

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about data analysis. The result of data analysis is used to answer the problems of the research.

4.1 Types of The Translation Variation of Address Terms

This research is intended to describe what types of translation variation of English address terms found in the novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* by Mitch Albom and its translation *Meniti Bianglala* by Andang H. Sutopo. In translating English address terms of the novel entitled *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* into *Meniti Bianglala* the translator applied some variations. In this research, the translation variation is shown from the translation of pronoun **you** into *Kau, Anda, Kalian*, and even it is translated into first personal pronoun *Kita*. Moreover, pronoun **you** is translated into possessive pronoun. In this research, the researcher also found that pronoun **you** are untranslated in TL, and also the addition of the translation pronoun **you** in TL by the translator. The other translation variation of English address terms found in the novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* by Mitch Albom and its translation *Meniti Bianglala* by Andang H. Sutopo is based on the classification proposed by Fasold. In addressing others, Indonesian people usually consider the age, social status, sex of others and intimacy in every situation.

Fasold (1990: 1 - 15) has been classified address terms into four varieties, they are; pronoun, kinship, name, and title. Therefore, in this research, the researcher classified the data analysis into four address terms. They are pronoun, kinship, name, and title.

In the novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* by Mitch Albom and its translation *Meniti Bianglala* by Andang H. Sutopo, the researcher found 270 address terms. They can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1 Type of Address Terms

No.	Type of address terms	Total of Address Terms	Percentage
1.	Pronoun	193	71.5%
2.	Kinship	12	4.5%
3.	Name	48	17.75%
4.	Title	17	6.25%
Total		270	100%

Table 4.1 shows that there are 270 address terms found in the novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* by Mitch Albom translated into *Meniti Bianglala* by Andang H. Sutopo. They consist of 193 terms (71.5%) are translated in the form of pronoun, 12 terms (4.5%) are translated in the form of kinship, 48 terms (17.75%) are translated in the form of name, and 17 terms (6.25%) are translated in the form of title.

To know more details about types of translation variation of English address terms found in the novel *The Five People You Meet in Heaven* by Mitch Albom translated into *Meniti Bianglala* by Andang H. Sutopo, it can be seen in the following explanations.

4.1.1 Pronoun

This classification includes English address terms in the form of pronoun, especially the second personal pronoun. The English pronoun *you* are variously translated into Indonesian. In this research, the researcher found the English pronoun *you* are translated into *kau*, *anda*, *kalian*, and even it is translated into first personal pronoun *Kita*. Moreover, pronoun *you* is translated into possessive pronoun. In this research, the researcher also found that pronoun *you* are untranslated in TL, and also the addition of the translation pronoun *you* in TL by the translator. To make it clear, the researcher gave sample of analysis from each translation variation of pronoun term and the explanation below.

1. Pronoun *you* is translated into *kau*

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Joe. He is Eddie's brother. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. This utterance was uttered when Eddie still playing a soft ball with Joe.

SL	TL
" You see it?" Eddie says. (Page 37 line 17)	" Kau melihat bolanya?" Tanya Eddie. (Page 42 line 22)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun *you* as a subject in the sentence and refers to Joe. And that second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *kau*. It is a direct translation from pronoun *you*. In informality, *kau* is used by participants who have a sufficiently close personal relationship.

From the explanation above, it can be conclude that in this context the second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *kau* because the addresser (Eddie) and the addressee (Joe) are in informal situation and they have a sufficiently close personal relationship.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Captain to Eddie. He is the second person who Eddie meets in heaven. Both of them have been ever meet in a war. It indicates that they have a sufficiently close personal relationship. In fact, the conversation happens in heaven between Captain and Eddie in informal situation where Captain asked to Eddie that did he ever see him again.

SL	TL
“Did you ever see me again?” he asked. (Page 89 line 4)	“ <i>Pernahkah kau bertemu lagi denganku?</i> ” tanyanya. (Page 92 line 28)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun *you* as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie. And that second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *kau*. It is a direct translation from pronoun *you*. In informality, *kau* is used by participants who have a sufficiently close personal relationship.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *kau* because the addresser (captain) and the addressee (Eddie) are in informal situation and they have a sufficiently close personal relationship.

