written texts, are characterized by "careful use of language, being written in a

literary genre (poetry, prose fiction, or drama), being read aesthetically, and containing many weak implicatures" (Meyer 1997: 24).

The weak implicatures are the implicit information in the literary texts. Onthe other hand, owing to the implicit information in the literary texts, the author of the source text oftenbecomes more capable of communicating a richness of ideas, feelings and impressions that are notnecessarily expressed in words. Meanwhile, by the implicit information, the author endows the literary textswith their unique density, as the texts rich in implicit information usually cost the reader more conceptualeffort to process them. In addition, due to the unique density of the literary texts and the way in whichthe implicit information is conveyed, the translator of the literary text often finds more difficulties in translating the implicit information of the source texts. In translating process, relevance is very important to keep the story and deliver the message of the author, especially in novel as literary work.

2.1.3 Translation and Literature

Many literary works have been already translated into many languages. According to www.kwintessential.co.uk, a literary translation is the translation of literature such as novels, poems, and plays.This thesis discusses about novel which is one of literary works. In translating novel, there are some differences between literary text and non-literary text. Newmark in www.jostran.org explains that:

> The main intentional difference between literature and non-literature is that first comprises the world of the mind and the imagination; the second, the world of reality, of facts and events… Once can talk generally about the art of literary translation and the science of non-literary

translation, but in fact, translation can never be an exact science, since any two languages are always unequally and differently endowed, though not to the same degree…

The translation of literary work is considered by many one of the highest forms of translation as it involves so much more than simply translating text. A literary translation must be capable of also translating feelings, cultural nuances, humor and other subtle elements of a piece of work.

Belhaag (1997: 20) summarizes the characteristics of literary translations:

- Expressive

- Connotative

- Symbolic

- Focusing on both form and content

- Subjective

- Allowing multiple interpretation

- Timeless and universal

- Using special devices to 'heighten' communicative effect

- Tendency to deviate from the language norms

A writer's style is known "from the words he chooses or the way he constructs his sentences" (Gutt, 1991: 123). Because literature allows multiple interpretations, there should be freedom in literary translations to consider a wide range of implicatures. Thus, rendering the equivalent effect of the original requires freedom to explore different interpretations. Furthermore, Gutt (1991: 156-157) emphasizes the translation approach is meant to achieve relevance in translation. So, the approach is very determined the result in the TL.

2.2 Translator

Translator has an important role in translating process to convey equivalence meaning from SL into TL. In order to be a good translating professional translator, it is not only to just know a foreign language. Most of people believe that translation is just taking text and subtitling them into other languages. However, this is not usually the case. A professional translator needs have a deep understanding in native language, as well as cultural differences. Translation requires skill and experience in order to make right analysis if the meaning in the TL. There are five principles to be a good translator as follows:

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

2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both SL and TL.

3. The translator should avoid word-of-word rendering.

4. The translator use form of speech in common use.

5. The translator should chose and order words appropriately to produce the correct tone.

In fact, to become a good translator is not too easy. S translator will face some barriers, 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 uses.

2.   Sensitivity to the user's needs

Listen closely to the user's special instruction.

3.   Research

Do careful research in reference book and internet data bases.

4.   Checking

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

5.   Versatility

It is versatile enough to translate text outside her area of specialization (having such worked check).

6.   Promises

Make realistic promises.

7.   Friendliness

Be friendly and helpful on the phone in person.

8.   Hardware and software

Know how to use technology well.

Nowadays, the world is getting more globalize, the demand of translation services is getting hotter. A translator must have the knowledge and skill to translate documents that the TL readers can relate to. To become a good translator, it is not something that can be happened instantly. A lot of training, learning, and experiences are needed to turn someone into a good translator. Another skills and competences that translator should have in order to perform the task effectively are:

1.   Language competence

Translator should be competent both in the SL and TL. They should know the morphological, grammatical and lexical systems in the both languages. In addition, they should be aware of changes in lexical items within the SL and TL generally reflected in the dictionaries or other references.

2.   Textual competence

It is rarely found that translator work on isolated sentences. In general, they deal with of various types. Therefore, they should be familiar with now sentences are combined into paragraphs, and paragraphs into a text. Depending on the domains of discourse they are translating, translators should be proficient in how the SL and TL texts are structured.

3.   Subject competence

Competence in linguistic system of the SL and TL, and familiarity with the textual features of the SL text do not guarantee the production of a translation's quality. Familiarity with the subject matter being translated is another important aspect. It should be noted, however, that being competent in the subject matter does not necessarily mean that translator must have highly specialist knowledge, "but they must know the ways and the means of how to access this when they need it" (Neubert, 1968:9).

4.   Cultural competence

There is misunderstanding among these outside of translation or even novice translators that cultural competence is required only in literary translation. If we accept the idea that the production process of the TL text, whether is

academic, technical or literary, is cultural bound, cultural competence is inevitably needed. One of important things in language features which needs to be concerned in translation process is deixis. If there is misinterpretation of translating deixis, there will be understanding in meaning.

The translator himself will find some problems in translating process. Usually, it is difficult to find equivalent words and expression in the TL which though cannot be substitutes in the SL, but can come close to it, can raise similar feeling and attitudes in the reader. The task of literary translators becomes increasingly complex when he considers the difficulties of defining culture. Literary translator must examine how differences between can be conveyed and how these can differences be bridged without losing the essences of the cultures themselves.

Novel is a work of fictin (www.literature.com). When it is translating into the TL, the method and approach are different. The translator should be critical and he must know more than the linguistic differences between the languages. In addition, the translator should be able to understand and convey the cultural similarities and differences between the SL and TL. The translator should maintain the story and the characteristic of each character to deliver the moral of the story. The deixis also should maintain because there are characters which must be explained to make the story as live as the SL. Besides, there are settings which should be described detail to make the story understandable like the SL texts. The other difficulty for translator is translating the best seller novel. The translator must be careful and make the novel also becomes the best seller in the TL.

2.3 Pragmatic Approach

Leech (1983: X) defines pragmatics as "the study of how utterances have meanings in situations". In addition Levinson (1983: 5) defines pragmatics as the study of language use.The attention given to pragmatic facts and principles in the course oftranslation can enhance the understanding of the text and improve the quality of translation. A good translation is not simply concerned with transferring the propositional content of the source language text, but also with its other pragmatic features. The study focuses on such neglected aspects of translation as speech acts, presuppositions, implicatures, politeness and deictic expressions in literary translation. Those features will be explained below in a simple way.

The pragmatic approach to translation has gained prominence in the 1990s. Fawcett (2001: 123-124 states that it is sometimes classified as one of the text linguistic approaches to translation – along with register analysis and discourse analysis. Both pragmatics and translation are communicative, i.e. using sentences appropriately to achieve communication. Bell (1991: 8) and Simon (1996: 9) consider translation as an act of communication (decoding, transmitting and encoding) and translators as participants in communication. Moreover, both pragmatics and translation utilize a functional view of language. Functionalism is a mode of explanation by reference to external factors. In pragmatics, Levinson (1983: 40) explains, "Some linguistic feature is motivated by principles outside the scope of linguistic theory." In translation, Bassnett (1991:22) states that a functional view should be adopted to compensate for the lack of a similar cultural convention in the TL.

Bell (1991: 209) describes pragmatics in three terms, those are:

1.   Situationality

To understand an utterance involves not only its linguistic meaning but also its appropriate use in a particular situation. The use of context is part of pragmatic approach. The context is very important in retrieving meaning. Without a contextual situation an utterance could not be interpreted. Nord (1991: 88-89) emphasizes that understanding or comprehension is fulfilled by associating or connecting the new information verbalized in the text with the knowledge of the world or of a particular situation. On the other hand, Lewis (2000: 266), this process of "concrete occurrence in a context" is called "actualization".

2.   Intentionality

Intention means the purpose of communication. In successful communication the sender must have intention in producing the message and the receiver interprets the message. Sager said that the receiver's interpretation should coincide with the sender's intention (1997: 27). Even if the form of an utterance does not correspond to the intended function, the receiver recognizes the sender's intention. This is true because the sender and the receiver know each other. They share common background knowledge. In translation the writer and the TL reader rarely share common background knowledge. Therefore, the role of the translator is to mediate between the writer and the reader. The intention of producer is important because semiotic acts are performative in nature. Being performative means specifying certain purposes. According to Ho in B.A. Hasan (2011:20), "Translations could not be regarded as synonymy-preserving mappings between

texts…[but] as purpose-preserving transformation of expressions or utterances".
The pragmatic approach confirms that intention should be preserved in translation.

3.   Acceptability

When a reader receives a text, he/she associates it with her or his background knowledge. The impression the reader gets when s/he reads is defined as effect (Nord 1991: 130). Nord (1991: 37) comments that

> "the recipient builds up a certain expectation as to the intratextual characteristics of the text, but it is only when, through reading, he contrasts his expectation with the actual features of the text that he experiences the particular effect the text has on him".

The intra-textual information and the reader's extra-linguistic information may not coincide. Then, the reader's expectations will not be fulfilled. Then there will be effect loss. The effect of the target text on the TL reader should be equivalent to that of the source text on the SL reader. Therefore, equivalence of effect should be achieved in a pragmatic translation.

Effect loss may destroy the whole text. If a word, for example, is intended by the writer to be polysemous or ambiguous in the source text it will seldom have an equivalent in the TL. Baker suggests that achieving coherence in the text requires translators to "minimize discrepancies between the model of the world presented in the source text and that with which the target reader is likely to be familiar" (1992: 253). In addition, Sager (1997: 27) claims that the SL reader is guided by the writer's intention and the reader's expectation. In translation there is no writer's intention to help the TL reader. Thus, preserving intention is important in translation. Pragmatic problems appear when the SL and TL have different

pragmatic principles. Different languages employ different pragmatic principles and maxims in the same communication behavior. Leech illustrates that languages have different pragmalinguistic structures and norms and transferring "the norms of one community may well lead to pragmatic failure" (1983: 231).

