

**EQUIVALENCE OF DEIXIS IN  
A BILINGUAL NOVEL ENTITLED “YOU’RE NICKED MS WIZ”  
BY TERENCE BLACKER INTO “KAU TERTANGKAP MS WIZ”  
TRANSLATED BY RAMAYANTI**

**THESIS**

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the completion of Strata 1 Program  
of the English Language  
specialized in Translation**



by:  
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## **PAGE OF APPROVAL**

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## **STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY**

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

Semarang, 30

July, 2012

Medya Ayu Dewi Krisna

## MOTTO

First say to yourself what you would be, and then do what you have to do.  
Epictetus

Do just once what others say you can't do and you will never pay attention to their  
limitations again.  
James Cook

**Patience and perseverance have a magical effect before which difficulties  
disappear and obstacles vanish.**  
John Quincy Adams

Leaders aren't born they are made. And they are made just like anything else, through  
hard work. And that's the price we'll have to pay to achieve that goal, or any goal.  
Vince Lombardi

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

- Jesus Christ,
- My beloved Parents,
- My family,
- My love,
- My greatest friends.

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Eventually I realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis is far from being perfect; therefore I welcome any suggestions, comments, and criticisms.

Semarang, 30 July, 2012

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled *Equivalence of Deixis in A Bilingual Novel Entitled "You're Nicked Ms Wiz" by Terence Blacker into "Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz" Translated by Ramayanti*. 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 the aim of this study is identifying the types of deixis whether the equivalence of deixis proper in the TL situation. Based on the data, word of deixis found within this bilingual novel is 595 words. Five types of deixis found in the data are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis. Especially for social deixis, absolute social deixis is not found in the data.

To categorize the equivalence of deixis, the researcher arranged the criteria; the translation of deixis is equivalent when both SL and TL are similar in meaning and type of deixis. 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. Moreover there is also translation shift of deixis. The researcher concludes that the bilingual novel entitled "You're Nicked Ms Wiz" into "Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz" has more equivalence words of deixis than the unequivalence ones. The researcher needs to notify both types of deixis and the criteria of equivalence to find the correct analysis.

**Keywords:** Deixis, Equivalence, Unequivalence.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is the way to communicate with other people. It provides the message, information, and also knowledge in interaction of communicating. Moreover, language is defined as a system of communication that enables humans to cooperate. By language, communication runs fluently for its usefulness which conveys the message to other people in oral or written way. Manser defines language as “a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country” (1995:233). From that statement it means that every country has different languages. And every language has different rules which are not the same as the ones of other languages. Crystal (2005:35) says that “English has big impact for communication around the world”. It is well-known that today English is an international language which is widely used as a second and foreign language as well as a primary one. Concerning on that, English becomes one of the important aspects to master 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 the activity of translation, it is noticed as Source Language (SL) or the language that will be translated into and Target Language (TL) or the language as the works that are being structured by translators.

Therefore, translation can be generally defined as the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and production of an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language. “Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (Nida and Taber, 1969:12). To acquire language skill, people need to study some linguistic theories related to translation before doing the translation.

As McGuire (1980: 2) states:

There are no strict principles in translation, but translation has some theories concern with the process of rendering the SLT to TLT so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.

Translation task is not too easy to do. In translating a text, a translator will face some difficulties. Both of source and target language have their own structures. Moreover the essential of translation process is to find the equivalence meaning of TL. In fact, languages do not differ only in grammar and structure, but also having different cultures of term. Language *is an expression of culture and individuality of its speakers which influences the way the speakers perceive the world. On his journal, Manning (1995:66) writes that* “some cultures have elaborated systems of deixis, systems of signaling social distance through linguistic means. It is true that translation is related closely with culture”. By culture people mean all those historically created designs for living, explicit and



implicit, rational, and irrational which exist at any given time as potential guides for the behavior of men. And related to culture, there is a system which is called by deixis that is particularly important in communication.

Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and is very important for learners of second languages. It concerns the ways in which languages encode features of the context of sentences and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of sentences. Deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent according to place, time, pronoun, social addressing, and discourse context. In translation process, deixis is important to be concerned because there will be misinterpretation if a translator makes a mistake in translating deixis.