2. Pronoun *you* is translated into *anda*

Context: The utterance was uttered by the man on megaphone to the visitors in heaven, especially in Ruby pier. They do not know each other yet. So in this situation, the man on megaphone used a formal way in interesting the visitor.

SL	TL
“Have you ever seen such a horrible sight?” (Page 29 line 15)	“ <i>Pernahkah Anda melihat sesuatu yang mengerikan seperti ini?</i> ” (Page 35 line 10)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun *you* as a vocative in the sentence and refers to the visitors. And that second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *Anda*. It is a direct translation from pronoun *you*. In formality, *Anda* is used by the participants who do not have a sufficiently close personal relationship.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *Anda*, because the addresser does not has a sufficiently close personal relationship with the addressee, and they are in a formal situation.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by the man on megaphone to the visitors in heaven, especially in Ruby pier. They do not know each other yet. So in this situation, the man on megaphone used a formal way in interesting the visitor.

SL	TL
<p><i>“Only here, at the World’s Most Curious Citizens, can you draw this near. . . .”</i> (Page 30 line 24)</p>	<p><i>“Hanya di sini, di Pertunjukan Manusia-Manusia Teraneh di Dunia, Anda bisa berada begitu dekat...”</i> (Page 36 line 21)</p>

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun **you** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to the visitors. And that second personal pronoun **you** are translated into **Anda**. It is a direct translation from pronoun **you**. In formality, **Anda** is used by the participants who do not have a sufficiently close personal relationship.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun **you** are translated into **Anda**, because the addresser does not has a sufficiently close personal relationship with the addressee, and they are in a formal situation.

3. Pronoun **you** is translated into **kalian**

Context: The utterance below was uttered by the hairy man to Eddie and Joe. They never meet before and they do not know each other yet. It was uttered when the hairy man surprising Eddie and Joe who want to put their ball in the backstage.

SL	TL
“What are you wiseacres doin’ back here?” the hairy man says, grinning. (Page 38 line 1)	“ <i>Apa yang kalian lakukan di sini?</i> ” tanya si lelaki berbulu sambil menyeringai. (Page 43 line 5)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun **you** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie and Joe. And that second personal pronoun **you** are translated into **kalian**. It is a direct translation from pronoun **you**. The word **kalian** is used to address the participant with the number of more than one participant.

So it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun **you** are translated into **kalian**, because the number of the addressee is more than one, they are Eddie and Joe.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie’s father to his children, Eddie and Joe. It was uttered when he feels angry with both of them, because they do not want to stop fighting.

SL	TL
“Knock it off, before I slap both of you .” (Page 53 line 21)	“ <i>Hentikan sebelum kutampar kalian berdua.</i> ” (Page 58 line 27)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun **you** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie and Joe. And that second personal pronoun **you** are translated into **kalian**. It is a direct translation from pronoun **you**. The word

kalian is used to address the participant with the number of more than one participant.

So it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *kalian* because the number of the addressee is more than one, they are Eddie and Joe.

4. Pronoun *you* is translated into *kita*

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Ruby. Ruby is the third person who Eddie meets in heaven. They never meet before in heaven.

SL	TL
"Ain't you supposed to have peace when you die?" (Page 112 line 26)	" <i>Bukannya kita harusnya mendapat kedamaian setelah kita mati?</i> " (Page 116 line 26)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun *you* as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Ruby. And that second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *Kita*. It is not a direct translation from pronoun *you*. Basically, it is a direct translation from pronoun *we*, it is one kind of first personal pronoun. However, in this context it used to translate the second personal pronoun *you*.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun *you* have a change in pronoun category. It is translated into first personal pronoun *Kita*.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Marguerite to Eddie. She is Eddie's wife. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Marguerite and Eddie would enter the hospital, and she give to know to Eddie that they can saw their house from hospital.

SL	TL
" You can see it from here," she said. (Page 169 line 1)	" Kita bisa melihatnya dari sini," kata Marguerite. (Page 174 line 19)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun *you* as a subject in the sentence and refers to Eddie. And that second personal pronoun *you* are translated into *Kita*. It is not a direct translation from pronoun *you*. Basically, it is a direct translation from pronoun we, it is one kind of first personal pronoun. However, in this context it used to translate the second personal pronoun *you*.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun *you* have a change in pronoun category. It is translated into first personal pronoun *Kita*.