Fawcett (2001: 124) considers this pragmatic difference as part of the translator's competence. The translator has to identify the areas of pragmatic interference between the two languages. He should recognize how the two languages observe a certain pragmatic principle. Pragmatic competence according to Thomas in (Cutting 2002:159)is defined as "the ability to use language effectively in order to achieve a specific purpose and to understand language in context". Thomas (1983) argues that pragmatic failure occurs when an utterance fails to achieve the sender's goal. It results in misunderstanding and cross-cultural communication breakdown. Pragmatic problems will be evident in case of applying pragmatic principles such as speech acts, presuppositions, implicatures, relevance, deictic expressions and politeness formulas to translation.

In a pragmatic translation, the effect and function of the original is retained. Transferring the message of the original is not enough. A pragmatic translation should keep the sense and effect of the original message. To reconcile the dilemma of faithfulness– beauty contrast Lewis (2000: 268) suggests that "a good translation should be a double interpretation, faithful both to language/message of the original and to the message-orienting cast of its own language". That solution benefits in literary texts.

2.4   Deixis

Levinson (1983:54) states that, "deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics because it directly concerns the relationship between the structures of languages and the context which they are used." The term 'deixis' is from Greek word for pointing, refers to a particular way in which the interpretation of certain linguistic expression ('deictic' and 'indexicals') dependent on the context in which they are produced or interpreted. All 'pointing' expressions have to be related to the person who has uttered them, 'pointing' in a particular place at a particular item.

When, we identify an object by pointing it (as we have seen underlies the term 'deixis'), we do so by drawing the attention of the addressee to some spatiotemporal region in which the object is located. But, the addressee must know how his attention is being drawn to some object rather than to the spatiotemporal region. The role of deixis is spelled out from the reality that in a discussion the speaker conveys his/her utterance to addressee or to him/herself, or conveys the utterance about thing which is talked about by using personal pronoun, proper name and demonstrative pronoun.

A word can be called as a deictic if its referent is inconsistent depending on who the speaker is, when and where the word is uttered. In verbal communication, however, deixis in its narrow sense refers to the contextual meaning of pronouns, and in broad sense, it refers to what a speaker's intention by a particular utterance in a given speech context. According to Levinson (1983:65), there are five categories of deixis; those are:

1.   Person deixis

It concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event, in which the utterance in a question is delivered. First personas the encoding of reference to one or more addresses and third person is the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speaker's non addresses of the utterance in a question. Kind of person deixis by Levinson (1983:74) can be seen below:

Pronoun	Singular	Plural
First	I	We
Second	You	You
Third	He, She, It	They

Example:

John Smiths says: "**I** am hungry."

Pronoun 'I' refers to John Smiths. So, it can be concluded that John Smiths is hungry.

2.   Time deixis

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

Example:

I live here **now**.

I live there **then**.

The word 'now' explains that 'I' live in a particular place at the present time and 'then' explains that 'I' live in the other particular place in the future.

3. Place deixis

It concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participant speech event. The deitic adverbs of a place in English are this, 'that and here' shows something proximal (close to the speaker) VS 'that and there' shows something distal or non – proximal (close to the addressee).

Example:

That girl is not polite.

My sister lives **there**.

The word 'that' encodes a girl in proximal distance and 'there' encodes the house of someone's sister in non – proximal distance.

4. Discourse deixis

Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse contains utterance. The deitic terms used here are the demonstrative '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?

In this time, the word 'this' points something which in a whole discourse. It is a forthcoming portion. On the other hand, the word 'that'points to a discourse in a

preceding portion. After someone telling or showing something, the speaker does not understand the meaning of the discourse. So, he asks using 'that'.

5.   Social deixis

It 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. There are two basic kinds of social deixis, they are relational and absolute (Levinson, 1983:90). The relational deixis is manifested through this certain relationship such as speaker and referent (addressee honorifics by reffering him), speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity. On the other hand, absolute social deixis is in the form of authorized speaker (form reserved for certain speaker) and authorized hearer (restriction of most title, e.g. Mr. President). It is expressed in different addressing terms such as: Mum, Sir, Madam, etc.

Example:

Good evening, **Sir**.

Here, the word 'Sir' expresses someone who addresses the other man. It shows that he has lower position than the interlocutor. So, he uses 'Sir' to point the interlocutor.

Equivalence is important in translation process. It depends on the readable and acceptable of text to its target reader. Because of that reason, equivalence needs to be concerned in translation.

2.5   Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence plays a crucial role in a translation. In fact both the SL and the TL includes range of equivalents from the least meaningful level of a language, namely, morpheme to the big level like sentence. In translation process, these levelsof language appear to be equivalence levels between the SL and the TL. For example, if there is a word in the SL, it must be translated into at the TL at the word level usually. Therefore, theory of equivalence has been studied scientifically from the beginning of the second half of the 20th century up to now. Baker (1992:32) defines four kinds of equivalences as follows:

1.   Equivalence can appear at word level and above word level, when translating form one language into another.

2.   Grammatical equivalence when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across language.

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.

In fact, Catford (1996:82) studies the equivalence and find out "there are two factors which affected the equivalence". They are linguistic and cultural equivalents. The finding of Catford (1992:32) also states that equivalence of translation is not only similar in textual but also grammatical and pragmatically. So, it means the translation project is equivalence when both SL and TL have similar meaning and correct structure. It can be concluded that:

1. Similarity in meaning

2. Similarity in types of deixis

Example: Proximal places deixis in SL is translated into proximal deixis in TL.

If both SL and TL do not similar in meaning or types of deixis, it will be categorized into un-equivalent. Deixis can be translation shifting of type of deixis (person deixis in the SL is translated into social deixis in the TL), or only one of both languages show the deictic word (time deixis in the SL exists, but in the TL does not).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1   Research Design

The study of this research is a descriptive qualitative method since the data engaged are displayed in the form of sting of words. It does not give the numeral statistics but it depend on how is the knowledge of the researcher analyzing the data. It aims to describe the types of deixis found in bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "JalanKebahagiaan". It also explains the equivalences and un-equivalences of deixis into the TL.

3.2   Unit of Analysis

The Unit of analysis in this study is the words of deixis in the sentences or utterances of bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan". The SL is English and the TL is Bahasa Indonesia as the data to be analyzed.

3.3   Source of Data

The data of this research were taken from novel entitled "Texas Glory"by Lorraine Heat into "JalanKebahagiaan". This novel was published by Dastan Books in 2012. It was written data. As it is impossible for the researcher to analyze them all, so in this research the researcher would like to choose a hundred sentences randomly that belong to deixis equivalences from page 6 to page 469.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The method used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher collected the data from novel text. The data was collected as follows:

1. Searching a bilingual novel as the data.

2. Choosing a bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory"by Lorraine Heat into "Jalan Kebahagiaan" translated by Elliyanti Jacob.

3. Reading the source text: English version entitled "Texas Glory" by Lorraine Heat and the target text: Bahasa Indonesia version "Jalan Kebahagiaan" translated by Elliyanti Jacob as the Target Language.

4. Identifyingdeixis in the novel "JalanKebahagiaan" translated by Elliyanti Jacob.

5. Classifying the deixis with their equivalence and non-equivalence.

4 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed them. They were analyzed by using several steps as follows:

1. Categorizing the deixis found in the data based on the type of deixis using Levinson's frame work.

2. Categorizing the deixis based on the criteria of equivalences.

3. Analyzing deixis of both languages to describe the equivalences.

4. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Finding of Types of Deixis

Table 4.1 Finding of types of deixis based on bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan".

No.	Type of Deixis		Equivalences	Σ	%
1.	Person Deixis	First Singular Person	Equivalent	17	12
			Unequivalent	2	2
		Second Singular Person	Equivalent	13	9
			Unequivalent	0	0
		Third Singular Person	Equivalent	31	22
			Unequivalent	1	1
		First Plural	Equivalent	2	2
			Unequivalent	0	0
		Second Plural	Equivalent	0	0
			Unequivalent	0	0
		Third Plural	Equivalent	1	1
			Unequivalent	4	3
2.	Places Deixis	Proximal Place	Equivalent	8	6
			Unequivalent	2	2
		Distal Place	Equivalent	8	6
			Unequivalent	0	0
3.	Time Deixis	Present Time	Equivalent	8	6
			Unequivalent	1	1
		Past Time	Equivalent	1	1

			Unequivalent	0	0
		Future Time	Equivalent	0	0
			Unequivalent	0	0
4.	Social Deixis	Relational Social	Equivalent	1	9
			Unequivalent	13	1
		Absolute Social	Equivalent	0	0
			Unequivalent	0	0
5.	Discourse Deixis		Equivalent	20	14
			Unequivalent	3	2
Total				**143**	**100**

5.

6. From the table above, it can be seen that equivalent third singular person deixis show the highest percentage and then followed by Equivalent Discourse Deixis. Second singular person deixis, Future time deixis, and Absolute social deixis both equivalent and unequivalent are not found in the data. Moreover, Unequivalent Second Singular Person deixis, Unequivalent First Plural deixis, and Unequivalent Present Time Deixis are also not found in this bilingual novel. Generally, there are143 words of deixis. The equivalent shows 117 words of deixis or 82%. On the other hand, the unequivalence shows 26 words of deixis or 18%.