Deixis is one of the studies from linguistic section, especially in pragmatics. This thesis is arranged by the combination of translation and pragmatics to prove that linguistic can not 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 did a mistake in translating word of deixis, it will be very crucial error because the meaning of deixis (referent) will change from SL into TL. Because of that the researcher chooses to analyze the equivalence of deixis.

The word of deixis can be easily found in oral or written language. One of written language which uses a lot of type of deixis is novel. The researcher chooses to analyze novel because it is one of written text which is fulfill with cultural terms and context of situation that closely related to deixis. According to the seller rating “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” is a great book for kids. Kendal A. Rautzhan gives a comment on *amazon.com* that its language is simple and easy to understand, because it uses daily language and is also filled with funny story and cultural term. The cultural terms found in this novel are social deixis of English like “sir”, “mum”, “miss”, which do not have the equivalence in Indonesia. There are other types of deixis such as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, and discourse deixis which are important to be analyzed. Based on that reason, the researcher wants to analyze the types of deixis on a bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz.

## **1.2 Statements of The Problem**

1. What types of deixis are found in the bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”?
2. What are the equivalences of deixis in a bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”?
3. What are the unequivalences of deixis in a bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”?

### **1.3 Scope of The Study**

This thesis analyzes the translation of deixis found within a bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” in each word.

### **1.4 Objectives The Study**

According to the statements of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find types of deixis used in a bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”.
2. To describe the equivalences of deixis in the target language.
3. To describe the equivalences of deixis in the target language.

### **1.5 Significances of The Study**

This study is hopefully able to give contribution in language learning, concerning translation programs as they are included to:

1. The researcher  
The result of this study can improve researcher’s ability in language learning especially in translation field.
2. Students of Dian Nuswantoro University  
The result of this study can be used as a reference for the institution to increase students’ ability in translation, particularly for the English Department.

### 3. Readers

The result of this study can be used as additional information to everyone who reads this thesis and make his/her knowledge wider.

### 4. Translators

The result of this study can be used as additional reference to everyone who reads this thesis and make his/her knowledge wider in translation process.

## **1.3 Thesis Organization**

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

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

Chapter II: Review of Related Literature. This chapter is arranged to support, to explain and to direct in analyzing the problem of the data. The theories are used: theory of translation, translator, deixis, equivalence in translation, and novel.

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

Chapter IV: Data Analysis. This chapter covers the analysis of the data

that presents the research findings and discussion.

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

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This thesis uses some theories for the basic information and shows how they are analyzed and arranged. The researcher uses deixis to analyze the data, in order to get the the types of deixis used. This activity needs any related literature such as the theory of translation, translator, deixis, equivalence in translation, and novel.

#### **2.1 Translation**

“Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. (Catford, 1965:20) It consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Briefly Newmark states that “it is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. (Newmark, 1981:7)

According to those statements above, translation could be defined as the process of delivering meaning. It focuses on equivalence words which have the closest meaning with the source language. The other opinion has described translation as “a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic,

stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text” (Wills, 1978:3). From the statement of Wills, translation also means the changing of forms. It is a process of replacing meaning from oral or written way in words, phrases, clauses, sentences, even passages from SL into TL. Translation consists of studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text.

The translation process begins with analyzing the source text and determines the meaning, then reconstructing the same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor/target language and its cultural context. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. In translation process, the translator is the main important subject that must be concerned. It is because the result of translation work is depended on the translator’s ability.

## **2.2 Translator**

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

meaning in the target language. There are five principles to get a good translation, they are:

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

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

1. Attention to Detail  
His attention to the contextual and collocation nuances of each word and phrases he uses
2. Sensitivity to the user's needs  
Listens closely to the user's special instruction
3. Research  
Does careful research in reference book and internet databases
4. Checking  
If there is any doubt, she has a translation checked by an expert



5. Versatility

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

6. Promises

Make realistic promises

7. Friendliness

Friendly and helpful on the phone in person

8. Hardware and software

Knows how to use technology well

As the world is getting more globalize, the demand for translation services is also getting hotter. A translator must have the knowledge and skill to translate documents that the target language readers can relate to. So what are some of the criteria that a good translator must fulfill?

1. Able to read different languages. To be able to translate properly, the translator must be able to read text in different languages. He or she must be able to understand both source and target communication in order to translate the text accurately.
2. Able to write well in both source and target languages. A good translator must know the different styles of writing and morals when editing text from one language to another. He or she needs to use punctuation at the right time to make the text readable.