5. Pronoun *you* is translated into possessive pronoun *-mu*

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Captain to Eddie. It is uttered when Captain and Eddie became prisoners in a war. They have conversation in informal situation where Captain asked to Eddie about the idea to escape from there.

SL	TL
"What're you thinking?" (Page 72 line 7)	" <i>Apa yang ada di benakmu?</i> " (Page 76 line 29)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun **you** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie. And that second personal pronoun **you** are translated into possessive pronoun **-mu**. It is a direct translation from pronoun **you**. Commonly it used in informal situation or between participants who already know each other.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun **you** are translated into **-mu** because the addresser (captain) and the addressee (Eddie) are in informal situation and they have a sufficiently close personal relationship.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Marguerite to Eddie. She is Eddie's wife. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Marguerite has a conversation with Eddie about their wedding.

SL	TL
"Do you think we had that?" (Page 157 line 4)	" <i>Menurutmu pernikahan kita juga begitu?</i> " (Page 161 line 8)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun *you* as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie. And that second personal pronoun *you* are translated into possessive pronoun *-mu*. It is a direct translation from pronoun *you*. Commonly it used in informal situation or between participants who already know each other.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the second personal pronoun *you* are translated into possessive pronoun *-mu* because the addresser (Marguerite) and the addressee (Eddie) are in informal situation and they are intimate to each other.

6. Pronoun *you* is omitted in TL

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Joe. He is Eddie's brother. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Eddie asked Joe to shut up about his secret that he found a girl.

SL	TL
"I told <i>you</i> to shut it!" (Page 53 line 12)	" <i>Aku sudah bilang, tutup mulut!</i> " (Page 58 line 16)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun *you* as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Joe. And that second personal pronoun *you* are omitted in TL. Nevertheless, without the translation of pronoun *you* the main idea in SL have been accomplished in TL.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Marguerite. Their relationships are husband and wife. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Eddie will ask Marguerite about her appearance.

SL	TL
"Can I ask you something?" he said. (Page 174 line 20)	" <i>Boleh aku Tanya sesuatu?</i> " Tanya Eddie. (Page 180 line 22)

In the utterance above, there is second personal pronoun **you** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Marguerite. And that second personal pronoun **you** are omitted in TL. Nevertheless, without the translation of pronoun **you** the main idea in SL have been accomplished in TL.

7. Pronoun **you** is added in TL

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Marguerite to Eddie. She is Eddie's wife. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Marguerite asked to Eddie that she wants him to come back alive from the war.

SL	TL
"Don't get killed, OK?" she says. (Page 79 line 16)	" Kau harus pulang hidup-hidup, OK?" kata Marguerite. (Page 83 line 23)

In the utterance above, there is no second personal pronoun *you* in SL, but in TL, there is an addition of the translation second personal pronoun *you*. It is *kau* as a vocative in the sentence and it refers to Eddie. That second personal pronoun *kau* may be added, to clarify who is the addressee that Marguerite is talking to.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Tala to Eddie. She is the fifth person who Eddie meets in heaven. She was also a little girl who Eddie burns in war accidentally. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Tala give to know to Eddie that he supposed to be at Ruby Pier.

SL	TL
"Supposed to be there," she said. (Page 191 line 12)	" <i>Kau harus di sana,</i> " <i>katanya.</i> (Page 198 line 6)

In the utterance above, there is no second personal pronoun *you* in SL, but in TL, there is an addition of the translation second personal pronoun *you*. It is *kau* as a subject in the sentence and it refers to Eddie. That second personal pronoun *kau* may be added, to clarify who is the addressee that Tala is talking to.

4.1.2 Kinship

This classification contains address terms in the form of kinship. In this research, the researcher found address terms included in this classification which are translated, untranslated, and get gain in the target language. To make it clear, the researcher gave sample of analysis from each classification and the explanation below.

1. Translated Kinship Term

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to his father. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Eddie wants to apologize to his father in informal situation.