7. Based on the data, type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of equivalent is person deixis with 64 words or 45%. And type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of unequivalent is Social deixis with 13 words or 9%. According to the analysis, it is concluded that the bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan" has more equivalence words of deixis than the unequivalence ones. And then, person deixis is type of deixis which tick out in the finding of equivalent and social deixis which is unequivalent.

8.

9. **4.2 Discussion of the Equivalent**

10. Equivalence plays a crucial role in the translation. In this thesis, the researcher describes the equivalence of deixis used on bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan". Some types of deixis are translated well into Indonesian; translation process has transferred word of English deixis into Indonesian without changing its types of deixis and its form. But there are still several cases found in the translation process of deixis. Several words of deixisare not translated into Indonesian. Moreover there is also translation shift of deixis. For broad information, they are explained as follow:

11. **4.2.1   Person Deixis**

12. Person Deixis is used to refer to people. There are three kinds of person deixis; they are first person, second person, and also third person. First person is the gramaticalization on the speaker's reference to himself/herself. Second person is the encoding of reference to addresses and third person is the encoding of reference to persons of the utterance in question. Moreover person deixis is also divided into singular (single) and plural (more than one) forms. They are explained below:

13. **Table 4.2 Types of Person Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"**.

Type of Deixis		Σ	%
Person Deixis	First Singular Person	17	27
	Second Singular Person	13	20
	Third Singular Person	31	48
	First Plural	2	3
	Second Plural	0	0
	Third Plural	1	2
Total		64	100

14.

15. In this bilingual novel, types of person deixis are found; first singular person deixis, first plural person deixis, second singular person deixis,

third singular person deixis, and third plural person deixis. In addition, second plural deixis is not found. They are explained below:

16. 4.2.1.1   **First Person Singular Deixis**

17. There are 17 equivalent words found in this bilingual novel. Some of the example can be seen below:

18. **Excerpt 1: Data 13**

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"**I** don't know how you can be sure that they're gonna cut the wire right here," Austin said...	Line 10, page 2	**Aku** tidak tahu bagaimana kau bisa yakin bahwa mereka akan memotong kawat yang sama," kata Austin...	Line 19, page 8	Austin

19.

20. The word "I" represents Austin as the speaker of this utterance. It is direct speech; so after the utterance, it can be seen who is the speaker. From that sentence, it is known that "I" is encoded to Austin. "I" is translated into "aku". Similar to the English version, "aku" refers to Austin. Here, Lizzie is the first person of the utterance. The word "aku" is used because this utterance is informal and it just happens to Austin and Dallas, the sentence explains that he does not know how Dallas is sure that he will cut the right wire. Austin and Dallas is sibling. Austin is the youngest brother of Dallas. So, it can be said that the situation is informal.

21. 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 singular person deixis is translated into "aku" as first singular person deixis. The equivalent of data above is known by the translation of deixis type. There is no changing of deixis type. From the explanation above, it is known that the translation of the deixis type is similar and equivalent.

22. **Excerpt 2: Data 57**

Source Language	Line and	Target Language	Line and	Referent

	Page		**Page**	
"**I** imagine we have plenty of lost soul around here."	Line 2, page 28	"**Ku** bayangkan kami punya banyak jiwa tersesat di sekita sini."	Line 23-24, page 63	Dallas Leigh

23.

24. The word "I" represents the speaker of the utterance. The previous sentences on page 28 prove "I" who is encoded to Dallas Leigh. It is *Dallas shook his head, his smile widening*. Dallas is talking with Reverend Tucker. They are talking about the church building. The utterance is direct speech , it is known that the speaker of the utterance is Dallas. So, the name of the speaker is explained before or after the utterance. In this time, it is explained after the utterance.

25. The word "I" refers to Dallas Leigh as the first person of the utterance. "I" is included into the first singular person deixis. Different from previous data 13, "I" is not translated into "aku", but in this utterance "I" is translated into "ku". This is because of word choice level. In Indonesian, "ku" is used to show the close relationship. The word "ku" is used to substitute the speaker. "Ku" is encoded to Dallas Leigh as the first person, so pronoun "ku" is named as first singular person deixis. Concerning on that, it is known that the deixis type is equivalent.

26. Most of the word in the data refers "I" as "aku" in the bilingual novel because of the context even the referents are different. The characters in those novels are family and close each other. So, the word "I" refers "aku" in Bahasa to show the informal situation.

27. **4.2.1.2   Second Singular Person Deixis**

28. There are 13 words found from 100 sentences. It is represented by the word "you". The explanation of some examples can be seen as follow:

29. **Excerpt 3: Data 14**

Source Language	**Line and Page**	**Target Language**	**Line and Page**	**Referent**
Will **you** shut up?	Line 19,	Bisakah **kau** diam?	Line 7,	Dallas

	page 2		page 9	Leigh

30.

31. The twentieth line on page 2 explains who are involved in this utterance. "Dallas didn't need to lean forward to see the disgruntled expresson he knows he'd find on Houston's face." From that sentence, it is known that uttered by Dallas Leigh.

32. The word "you" is encoded to the addressee. "You" refers to Dallas Leigh as the second person of the utterance. "You" is translated into "kau" in the TL. The word "kau" represents Dallas as the addressee of utterance. In Indonesian, the word "kau" is used in informal situation to call someone younger. Dallas as the addressee is oldest than Austin, his youngest brother.

33. "You" as second singular person deixis in the SL is translated into "kau" as the second singular person deixis in the TL. There is no changing of the deixistype from SL into TL. Concerning on that theory, it is known that the translation of the deixis type of data 14 is equivalent.

34. Excerpt 4: Data 61

Source Language	**Line and Page**	**Target Language**	**Line and Page**	**Referent**
"**There you** are."	Line 13, page 30	"**Ternyata kamu ada** disini."	Line 3, page 68	Austin

35.

36. The word "you**"** describes the addressee of utterance. Sentences on page 30; "*There **you** are*". It is delivered by Austin when he is swimming with some girs. It is prove from the previous sentence, " *Austin decided that he needed to go after...*" He was looking for Dusk. "You" refers to Dusk as the second person of the utterance. "You" is translated into "kamu". The word "kamu" is encoded to Dusk as the person spoken to. It is shown from the next sentence, *"... Dusk was easing in around him as he squinted at the girl standing before him."*

37. Because of referring to the second person, "kamu" is named as the second singular deixis persona. "You" as second singular person deixis is translated into "kamu" as the second singular deiksis persona. But in Indonesian, there is a shifting level of deixis persona. In Indonesian, the word "kamu" is person deixis in semi-formal form. In this utterance Austin as the speaker is talking to Dusk; his friend. Because there are a lot of people swimming, Austin used "kamu" to refer Dusk. It is also shown to give respect to Dusk. Therefore, the translation of the type of deixis is equivalent, but in Indonesian the translator decides to choose a higher level of word choice to present a semi-formal form of person deixis.

38. Excerpt 5: Data 77

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"How are **you**, daughter?"	Line 8, page 52	Bagaimana kabar**mu**, Nak?	Line 9, page 112.	Cordelia

39.

40. The word "you" describes about Cordelia. In this utterance this utterance is delivered by her father. From the text which explains the utterance on page 52; "*How are **you**, daughter*?", it is known that this utterance happens between Cordelia's father and Corderlia as the listener of the utterance. "You" is encoded to the second person of the utterance. The word "you" is translated into "mu". Here, "mu" represents Cordelia as the second person of the utterance. It is prove start from the beginning in line 2 page 52, "*Cordelia stood outside Dallas's office, gathering her courage.*" The translator uses "mu" because in Bahasa Indonesia the relationship of the speaker is determined the choise of word. Cordelia's father has a higher position than Cordelia. It can be said that the situation is very informal.

41. So, "mu" is included into second singular person deixis. "You" as the

42. persondeixis in the SL is translated into "mu" as the person deixis in the TL.

43. There is no changing of the deixis type, so the translation of data 61 is equivalent.

44. 4.2.1.3 **Third Singular Person Deixis**

45. There are 31 words found from 100 sentences. It is represented by "he, she and it". The explanation of some examples can be seen as follow:

46.

47. **Excerpt 6: Data 2**

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
By pursuing them, **he** had attained a level of success.	Line 4, page 1	Dengan mengejarnya, **Dallas** telah mencapai tingkat kesuksesan.	Line 7, page 6	Dallas Leigh

48.

49. In this utterance, "he" represents Dallas Leigh. "He" is encoded to the third person of the sentence. Third person represents someone out of the main subject. Because of referring to the third person of the sentence, "he" is named as the third singular person deixis. The word "he" is translated into "Dallas". It points directly in the Bahasa Indonesia version. In Indonesian, the name of a person is a pronoun which is used to substitute the third person. Based on the TL, it is clearly known that "Dallas" refers to Dallas himself. The word "Dallas" is included into the third person person deixis. "He" as person deixis is translated into "Dallas" as person deixis. Therefore, the translation of the deixis type does not change and data 2 is equivalent.

50. **Excerpt 7: Data 15**

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
He and his brothers mounted their horses with an agility.	Line 4, page 4	**Ia** dan saudara-saudaranya menaiki kuda masing-masing dengan ketangkasan.	Line 25-29, page 12	Dallas Leigh

51.

52. The third sentence on page 4; "*Dallas jumped into his feet as the high-pitched whine came.*" explains the word "he". In the data 15, "he"

represents Dallas. "He" is encoded to thethird person of the sentence. Third person represents someone out of the main subject.

53. Because of referring to the third person of the sentence, "he" is named as

54. the third singular person deixis. The word "he" is translated into "ia". In Indonesian, "ia" is a pronoun which is used to substitute the third person. Pronoun in English shows differences in gender, "he" is used to refer the third person which is a man. Pronoun in Indonesian is more general, "ia" is used to represent the third person which is man or woman. Based on the TL, it is clearly known that "ia" refers to Dallas. The word "ia" is included into the third person person deixis. "He" as person deixis is translated into "ia" as person deixis. Therefore, the translation of the deixis type does not change and data 15 is equivalent.

55. Excerpt 8: Data 19

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
She'd stanched the flow of blood.	Line 5, page 5	**Wanita** itu sudah menghentikan aliran darah.	Line 30, page 14	Amelia

56.

57. The word "she" describes someone out of the text, person in question. "She" substitutes a person who has been named in the previous sentence, "*Amelia wiped a damp cloth over Austin's face*". In this sentence, it is clearly known that "she" refers to Amelia. It is encoded to the third person of the sentence, so the word "she" is third singular person deixis. In the TL, "she" is translated into "Wanita". In Indonesian, "wanita" is also pronoun for the third person. "wanita" represents Amelia, so "wanita" is known as the third singular person deixis. The word "she" as the third singular person deixis in the SL is translated into "wanita" as the third singular person deixis in the TL. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translation of the deixis type does not change and is equivalent.

58. 4.2.1.4   First Plural Deixis

59. There are 2 equivalent found in the 100 sentences. It is represented by word "we". The one of the example can be seen as follow:

60. Excerpt 9: Data 12

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"How long **we**gonna stay?" Austin asked	Line 5, page 2	"Berapa lama **kita** akan berdiam di sini?" tanya Austin.	Line 12, page 8	Austin and Dallas Leigh

61.

62. Page 2 gives explanation about who are included into this utterance; *"Dallas?,"...He glanced at his youngest brother...* From that sentence, it is known that this utterance happens between Dallas and Austin. The word "we" composites of Dallas and Austin as the first person of utterance. The speaker of this utterance is Austin, but "we" is used to show an action which is done by both of Dallas and Austin. The word "we" is translated into "kita". In the TL, "kita" is used to substitute plural form. Similar to the SL, "kita" in the TL represents Ms Wiz and Lizzie. "Kita" is encoded to the first person of the utterance, so it is called as first plural person deixis. In Indonesian, pronoun "kita" is included into "inclusive" (the addressee includes into the action), and "kami" is known as "exclusive" (without the addressee).

63. Pronoun "we" as the first plural person deixis in the SL is translated into the word "kita" as the first plural person deixis in the TL. Therefore, the translation of data 12 is equivalent.

64. 4.2.1.5   Third Plural Person

65. There is only one equivalent word from 100 sentences. It is represented by "they". The explanation can be seen as follow:

66. Excerpt 10: Data 65

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"Are **they** all gone	Line	"Apa **sekarang mereka**	Line	Camer

now?" **he** asked her, although **he** focused his gaze on his wife who watched him as though **she** thought **he** might harm the child.	25-26, page 36	sudah pergi?" Tanya **Dallas**, meskipun matanya terfokus ke**i strinya** yang menatapnya seolah **ia** mungkin menyakiti keponakannya sendiri.	28-31, page 80	on and Boyd

67.

68. "They" is plural pronoun. It means that "they" is encoded to plural subjects. In this utterance, "they" refers to Cameron and Boyd. It is proved from line 16-19:

69. Cameron nooded and looked at his sister, "Night, Dee"...

70. "Your husband's demanding it," Boyd said. "Let's go."

71. (Heath, 1998:38)

72. In the data 65, "they" represents 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 plural person deixis. "They" is translated into "mereka". Both of those words have plural forms. "Cameron and Boyd" is pointing to "they" to prove "they" as plural form. "mereka" is known as the third plural person deixis.

73. "They" as the third plural person deixis is translated into "mereka" as the third plural person deixis. It explains that the translation of the type of deixis is equivalent.

74. **4.2.2   Place Deixis**

75. 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 "darisini" show something proximal (close to the speaker), and "that & there" and "disana" or "kesana" show something distal (non-proximal), it means close to the addressee. They are explained below:

76. **Table 4.3 Types of Place Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan".**

Type of Deixis		Σ	%
Places Deixis	Proximal Place	8	50
	Distal Place	8	50
Total		16	100

77.

78. All types of place deixis are found in the data; proximal place deixis and distal place deixis. Moreover, the translation will be categorized as equivalent when both SL and TL have similarity in meaning and type of deixis. They are explained as follow:

79. 4.2.2.1 Proximal Place Deixis

80. There are 8 proximal place found in 100 sentences. It is represented by "here" and "this". Some of the example can be seen as follow:

81. Excerpt 11: Data 34

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Be grateful **you**'re not riding out **here**, Dee.	Line 24, page 14	Bersyukurlah **kau** tidak perlu berkuda **kemari**, Dee.	Line 22, page 35	Castle

82.

83. In this utterance, the word "here" is encoded to the place which is close to the speaker. The sentence on page 14 give the explanation; *"... The crenellated design of the roof reminded her of **a castle** she'd once read about"*. From those sentences, it is known that the speaker of the utterance is Cameron and the utterance happens close from the castle. So, "here" refers to the castle. In TL, "here" is translated into "kemari".

84. Both of those words have the same function as adverb of place which is pointing to the close area from the speaker. The word "kemari" means a place around the speaker. "Here" as the word of proximal place deixis is translated into "kemari" as the word of proximal place

deixis in the TL, so there is no changing of the deixis type. It can be concluded that the translation of data 34 is equivalent

85. Excerpt 12: Data 38

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Miss McQueen, it's a pleasure to have you **here**.	Line 16, page 16	Miss McQueen senang menerima kedatanganmu **disini**.	Line 26-27, page 38	

86.

87. From this utterance, it is clearly known that the speaker of the utterance is Dallas Leigh. The word "here" is pointing to an area near Dallas. The sentence; *Dallas took a deep breath and stepped out the verandah*, describes the word "here". So, "here" refers to the Dallas' home because the verandah is a part of house. "here" indicates to a place where the utterance happens, it proves that "here" represents to a place which is close to Dallas as the speaker. Sentence on page 16; "*Soon the van drew up outside a large dark house with closed shutters*" clarifies the word "here" as the close place which is Dallas stands as the speaker of the utterance.

88. So, "here" is named as proximal place deixis. In the TL, "here is translated into the word "ini". In the utterance above, it is clearly known that the word "ini" is pointing to the "Dallas' home". "disini" shows a place which is close to the speaker of the utterance. Concerning on that, both of "this" and "disini" have the same function to appoint a place which is close to the speaker of the utterance.

89. "Here" as word of proximal place deixis is translated into "disini" as word of proximal place deixis in the TL. Therefore, it is concluded that the translation of data 38 is equivalent.

90. Excerpt 12: Data 66

Source Language	Line and	Target Language	Line and	Referent

	Page		**Page**	
This is our bedroom.	Line 8, page 37	**Ini** kamar tidur kita.	Line 23, page 81	The Bedroom

91.

92. From the utterance above, it is clearly known that the utterance happens in the home. The text gives information that Dallas is the speaker of the utterance. The word "this" is explained by the word "this is our bedroom". "This" means the bedroom where Dallas, as the speaker of utterance exists. So, "this" is pointing to a place which is close to the speaker of the utterance. The word "this" is translated into "ini". The word "ini" literally means as "this bedroom". Theword "ini" is encoded to the park, a place which is close to the speaker. Theword "this" as place deixis is translated into the word "ini" as place deixis.Thus, it can be concluded that data 66 is equivalent.

93. **4.2.2.2   Distal Place Deixis**

94. There are 8 distal places deixis found in the 100 sentences. It is represented by "that" and "there". Some of the example can be seen as follow:

95. **Excerpt 13: Data 27**

Source Language	**Line and Page**	**Target Language**	**Line and Page**	**Referent**
That man.	Line 28, page 12	Laki-laki **itu**.	Line 8, page 31	Dallas Leigh

96.

97. From the utterance above, it is known that Dallas Leigh is the person who is mentioned. It can be seen from the next sentences; "*Cordelia had only seen **Dallas Leigh** once, and then only **from distance***", describes the word "that man". From the phrase above, it is known that the word "that" represents Dallas Leigh. The word "that" is encoded to

a place which is not close to the speaker of the utterance. It is proved by the word "pointing" in the utterance.

98. Dallas as the object of the sentence has pointed with "that man". Because of referring to a place which is not really close to the speaker of the utterance, the word "that" is called by distal or non-proximal place deixis. The word "that" is translated into "itu". Both of those words have the same meaning in the utterance. Similar to "that", the word "itu" refers to "Dallas Leigh". In this utterance, "itu" means a place which is not close from the other character. The word "there" as place deixis is translated into "di sana" as place deixis in the TL. Based on that, there is no changing of the deixis type in translation, so data 27is equivalent.

99. Excerpt 14: Data 33

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"**That**'s where **you**'ll be living, Dee."	Line 19-20, page 14	"**Disana**lah **kau** akan tinggal, Dee."	Line 15, page 35	The Castle

100.

101. From the utterance above, it is clearly known that the utterance happens around the castle. The text gives information that Cameron is the speaker of the utterance. It can be seen in the previous line, "... *Cameron leaned down and tipped his hat of his brow.*" The word "that" explains the word "castle". "That" means the castle where Cordelia, which is called Dee, will be living, as the listener of utterance exists. So, "that" is pointing to a place which is far from the speaker of the utterance. The word "that"is translated into "disana". The word "disana" literally means as "that". Theword "disana" is encoded to the castle, a place which is far from the speaker. Theword "that" as place deixis is translated into the word "disana" as place deixis.Thus, it can be concluded that data 33 is equivalent.