SL	TL
"You hear me? Dad ?" (Page 144 line 14)	" <i>Kaudengar aku, Ayah?</i> " (Page 148 line 12)

In the utterance above, there is a word which refers to second person address in kinship term. It is the word **Dad** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie's father. In this utterance the word **Dad** is translated into *Ayah*. Both of them used to designate male parent.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the word **Dad** is translated into *Ayah* which designate to male parent, because the addresser (Eddie) is the son of the addressee (Eddie's father).

2. Untranslated Kinship Term

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to his Mother. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered after Eddie receive a birthday cake from his mother in informal situation.

SL	TL
"Thanks, Ma ." (Page 103 line 6)	" <i>Terima kasih, Ma.</i> " (Page 107 line 8)

In the utterance above, there is a word which refers to second person address in Kinship term. It is **Ma** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie's Mother. The word **Ma** is used to designate female parent. In this utterance the word **Ma** is untranslated in TL. Nevertheless, the meaning from SL does not changed in TL, because the word **Ma** is already familiar in Indonesia and the function is still used to designate female parent.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to his Father. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Eddie wants to apologize to his father.

SL	TL
"I was angry with you, Dad . I hated you." (Page 144 line 3)	" <i>Dulu aku marah padamu, Dad. Dulu aku benci padamu.</i> " (Page 147 line 29)

In the utterance above, there is a word which refers to second person address in Kinship term. It is **Dad** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to Eddie's Father. The word **Dad** is used to designate male parent. In this utterance the word **Dad** is untranslated in TL.

3. Gained Translation in Kinship Term

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to his Mother. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. It was uttered when Eddie persuades his mother to stop crying and regret.

SL	TL
"What were <i>you</i> supposed to do?" (Page 124 line 22)	" <i>Memang apa yang harusnya kau lakukan, Ma?</i> " (Page 128 line 23)

In the utterance above, there is no a word **Ma** in SL, but in TL, there is an addition of a word **Ma** as a vocative in the sentence and it refers to Eddie's Mother. In this utterance the word **Ma** may be added, to clarify who is the addressee that Eddie is talking to.

4.1.3 Name

This classification contains address terms in the form of name. They are mostly translated into Indonesian in one way, unchanged translation. It means that the names are translated in the same form. According to Brown and Ford's in Wardhaugh (2006:268), there are two ways to address people, by their first name (FN) and by their title plus last name (TLN). TLN is indicated inequality and unfamiliarity, and FN is indicated equality and familiarity. However, the

researcher also found gain translation in the form of names in TL. To make it clear, the researcher gave sample of analysis from each classification and the explanation below.

1. First name

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Dom. Dom is Eddie's friend in Ruby Pier. It was uttered When Eddie replies Dom's address.

SL	TL
" Dom ," Eddie said. (Page 5 line 5)	" <i>Dom</i> ," Eddie balas menyapa. (Page 11 line 10)

Because the participants already know each other, so it does not a matter when the addresser (Eddie) addresses the addressee (Dom) with FN (First Name) only, because it indicates an equality and familiarity between participants.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie's mother to Mickey. Mickey is Eddie's father friend. And the addresser (Eddie's mother) has a sufficiently close personal relationship with the addressee (Mickey).

SL	TL
"Careful, Mickey! " (Page 24 line 3)	" <i>Hati-hati, Mickey!</i> " (Page 30 line 3)

Because the participants already know each other, so it does not a matter when the addresser (Eddie's mother) addresses the addressee (Mickey) with FN (First Name) only, because it indicates an equality and familiarity between participants.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Joe. Joe is Eddie's brother. In this context, Eddie feels angry with Joe, because he throw Eddie's ball too far.

SL	TL
"My ball!" Eddie screams. "Dang you, Joe ." (Page 37 line 13)	" <i>Bolaku!</i> " <i>jerit Eddie</i> . " <i>Berengsek kau, Joe</i> ." (Page 42 line 17)

However it does not a matter when Eddie addresses Joe with FN (First Name) only, because it indicates an equality and familiarity between participants.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Marguerite to Eddie. The relationship between Marguerite and Eddie are husband and wife.

SL	TL
"Hiya, Eddie ," Marguerite says. (Page 77 line 16)	" <i>Hai, Eddie</i> ," <i>kata Marguerite</i> . (Page 81 line 19)

Because the relationships between participants are husband and wife, so it does not a matter when the addresser (Marguerite) addresses the addressee (Eddie) with FN (First Name) only, because it indicates an equality and familiarity between participants.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Marguerite. The relationship between Eddie and Marguerite are husband and wife.