102.   4.2.3   Time Deixis

103.   Time deixis is giving shape to the intended time frame as the speakers of the language event. Time deixis is concern the encoding at

temporal points. Based on tenses, time deixis is catrgorized into present, pas, and future. They are explained below:

104.   Table 4.4 Types of Time Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan".

Type of Deixis		Σ	%
Time Deixis	Present Time	8	89
	Past Time	1	11
	Future Time	0	0
Total		9	100

105.

106.   In this bilingual novel, all types of time deixis are found: present time deixis, past time deixis, and future time deixis. Moreover, the translation of time deixis will be equivalent if both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar type of deixis. Based on the table 4.3, there are present and past time deixis are found in this novel. On the other hand, future time is not found. They are explained below:

107.   4.2.3.1 Present Time Deixis

108.   There are 8 present time deixis found in the 100 sentences. It is represented by adverb of time, "now", "then", and "tonight". Some of the example can be seen as follow:

109.   Excerpt 15: Data 33

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Now he was demanding.	Line 1, page 13	**Sekarang** laki-laki itu menuntut Codelia.	Line 17, page 31	The Present Time

110.

111.   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. Inthe TL, the word "now" is translated into the word "sekarang". Both "now" and

112.   "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 time deixis is translated into "sekarang" as time deixis in the TL. Concerning on that reason, it is known that the translation of the type of deixis from English is equivalent into Indonesian.

113.   Excerpt 16: Data 71

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Tonight he'd have someone beside him, with any luck, nine months from now, he'd have someone in his heart.	Line 5-6, page 39	**Malam ini** Dallas akan memiliki seseorang disampingnya, dan dengan keberuntungan, Sembilan bulan dari sekarang, ia akan memiliki seseorang dalam hatinya.	Line 25-28, page 84	The Present Time

114.

115.   In this sentence, the word "tonight" describes the adverb of time of what Dallas Leigh does. The word "tonight" literally means as the present evening. "Tonight" shows the temporal point of sentence. The word "tonight" is translated into "malam ini". The word "malam ini" describes the information of time. "Malam ini" literally means as this evening. Both of "tonight" and "malam ini" have the same information of time to show what happen exactly at the present evening of the sentence. "Tonight" as word of time deixis is translated into "malamini" as word of time deixis in the TL. Concerning on that, it can be concluded that the translation of data 71 is equivalent.

116.   Excerpt 17: Data 95

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"**Then** call her	Line 7,	"**Kalau begitu** panggil	Line	Present

something else."	page 67	dia dengan nama lain."	8-9 page 160	time

117.

118.   The word "then" shows the temporal point of sentence. "Then" explains the adverb of time, it describes the information of time relating to the sentence. In the TL, the word "then" is translated into the word "kalau begitu". Both "then" and "kalau begitu" have the same function to describe adverb of time in the sentences. In this time, it can be seen that the utterance uses simple present times, The word "then" continues the previous tense. Both of those words have the same meaning as "at the present time". The word "then" as time deixis is translated into "kalau begitu" as time deixis in the TL. Concerning on that reason, it is known that the translation of the type of deixis from English is equivalent into Indonesian.

119.   4.2.3.2 Past Time Deixis

120.   There is 1 past time deixis found in the 100 sentences. It is represented by adverb of time, "last night". The explanation can be seen as follow:

121.   Excerpt 18: Data 79

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"Sweet Lord, you better not have denied him his right **last night**," Boyd said.	Line 26, page 52	"Oh Tuhan, sebaiknya kau tidak menolak memberikan haknya **tadi malam**," tukas Boyd.	Line 20-22, page 113	Past time

122.

123.   The word "last night" is encoded to a temporal point of utterance. "Last night" means the night before. The word "last night" shows adverb of time of

124.   the utterance to explain the action which is done and connected to the temporal point of the utterance. "Last night" is translated into

"tadimalam". Both of those words have the same meaning and function to show the past time. Word of time deixis is translated into word of time deixis in the TL. Based on that, it is known that the translation of the deixis type of data 79 is equivalent.

125.

126.

127.   4.2.4   Social Deixis

128.   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. There are two basic kinds of social deixis, they are relational and absolute (Levinson, 1983: 90). The 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 (by stander or audience honorifics), speaker and setting (formality levels or social activity). Absolute social deixis are in the form of authorized speaker (forms reserved for certain speaker) and authorized hearer (restriction of most title, e.g. Mr. President). They are explained below:

129.   **Table 4.5 Types of Social Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"**.

Type of Deixis		Σ	%
Social Deixis	Relational Social	1	100
	Absolute Social	0	0
Total		1	100

130.

131.   In the data, not all types of social deixis are found: absolute social deixis is not found in this bilingual novel. Moreover, the translation of social deixis will be equivalent if both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar type of deixis. It will be unequivalent if both SL and TL does not similar in meaning or type of

132.   deixis. They are explained below:

133.   **Excerpt 19: Data 79**

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"**Ladiesand gentlement**," Reverend Tucker's voiced boomed.	Line 3, page 22	"**Hadirinsekalian**," suarapendeta Tucker berkumandang.	Line 21-22, page 50	The Guests

134.

135.   "Ladies and gentlement" represents the addressing term of English in formal way. Ininformal form it can change into "hello, Guys" or "Hey yo, brother". It shows the relationship between the speaker and addressee which is not close enough. This utterance happens between a Reverend named Tucker and the guests who attend Dallas' wedding. In the SL, "Ladies and gentlement" is included into social deixis. The phrase"Ladies and gentlement" is usually used to show politeness. "Ladies and gentlemen" is translated into "Hadirin sekalian".

136.   Both of those words have the same function which is encoded to young

137.   person in formal way to show polite feeling. The word "Hadirin sekalian" is known as social deixis in the TL, because that word describes about the relationship between the speaker and addressee. Word of social deixis is translated into word of social deixis. Concerning on that, it is known that the translation of data 79 is equivalent.

138.   **4.2.5   Discourse Diexis**

139.   Discourse deixis concerns to the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. Discourse deixis refers to specific parts of the discourse that has been granted or is being developed. They are explained below:

140.   **Table 4.6 Types of Discourse Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"**.

Type of Deixis	Σ	%
Discourse Deixis	20	100
Total	20	100

141.

142.   In the data, discourse deixis is found. Moreover, the translation of discourse deixis will be equivalent if both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar type of deixis. It will be unequivalent if both SL and TL does not similar in meaning or type of deixis. They are explained below:

143.   Excerpt 20: Data 21

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
If the McQueens had accept **that**.	Line 4, page 6	Kalo para McQueen **menerimanya**.	Line 6, page 17	Dallas actions which is unacceptable by McQueen family.

144.

145.   "That" in the SL is translated into "menerimanya" in the TL. Both of those words have the same function to describe the information which is contained in the previous statement. "That" and "menerimanya" represent Dallas action which unacceptable by the McQueen". The words "menerimanya" can represent the TL because it will deliver the meaning and maintain the cohesion of the story. Here, as words of discourse deixis "that" represent to the phrase, sentences, or utterances which contained important information before. "That" as discourse deixis is translated into "menerimanya" as discourse deixis in the TL. Therefore, the translation of the type of deixis is equivalent.

146.   Excerpt 21: Data 37

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent

That's probably why, so don't stare at her.	Line 23, page 15	Mungkin sebabnya, jadi jangan menatapnya. _**itu**_	Line 8-9, page 37	Dallas previous action which stares at Cordelia

147.

148.   "That" in the SL is translated into "itu" in the TL. Both of those words have the same function to describe the information which is contained in the previous statement. "That" and "itu" represent Dallas previous action which stares at Cordelia. The words "that" and "itu" are also used for place deixis. The difference focuses on its function. Here, as words of discourse deixis "that" and "itu" represent to the phrase, sentences, or utterances which contained important information. "That" as discourse deixis is translated into "itu" as discourse deixis in the TL. Therefore, the translation of the type of deixis is equivalent.

149.   Excerpt 22: Data 41

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Boyd, surely **this** isn't necessary.	Line 5, page 18	Boyd, **ini** tentunya tidak perlu dilakukan	Line 15-16, page 42	Boyd argues with Cordelia

150.

151.   The word "this" in this utterance explains about the previous sentence. "This" correlates to information of the previous statement. Here, "this" means arguing. The word "this" is encoded to the previous statement of the utterance to describe broad information relating to what situation happened according to the utterance. The word "this" is translated into "ini". "Ini" describes the information of the previous sentence. The word "ini" means the situation of Boyd argues with Cordelia about the place to stay. Therefore, "ini" is included into discourse deixis. "This" as the word of discourse deixis is translated into "ini" as word of discourse deixis in the TL. So, it can be concluded that the translation of meaning and the deixis type of data 41 is equivalent.

152. Excerpt 22: Data 41

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
There's no decision to make.	Line 1, page 63	Tidak **ada** yang perlu kuputuskan.	Line 24, page 133	Result of Dallas decision

153.

154.   "There" in the SL is translated into "ada" in the TL. Both of those words have the same function to describe the information which is contained in the previous statement. "There" and "ada" represent Dallas' result of his decision which disturbs the policeman". Here, as words of discourse deixis "there" and "ada" represent to the phrase, sentences, or utterances which contained important information. "That" as discourse deixis is translated into "ada" as discourse deixis in the TL. Therefore, the translation of the type of deixis is equivalent.

155.

156.

157.

158.   4.3   Discussion of Unequivalent

159.   Based on the criteria of equivalence on chapter 2, it is known thatunequivalent translation of deixis is translation deixis which has differentmeaning between SL and TL, or different types between both languages. It can be translation shifting of deixis types, or missing types of deixis in one of both languages.

160.   4.3.1   Unequivalent Person Deixis

161.   There are 7 words found from 100 sentences. It can be seen from the table 4.7 below:

162.   **Table 4.7 Types of Unequivalent Person Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"**.

Type of Deixis	Σ	%

Person Deixis	First Singular Person	2	29
	Second Singular Person	0	0
	Third Singular Person	1	14
	First Plural	0	0
	Second Plural	0	0
	Third Plural	4	57
Total		7	100

163.

164.   From the table above, it can be seen that third plural dominants with 4 words or 57%, the second one is first singular person with 2 or 29% and third singular person with 1 or 14%. The explanation can be seen as follow:

165.   4.3.1.1 First Singular Person Deixis

166.   There are 2 words found from 100 sentences. It is represented by "I". It can be said unequivalent because the TL is not appropriate with the SL. The explanation can be seen as follow:

167.   Excerpt 22: Data 90

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
I'd be lying if **I** said that.	Line 26, page 62	**Aku** akan berbohong kalau mengatakan **itu**.	Line 15-16, page 133	Dallas Leigh

168.

169.   The word "I" is encoded to the speaker of the utterance. From the utterance above, it is known that Dallas Leigh is the speaker of the utterance. So, "I" refers to Dallas Leigh as the first person of utterance. "I" is named as first singular person deixis. But the word "I" is not translated in Indonesian. Data 90 has transferred the message from SL into TL correctly. The meaning does not change from SL into TL. The second "I" is not found in the TL as translation result of person deixis

of SL. It is deleted or loss in the TL. Depending on the equivalent criteria, data 90 is unequivalent because the word of person deixis is missing from the TL.

170. **Excerpt 23: Data 100**

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"That's what I thought the first time **I** saw this room..."Cordelia said.	Line 10, page 85	"**Aku** jatuh cinta dengan ruangan **ini**..." kata Cordelia	Line 13, page 194	Cordelia

171.

172.   From the excerpt 23 above, it can be seen once again that the word "I" is omitted in the TL. It is very clear that the speaker of this utterance is Cordelia. It is prove from the type of the utterance. It is direct speech, so as the reader it is easy to know that the speaker is Cordelia. "I" is named as first singular person deixis. But the word "I" is not translated in Indonesian. The second "I" is not found in the TL as translation result of person deixis of SL. It is omitted or loss in the TL. Depending on the equivalent criteria, data 100 is unequivalent because the word of person deixis is missing from the TL.

173.   4.3.1.2 Third Singular Person Deixis

174.   There is only 1 word found from 100 sentences. It is represented by "they". It can be said unequivalent because the TL is not appropriate with the SL. The explanation can be seen as follow:

175.   Excerpt 24: Data 53

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"I can't do this," **she** whispered hoarsley.	Line 29, page 25	"Akutidakbisamelakukanini," bisik**nya**parau.	Line 13-14, page 59	Cordelia

176.

177.   In the SL, the word of deixis is "she" as the subject pronoun. But, the word of person deixisis found in the TL as possessive adjective. Pronoun "-nya" is in possessive form. The sentence on page 59 explains this data; "*Aku tidak bisa melakukan ini," bisik**nya** parau.* From this sentence, the context of the text shows that pronoun "dia berbisik" represents "bisiknya". Pronoun "dia" is encoding to the third person. In this data, a person deixis is being changed to the translation. Person deixis in the SL becomes "-nya", that usually it is for showing possessive. Concerning on that, data 53 is unequivalent.

178.

179.   4.3.1.3 Third Plural Deixis

180.   There are 4 words found from 100 sentences. It is represented by "I". It can be said unequivalent because the TL is not appropriate with the SL. The explanation can be seen as follow:

181.   Excerpt 25: Data 1

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
But for Dallas Leigh, **they** were the incentive.	Line 1-2, page 1	Tetapibagi Dallas Leigh, **mimpi**adalahperangsang.	Line 3, page 6	Mimpi-mimpi

182.

183.   From the excerpt 23, it can be seen once again that the word "they" is omitted in the TL. The sentences explains about dreams for Dallas. "They" is named as third plural deixis. But the word "they" is translated in Indonesian in the singular. The words "they" should be translated as "mereka-mereka". The fact, the TL is translated as the singular form "mimpi". Depending on the equivalent criteria, data 1 is unequivalent because the word of person deixis is missing from the TL.

184.   4.3.2   Unequivalent Place Deixis

185.   There are 2 words found from 100 sentences. It can be seen from the table 4.7 below:

186.

187.

188.

189. **Table 4.8 Types of Unequivalent Place Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan".**

Type of Deixis		Σ	%
Places Deixis	Proximal Place	2	100
	Distal Place	0	0
Total		2	100

190.

191. From the table above, it From the table above, it can be seen that third plural dominants with 4 words or 57%, the second one is first singular person with 2 or 29% and third singular person with 1 or 14%. The explanation can be seen as follow:

192. 4.3.2.1 Proximal Place Deixis

193. There are 2 words found from 100 sentences. It is represented by "here". It can be said unequivalent because the TL is not appropriate with the SL. The explanation can be seen as follow:

194. Excerpt 25: Data 17

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
He'll be **here**!	Line 1, page 5	**Dia** akan datang.	Line 20, page 14	Dallas' home

195.

196. The word "here" in this data is not translated into the TL. The word "here"

197. is encoding to place near the speaker of the utterance. From the data it is clearly known, that this sentence shows an action which

happens in the Dallas' home. The word "here" represents to the Dallas' house where Austin as the third person of the sentence excists. But in the TL, the word of place deixis as the translation result of place deixis is not found. But, this does not cut down the information and meaning inside the text. Therefore, both SL and TL have same information and meaning. But the type of deixis is missing in the translation ofthis data, so it is concluded that data 17 is unequivalent.

198.   Excerpt 27: Data 42

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Dallas's brown eyes darkned, and she imagined Satan would like an angel standing next to **this** man when **he** was consumed with rage.	Line 11-12, page 18	Mata cokelat Dallas menggelap, dan **Cordelia** membayangkan Setan akan terlihat seperti malaikat berdiri di sebelah**nya** saat **laki-laki itu** sedang dikuasai amarah.	Line 25-27	Dallas' position in a place

199.

200.   The word "this" in this data is not translated into the TL. The word "this"

201.   is encoding to place near the person of the character in the story. From the data it is clearly known, that this sentence shows an action which happens to Dallas. The word "this" represents to Dallas position in a place. But in the TL, the word of place deixis as the translation result of place deixis is translated into "itu". The SL and the TL have different interpretation. In the TL,"this man", means person who near from Cordelia. But, in the TL "this man" is translated into "laki-lakiitu" It means that Dallas is far from Cordelia. Therefore, both SL and TL have same information and meaning. But the type of deixis is missing in the translation ofthis data, so it is concluded that data 42 is unequivalent.

202.

203.   4.3.3   Unequivalent Time Deixis

204. There is only one unequivalent time deixis. It is present time deixis. It can be seen in the table below:

205. **Table 4.9 Unequivalent Time Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan"**.

Type of Deixis		Σ	%
Time Deixis	Present Time	1	100
	Past Time	0	0
	Future Time	0	0
Total		1	100

206.

207. 4.3.3.1 Present Time

208. Excerpt 28: Data 85

Source Language	**Line and Page**	**Target Language**	**Line and Page**	**Referent**
"Well, **now**, what are you doing?"	Line 5, page 61	"*Well*, apa yang sedangkaulakukan?"	Line 6, page 130	Present Time

209.

210. In the SL, "now" is found as the temporal conjunction. In fact, no temporal conjunction in the TL. In English language, "now" is as time deixis to complete the information of time. The word "now" literally means as the present time. "The word "now" shows the temporal point of sentence. It shows the information of time relating to the sentence. There surprisingly, no time deixis found in the TL data but time deixis exists in its translation. This changing of deixis type does not change the translation of meaning in those sentences.

211. 4.3.4 Unequivalent Social Deixis

212.   There are 13 words found from 100 sentences. Those are only relational deixis. In addition, absolute social cannot be found in the research. It can be seen in the table below:

213.   **Table 4.10 Unequivalent Social Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan".**

Type of Deixis		Σ	%
Social Deixis	Relational Social	13	100
	Absolute Social	0	0
Total		13	100

214.

215.   4.3.4.1 Relational Deixis

216.   There are 13 words found from 100 sentences. It is represented with "Ma'am", "Miss", "Sir", and "Pa". Some of the example can be seen as follow:

217.   Excerpt 29: Data 22

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Yes, **Ma'am**.	Line 31, page 6	Ya, **Ma'am.**	Line 1, page 19	Cordelia

218.

219.   The word "Ma'am" is generally used for addressing term to call someone older. In this data, the utterance happens between Austin as the speaker and Cordelia. She is Austin's sister in-law, that's why the speaker (Austin) uses "Ma'am" to address Cordelia. It is because Austin wants to show politeness to his sister. In the TL, the word "Ma'am" is still used by the translator. The translator does not change it based on the TL's term. Both SL and TL have same meaning, but the word of social deixis is not transferred in the culture of TL. Therefore, data 22 is concluded as unequivalent.

220.   Excerpt 30: Data 25

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Goddammit, **Pa**!	Line 24, page 12	Sialan, **Pa**!	Line 1, page 31	Austin's Father

221.

222.   Here once again, the translator is not change the term "Pa" from TL to SL. The word "Pa" refers to Austin's son. Austin addresses her father with term "Pa". It is because Austin wants to show politeness and respect to his father. In the TL, the word "Pa" is still used by the translator. Both SL and TL have same meaning, but the word of social deixis is not transferred in the culture of TL. Therefore, data 25 is concluded as unequivalent.