SL	TL
"Oh God, Marguerite ," he whispered. (Page 159 line 18)	" <i>Oh Tuhan, Marguerite</i> ," <i>bisiknya</i> . (Page 163 line 25)

Because the relationships between participants are husband and wife, so it does not matter when the addresser (Eddie) addresses the addressee (Marguerite) with FN (First Name) only, because it indicates an equality and familiarity between participants.

2. Title plus last name

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Amy to Eddie. She is a little girl who asked Eddie to make a toy from pipe cleaners. She was also a little girl who saved by Eddie from broken down vehicle.

SL	TL
"Scuuuse me," she said again. "Eddie Maintenance?" (Page 12 line 9)	"Ma'aaaaff," <i>katanya lagi</i> . "Eddie Maintenance?" (Page 18 line 1)

However, Eddie and Amy do not have a sufficiently close personal relationship. So, Amy addressing Eddie with TLN (Title plus Last name), because it will indicate an inequality and unfamiliarity between participants.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by a group of children to Eddie. They are a group of children who brings by Marguerite to Eddie's Birthday little party. They are younger than Eddie. Both of them have never known yet.

SL	TL
"HAP-PY BIRTH-DAY, MR. ED-DIE!" (Page 152 line 17)	"HAP-PY BIRTH-DAY, MR. ED-DIE!" (Page 156 line 22)

Because the relationship between participants have never known yet, so that group of children address Eddie with TLN (Title plus Last name), because it will indicates an inequality and unfamiliarity between participants.

3. Gained translation in Name Term

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Marguerite to Eddie. The relationship between Marguerite and Eddie are husband and wife. It indicates that they are intimate to each other. The fact that this conversation is informal. It was uttered when Marguerite comes to Eddie's Birthday and brought a gift for him.

SL	TL
"I brought you something. For your birthday, and, well . . . for your leaving, too." (Page 77 line 20)	" <i>Aku bawakan sesuatu untukmu, Eddie. Untuk ulang tahunmu, dan... untuk ucapan selamat jalan juga.</i> " (Page 81 line 24)

From the utterance above, it can be seen that in SL, there is no a word that indicate an address term in Name form, but in TL there is an addition of address term in Name form. It is **Eddie** as a vocative in the sentence. The word **Eddie** may be added in TL, to clarify who is the addressee that Marguerite is talking to.

4.1.4 Title

This classification includes address terms in the form of title. Title is a word used to shows a person's rank, it indicates there is no or least intimacy between addresser and addressee, and it usually designates one's rank or occupation such as Doctor, Lord, Prince, Lady, Prime Minister Etc.

It is common for American English speakers to get the attention of virtually any adult male by calling him ‘sir’, but it would most likely sound overly stiff to use ‘sir’ once you have his attention. For example if a driver in a car wanted to get directions from a pedestrian, this might well be achieved by saying something like: ‘Sir, how do I get to the airport?’ It would be odd for the same person to say in the middle of the conversation something like: ‘Did you say three stop lights before I turn, sir?’.

In this research, the researcher find address terms in the form of title which are translated, untranslated, and get loss in TL. To make it clear, the researcher gave sample of analysis from each classification and the explanation below.

1. Translated Title Term

Context: The utterance below was uttered by the man on megaphone to the visitors in heaven, especially in Ruby pier. They do not know each other yet. So in this situation, the man on megaphone used a formal way in interesting the visitor.

SL	TL
“How about him, ladies and gentleman? ” (Page 29 line 15)	“ <i>Bagaimana dengan dia, Bapak-bapak dan Ibu-ibu?</i> ” (Page 35 line 10)

In the utterance above, there is title terms **ladies and gentleman** as a vocative in the sentence and refers to the visitors. And that title terms **ladies and gentleman** is translated into **Bapak-bapak dan Ibu-ibu**. Commonly, it is used in a formal situation or between participants who do not know each other yet.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that in this context the title terms **ladies and gentleman** are translated into **Bapak-bapak dan Ibu-ibu**, because the addresser does not know the addressee yet and they are in formal situation.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to his Captain. Captain is Eddie's leader in army, but the relationship between Captain and Eddie is like a friend, it can be seen from the informal language that they used in conversation.