223.   Excerpt 31: Data 25

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
Miss McQueen, it's a pleasure to have you here.	Line 16, page 16	**Miss** McQueen senangmenerimakedatanganmu**disini**.	Line 26-27, page 38	Miss McQueen

224.

225.   The word "Miss" is generally used for addressing term to call someone who is not to close and unmarried person. In this data, the utterance happens between Dallas as the speaker and Miss McQueen. Miss McQueen is Dallas Leigh's colleague, that's why the speaker (Dallas) uses "Miss" to address Miss McQueen. It is because Dallas wants to show politeness to honor his colloguing. Moreover, the utterance happens in the school. In the TL, the word "Miss" is still used by the translator. The translator does not change it based on the TL's term. Both SL and TL have same meaning, but

226.   4.3.5   Discourse Deixis

227. There are 3 words found from 100 sentences. It can be seen in the table below:

Type of Deixis	Σ	%
Discourse Deixis	3	100
Total	**3**	**100**

228.

229. The explanation can be as follow:

230. Excerpt 32: Data 29

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
That's what **this** is all about.	Line 18, page 13	Semua **ini** karena **satu hal**.	Line 19-20, page 32	Dallas' problem

231.

232. In the SL, the word of discourse deixis is "that" and "this". But, in its translation,the word of discourse deixis exists. The word "itu" explains about the information based on the context of story. In this data, the word "itu" is described The problem of Dallas. Here, the translator translates the word "that" into "ini" and the word "this" with "itu". It opposes each other. Even, they are not changing the meaning, but it is unequivalent translation.

233. Excerpt 33: Data 49

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
That's all right.	Line 14, page 21	Tidak apa.	Line 6, page 49	Austin's action

234.

235. In the TL, the word of discourse deixis is not found. But, in the SL, the word of discourse deixis exists. The word "that" explains about the information based on the context of the story. In this data, the word "that" explains Austin's action. The word "that" is not translated by the translator. There is loss in the TL. Because of the deixis type in the TL is missing, data 49 is categorized as unequivalent translation

236.   Excerpt 34: Data 58

Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page	Referent
"**She** does at **that**."	Line 20, page 28	"Memang benar."	Line 25, page 64	Cordelia's action

237.

238. Here, the translator once again omits the social deixis "that". It is missing in the TL. It explains about Cordelia's action. Even the meaning is not changing, but the translation is shifting by ommitting the word "that" in the TL. Based on the brief explanation, it can be categorized as unequivalent deixis.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1   Conclusion

The conclusion is made based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the data, the number of deixis words found in "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan" is 143 words. Each type of deixis which is found in this novel is variety in amount and its percentage. It can be concluded that there are 5 types of deixis found in the bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan". It can be found equivalent and unequivalent deixis translation in the data.

Equivalent third singular person deixis show the highest percentage and then followed by Equivalent Discourse Deixis. Second singular person deixis, Future time deixis, and Absolute social deixis both equivalent and unequivalent are not found in the data. Moreover, Unequivalent Second Singular Person deixis, Unequivalent First Plural deixis, and Unequivalent Past Time Deixis are also not found in this bilingual novel. Generally, there are 143 words of deixis. The equivalent shows 117 words of deixis or 82%. On the other hand, the unequivalence shows 26 words of deixis or 18%.

Based on the data, type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of equivalent is person deixis with 64 words or 45%. And type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of unequivalent is Social deixis with 13 words or 9%. According to the analysis, it is concluded that the bilingual novel entitled "Texas Glory" into "Jalan Kebahagiaan" has more equivalence words of deixis than the unequivalence ones. And then, person deixis is type of deixis which tick out in the finding of equivalent and social deixis which is unequivalent.

5.2   Suggestion

In this thesis the researcher would like to give the following suggestion:

1.   The lecture of Dian Nuswantoro University should encourage students to do the research on equivalent translation, because it is an interesting subject to discuss by the student.

2. Students of Dian Nuswantoro University especially for students of Faculty of Humanities should read more English book to support their ability in translation. As the result, they can find another topics that are more interesting than deixis.

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APPENDIX

No.	Source Language	Line and Page	Target Language	Line and Page
1.	But for Dallas Leigh, **they** were the incentive.	1-2, 1	Tetapi bagi Dallas Leigh, **mimpi** adalah perangsang.	3, 6
2.	By pursuing them, **he** had attained a level of success.	4, 1	Dengan mengejarnya, **Dallas** telah mencapai tingkat kesuksesan.	7, 6
3.	**He** had set out to gain: Land, cattle, and wealth beyond his highest expectations.	5, 1	Memperoleh semua yang **ia** cita-citakan: Tanah, ternak, dan kekayaan melebihi harapan tertinggi.	9, 6
4.	As **he** gazed at the stars.	6-7, 1	Dan saat **ia** memandangi bintang-bintang.	3, 7
5.	**He** felt	7, 1	**Ia** merasa.	5, 7
6.	**He** was a man with a solitary dream.	8, 1	**Ia** adalah seoranglaki-laki dengan mimpi tersendiri.	7, 7
7.	**He** had fullfilled	9-10, 1	Telah **ia** penuhi.	9, 7
8.	**He** feared.	10, 1	**Ia** takut.	11, 7
9.	**They** might mean nothing at all.	10, 1	Tidak akan ada artinya.	11, 7
10.	If **he** never gained a son with whom to share them.	10-11, 1	Jika **ia** tak pernah mendapatkan anak laki-laki yang bias ia ajak berbagi.	12-13, 7
11.	**He** glanced at his youngest brother.	4, 2	**Dallas** melirik adiknya yang paling kecil.	9, 8
12.	How long **we**gonna stay?	5, 2	Berapa lama **kita** akan berdiam di sini?	12, 8
13.	"**I** don't know how you can be sure that they're gonna cut the wire right here," Austin said...	10, 2	"**Aku** tidak tahu bagaimana kau bisa yakin bahwa mereka akan memotong kawat yang sama," kata	19, 8

			Austin...	
14.	Will **you** shut up?	19, 2	Bisakah **kau** diam?	7, 9
15.	**He** and his brothers mounted their horses with an agility.	4, 4	**Ia** dan saudara-saudaranya menaiki kuda masing-masing dengan ketangkasan.	25-29, 12
16.	And **it** doesn't look good.	30, 4	Dan kelihatan **nya** cukup parah.	14-15, 14
17.	**He**'ll be **here**!	1, 5	**Dia**akandatang.	20, 14
18.	**He** watched.	4, 5	**Ia** mengamati.	29, 14
19.	**She**'d stanched the flow of blood.	5, 5	**Wanita** itu sudah menghentikan aliran darah.	30, 14
20.	**She** returned to her task of running the cloth over Austin's brow.	14, 5	**Amelia** meneruskan pekerjaannya mengusapkan kain di atas dahi Austin.	17-18, 15
21.	If the McQueens had accept **that**.	4, 6	Kalo para McQueen **menerimanya**.	6, 17
22.	Yes, **Ma'am**.	31, 6	Ya, **Ma'am.**	1, 19
23.	...**I** give my word on **that**.	22, 10	...**Aku** berjanji.	12-13, 26
24.	**Now**, **I**'m damn glad.	11, 30	**Sekarang**, **aku** senang aku melakukannya.	25-26, 28
25.	Goddammit, **Pa**!	24, 12	Sialan, **Pa**!	1, 31
26.	**There** are other ways to get the water.	24, 12	**Ada** cara lain untuk mendapatkan air.	1-2, 31
27.	**That** man.	28, 12	Laki-laki **itu**.	8, 31

28.	**Nowhe** was demanding.	1, 13	**Sekarang laki-laki itu** menuntut Codelia.	17, 31
29.	**That**'s what **this** is all about.	18, 13	Semua **ini** karena **satu hal**.	19-20, 32
30.	**I** opposed to **this**.	5, 14	**Aku** menentang hal **ini**.	7, 34
31.	Surely, **he**'s not **that** unkind.	7, 14	Tentunya **dia** tidak seburuk **itu**.	10, 34
32.	**Then**, by God, it will be done.	8, 14	**Kalau begitu**, demi Tuhan, pernikahan itu akan dijalankan.	21-22, 34
33.	**That**'s where **you**'ll be living, Dee.	19-20, 14	**Disana**lah **kau** akan tinggal, Dee.	15, 35
34.	Be grateful **you**'re not riding out **here**, Dee.	24, 14	Bersyukurlah **kau** tidak perlu berkuda **kemari**, Dee.	22, 35
35.	**I** won't deny **that**.	3, 15	**Aku** tidak akan menyangkal**nya**.	2, 36
36.	Dallas had all his men **here** as well as everyone from town.	12, 15	Dallas juga mengundang seluruh anak buahnya dan semua orang di kota.	17-18, 36
37.	**That**'s probably why, so don't stare at her.	23, 15	Mungkin **itu** sebabnya, jadi jangan menatapnya.	8-9, 37
38.	**Miss** McQueen, **it**'s a pleasure to have **youhere**.	16, 16	**Miss** McQueen senang menerima kedatanganmu **disini**.	26-27, 38
39.	Give **you** my word on **that**.	19, 16	**Aku** berjanji.	31, 38
40.	And **that** condition would be?	24-25, 17	Dan apa persyaratan**nya**?	16, 41
41.	Boyd, surely **this** isn't necessary.	5, 18	Boyd, **ini** tentunya tidak perlu dilakukan	15-16, 42

42.	Dallas's brown eyes darkned, and **she** imagined Satan would like an angel standing next to **this** man when **he** was consumed with rage.	11-12, 18	Mata cokelat Dallas menggelap, dan **Cordelia** membayangkan Setan akan terlihat seperti malaikat berdiri di sebelah**nya** saat **laki-lakiitu** sedang dikuasai amarah.	25-27
43.	"**Unca** Dallas?" the little girl said as **she** tugged on Dallas's trouser.	21-22, 17	"**Paman** Dallas?" kata **gadiscilik** itu sambil menarik celana panjang Dallas.	16-17, 43
44.	**Thenit** was too late.	24, 18	**Kemudian** terlambat.	22, 43
45.	"**There**."	29, 18	"**Di sini**."	2, 44
46.	**There**'s nothing to forgive.	11, 19	Tidak **ada** yang perlu dimaafkan.	26, 44
47.	**I** truly didn't expect you to be **here**.	11, 19	**Aku** benar-benar tidak mengharapkan kau **hadir**.	26-27, 19
48.	"**I** just... well, this arragement just came about so quickly **I** didn't expect anyone to be **here**.	15-16, 19	"**Aku** hanya... *well*, kesepakatan ini terjadi begitu cepat **aku** tidak mengharapkan kedatangan siapapun **disini**.	4-6, 45
49.	**That**'s all right.	14, 21	Tidak apa.	6, 49
50.	**Inow** pronounce **you** man and wife.	14-15, 21	**Sekarang ku** nyatakan kalian sebagai suami dan istri.	7, 49
51.	"**Ladies and gentlement**," Reverend Tucker's voiced boomed.	3, 22	"**Hadirin sekalian**," suara pendeta Tucker berkumandang.	21-22, 50
52.	"**Thenyou**'d be going back on your word."	12, 25	"**Kalaubegitukau** melanggar janji mu.8"	4, 58
53.	"**I** can't do **this**," **she** whispered hoarsley.	29, 25	"**Aku** tidak bisa melakukan **ini**," bisik**nya** parau.	13-14,

					59
54.	Is **that** what **you** want?	31, 25	Apa **itu** yang **kau** inginkan?	16-17 59	
55.	**Now** **we** have a chance to get it back if **you** do your duty.	2, 26	**Sekarang** **kita** punya kesempatan mendapatkannya kembali kalau **kau** melaksanakan tugasmu.	23-25, 59	
56.	"**That**'s the house."	29, 26	"**Itu** rumahnya."	16, 61	
57.	"**I** imagine **we** have plenty of lost soul around **here**."	2, 28	"**Ku** bayangkan **kami** punya banyak jiwa tersesat di sekitar **sini**."	23-24, 63	
58.	"**She** does at **that**."	20, 28	"Memang benar."	25, 64	
59.	"**That** rhymes!"	29, 29	"**Kata-kata itu** berima!"	8, 67	
60.	**I** wish **now** that **I** hadn't found you.	6, 30	**Sekarang** **aku** berharap **aku** tidak menemukannya.	19-20, 67	
61.	"**There** **you** are."	13, 30	"Ternyata kamu **ada disini**."	3, 68	
62.	"**Unca** Dalls says so."	29, 32	"**Paman** Dallas bilang begitu."	2, 73	
63.	"**I** took her trunk up to my bedroom, and **now** **I** can't find her."	26, 33	"**Aku** membawa kopernya ke kamar tidurku, dan **sekarang** **aku** tak bisa menemukannya."	15-16, 75	
64.	"**Right now**, **it** would be best if **you** left."	15-16, 36	"**Sekarang** sebaik**nya** **kau** pergi."	13-14, 80	
65.	"Are **they** all gone **now**?" **he** asked her, although **he** focused his gaze on his wife who watched him as though **she** thought **he**	25-26, 36	"Apa **sekarang** **mereka** sudah pergi?" tanya **Dallas**, meskipun matanya terfokus ke **istrinya** yang menatapnya seolah **ia** mungkin menyakiti	28-31, 80	

	might harm the child.		keponakannya sendiri.	
66.	**This** is our bedroom.	8, 37	**Ini** kamar tidur kita.	23, 81
67.	"**I**'m sorry to hear **that**."	15, 37	"**Aku** menyesal mendengar**nya**."	4, 82
68.	**That** was the first condition.	28, 37	**Itu** syarat pertama.	27, 82
69.	"Isn't **there** a name for a woman who trades her favors for gain?" **she** asked.	7, 38	"Bukankah **ada** nama untuk wanita yang menukar dirinya untuk mendapatkan sesuatu?" tanya **Cordelia**.	7-8, 83
70.	"**There**'s also a name for a woman who takes a husband. **You**'re my wife, not my whore."	8, 38	"Juga **ada** nama untuk wanita yang memiliki suami. **Kau** istriku, bukan pelacurku."	10-11, 83
71.	**Tonight**he'd have someone beside **him**, with any luck, nine months from **now**, **he**'d have someone in his heart.	5-6, 39	**Malam ini Dallas** akan memiliki seseorang di samping**nya**, dan dengan keberuntungan, sembilan bulan dari **sekarang**, **ia** akan memiliki seseorang dalam hatinya.	25-28, 84
72.	"**This** is Beauty," Dallas said as **he** placed his hand on the mare's chestnut rump.	9, 44	"**Ini** Beauty," kata Dallas sambil meletakkan tangan**nya** di bokong kuda betina berwarna kastanye.	6-7, 96
73.	"Take **these**," **he** said, holding the reins up to **her**.	25, 44	"Pegang **ini**," kata **suaminya**, sambil mengulurkan tali kekang.	5-6, 97
74.	"**That**'s were Houston's talent lies, taming horse."	11, 45	"Itu Houston, kuda jinak".	10, 99
75.	"**That**'s Slim, **my** foreman. **You** ride down **there**, and **he**'ll cut the fence for you, let **you** go through so **you** can meet up with your brothers on the other side.	28-29, 46	"**Itu** Slim, mandorku. **Kau** pergi **ke sana**, dan **dia** memotong pagar ini untukmu, membiarkan**mu** lewat supaya bisa bertemu dengan saudara-saudaramu di sisi sebelah sana.	19-22, 101

76.	"And if **I** stay **here**?"	33, 45	"Dan kalau **aku** tetap **disini**?"	30-31, 101
77.	"How are **you**, **daughter**?	8, 52	Bagaimana kabar **mu**, **Nak**?	9, 112.
78.	"Answer him, **girl**," her fater said.	23, 52	"Jawab dia, **Nak**," kata ayahnya.	11, 113
79.	"**Sweet Lord**, **you** better not have denied him his right **last night**," Boyd said.	26, 52	"**Oh Tuhan**, sebaik**nyakau** tidak menolak memberikan haknya **tadi malam**," tukas Boyd.	20-22, 113
80.	"Come on, **boy**, **I** ain't got all day."	18, 57	"Ayolah, **aku** tidak punya waktu seharian."	8, 123
81.	Nah, **Sir**.	22, 57	Tidak, **Sir**.	17, 123
82.	"Yes, **Sir**."	33, 57	"Baik, **Sir**."	11, 124
83.	"Yes, **ma'am**, **that**'s what my master thought when **he** named **me**."	14, 59	"Benar, **Ma'am**, **itu** yang dipikirkan **tuanku** saat memberi**ku** nama."	1-2, 127
84.	Yes, **Ma'am**, **it** surely is, but **it** brings with a measury of glory.	17, 59	Benar, **Ma'am**, **itu** pasti, tetapi **kebebasan** juga membawa sedikit kemegahan.	9-10, 127
85.	"Well, **now**, what are **you** doing?"	5, 61	"*Well*, apa yang sedang **kau** lakukan?"	6, 130
86.	"**There** are prettier ones farther out."	9, 61	"**Ada** bunga-bunga yang lebih cantik disana."	14, 130
87.	"What's **that** got to do with anything?" Austin asked.	27, 61	"Apa hubungannya **hal itu** dengan ini?" tanya Austin.	20-21, 131
88.	"**Boss**?"	7, 62	"**Bos**?"	11, 132
89.	"Tell me that **we**'re having praire-dog stew for supper"	25, 62	"Katakan padaku **kita** akan menikmati sup anjing gurung untuk makan	13-14,

	Dallas commanded.		malam" tuntut Dallas.	133
90.	**I**'d be lying if **I** said **that**.	26, 62	**Aku** akan berbohong kalau mengatakan **itu**.	15-16, 133
91.	**There**'s no decision to make.	1, 63	Tidak **ada** yang perlu ku putuskan.	24, 133
92.	"**Then** the hole is dangerous, not the praire-dog."	29, 63	"**Kalau begitu** lubang itu yang berbahaya, bukan anjing gurun."	15-16, 135
93.	"**That**'s like saying a gun is dangerous, not the man holding it."	1, 64	"**Itu** seperti mengatakan bahwa senjata berbahaya bukan orang yang memegangnya."	17-18, 135
94.	"**I** need to take the praire dog outta **here**."	7, 64	"**Aku** harus membawa binatang ini keluar dari **sini**."	1 136
95.	"**Then** call her something else."	7, 67	"**Kalau begitu** panggil dia dengan nama lain."	8-9 160
96.	"Sweetheart, **darlin'**."	11, 67	"*Sweetheart, **darling**.*"	13, 160
97.	"**Then** find a word that will, but call **her** something,"	13, 67	"**Kalaubegitu** temukan kata yang bisa, pokoknya panggil **dia** dengan sesuatu."	16-17, 160
98.	Austin tipped his hat off his brow, " Yes, **Ma'am**?"	4, 73	Austin mengangkat topinya dari dahi, "Ya, **Ma'am**?"	19-20, 172
99.	"**Then** why **you** go everyday?"	9, 73	"**Kalau begitu** kenapa **kau** pergi ke kota setiap hari?	30-31, 172
100.	"**That**'s what **I** thought the first time **I** saw **this** room...", Cordelia said.	10, 85	"**Aku** jatuh cinta dengan ruangan **ini**..." kata Cordelia	13, 194