SL	TL
"Captain?" he whispered. "Is that you?" (Page 61 line 24)	" <i>Kapten?</i> " bisik Eddie. " <i>Kaukah itu?</i> " (Page 66 line 17)

In the utterance above, the word **Captain** is translated into **Kapten**. It means an officer in the army. It should indicate there is no or least intimacy between the addresser (Eddie) and the addressee (Captain). However in this context the researcher find that the relationship between the addresser and the addressee has an intimacy, it can be seen from the informal language that they used in conversation.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Captain to Eddie. Captain is Eddie's leader in army, but the relationship between Captain and Eddie is like a friend, it can be seen from the informal language that they used in conversation.

SL	TL
"They explained to you, soldier ?" (Page 62 line 4)	" <i>Mereka telah menjelaskan peraturanya padamu, prajurit?</i> " (Page 66 line 23)

In the utterance above, the word **soldier** is translated into **Prajurit**. It means a member of an army. It should indicate there is no or least intimacy between the addresser (Captain) and the addressee (Eddie). However in this context the researcher find that the relationship between the addresser and the addressee has an intimacy, it can be seen from the informal language that they used in conversation.

2. Untranslated Title Term

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to the blue man. He is the first person who Eddie meets in heaven. They never meet each other before in heaven. It was uttered when Eddie tries to make the blue man trust, that he never killed him.

SL	TL
"LISTEN, MISTER ," EDDIE rasped, "I never killed you, OK? I don't even know you." (Page 39 line 1)	" <i>DENGAR, Mister,</i> " kata Eddie, " <i>Aku tidak pernah membunuhmu, OK? Aku bahkan tidak kenal kau</i> " (Page 44 line 1)

In the utterance above, the word **Mister** is not translated by the translator. **Mister** is one kind of title for a man. It indicates there is no or least intimacy between the addresser (Eddie) and the addressee (The blue man).

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that because the relationship between participants who never meet before in heaven, so the addresser (Eddie) address the addressee (the blue man) with title **Mister**, to indicate there is no or least intimacy between them.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to his Captain. Captain is Eddie's leader in army. However the relationship between Captain and Eddie is like a friend, it can be seen from the informal language that they used in conversation.

SL	TL
"To be honest, sir , we all kind of fell out." He shrugged. "Sorry." (Page 65 line 18)	" <i>Terus terang, Sir, kami tidak pernah lagi bertemu.</i> " <i>Ia mengangkat bahu.</i> " <i>Maaf.</i> " (Page 70 line 8)

In the utterance above, the word **Sir** is not translated by the translator. Basically, the word **Sir** is used as a polite way of addressing a man. It should indicate there is no or least intimacy between the addresser and the addressee. However in this context the researcher found that the relationship between the addresser and the addressee has an intimacy, it can be seen from the informal language that they used in conversation.

3. Loss Translation in Title Term

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Eddie to Ruby. Ruby is an old woman who Eddie meets in heaven. They never meet before in heaven.

SL	TL
"No offense, lady , but I don't even know you." (Page 113 line 12)	" <i>Bukannya aku bermaksud menghina, tapi aku tidak kenal kau.</i> " (Page 117 line 11)

Lady is used to address any adult woman. It used to indicate there is no or least intimacy between the addresser and addressee. However the researcher does not find the translation of the word **Lady** in TL. Nevertheless without the translation of the word **Lady**, the main idea in SL has been accomplished in TL.

Context: The utterance below was uttered by Joe to Eddie. Joe is Eddie's brother. It was uttered when Joe explain about a drill which can runs by battery.

SL	TL
"Yes, sir ," Joe says, "and get this. It runs on that battery." (Page 151 line 9)	" <i>Ya, betul,</i> " kata Joe, " <i>dan jangan lupa, ini bisa pakai batere.</i> " (Page 155 line 9)

In the utterance above Joe addresses Eddie with the word **Sir**. Usually it is used to address any adult male. However the researcher does not find the translation of the word **sir** in TL. Nevertheless without the translation of the word **sir**, the main idea in SL has been accomplished in TL.