3. Able to use bilingual dictionaries well. Using bilingual dictionaries requires very technical proficiency and it is something any good text converter needs to master. Sometimes, although two words are the same, they have different meanings in different circumstances. Therefore, a translator must understand the exact meaning of a word in a specific situation.
4. Able to listen well. A translator must have a good listening ear so that he or she can grasp expressions, specific words and their uses. By listening attentively, the translator will understand the scope of the work better and know how to ask the right questions.
5. Ask the right questions. In the translation business, accuracy is very important. Therefore, if there is anything that translators do not understand, they must know how to ask the right questions to clear their existing doubt.

To become a good translator, it is not something that can happen overnight. A lot of training, learning, and experience are needed to turn someone into a good translator. Another skills and competences that translators should have in order to perform the task effectively are:

1. Language competence. Translators should be competent in source and target languages. They should know the morphological, grammatical and lexical systems of two languages. In addition, they should be aware of changes in

lexical items within the source and target languages generally reflected in dictionaries or other references.

2. Textual competence. It is rarely found that translators work on isolated sentences. In general, they deal with texts of various types. Therefore, they should be familiar with how 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 source and target language texts are structured.
3. Subject competence. Competence in linguistic systems of the source and target languages and familiarity with the textual features of the source language text do not guarantee the production of a quality translation. 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 translators 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 those outside of translation or even novice translators that cultural competence is required only in translation literary texts. If we accept the idea that the production process of the target language text, whether it is academic, technical or literary, is culturally bound, cultural competence is inevitably needed.

One of important things in language features which need to be

concerned in translation process is deixis. If there is misinterpretation of translating deixis, there will be misunderstanding of meaning.

### **2.3 Deixis**

Levinson (1983:54) states that “deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics” because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

The term ‘*deixis*’, from the Greek word for pointing, refers to a particular way in which the interpretation of certain linguistic expression (‘deictics and indexicals’) is 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 to 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 that 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 himself/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, and 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 the speaker means by a particular utterance in a given speech context.

According to Levinson (1983:65), there are five categories of deixis, they are:

1. Person deixis
2. Time deixis
3. Place deixis
4. Discourse deixis
5. Social deixis

The explanations are follows:

1. Person deixis

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

Table 2.1 Types of Person Deixis

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

Source: Levinson (1983:74)

Example:

John Smith says: *I am hungry.*

Pronoun “I” refers to John smith. So, it can be concluded that *John Smith is hungry.*

## 2. Time deixis

Time deixis concerns the encoding at temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken or written message inscribed.

Time deixis is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time.( like *now* and *then, today, yesterday* and *this year* etc.)

Example:

I live here *now*.

I live there *then*.

## 3. Place deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in speech event. The deictic adverbs of place in

English are *'this & here'* vs. *'that & there'*. 'This & here' shows something proximal (close to the speaker), and 'that & there' shows something distal (non-proximal) (close to the addressee).

Example:

*That girl is not polite.*

*I am happy here.*

*My sister lives there.*

#### 4. Discourse deixis

Discourse or text deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. The deictic terms used here are the demonstratives *'this'* and *'that'*. 'This' can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse and 'that' to a preceding portion.

Example:

Please listen to *this!*

What does *that* mean?

#### 5. Social deixis

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

Example:

*Good evening, sir.*

*Thank you so much, mum.*

Equivalence is important in translation process, it depends the readable and acceptable of text to its target reader. Because of it, equivalence need to be concerned in translation.

## **2.4 Equivalence in Translation**

Equivalence plays a crucial role in translation. In fact, both source and target languages include ranges of equivalents from the least meaningful level of a language, namely, morpheme to the big levels like sentence. In the process of translation these levels of language appear to be equivalence levels between source language and target language. For example, if there is a word in the SL, it must be translated into TL at the word level usually. Accordingly,



translation is the matter of establishing equivalence between S.L and T.L. Translation developed mainly in the second half of the 20th century. Therefore, theory of equivalence has been studied scientifically from the beginning of the second half of the 20th century up to now.

Nida (1975:47) argues that “there are two different types of equivalence”. Formal correspondence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalent effect. Formal correspondence consists of a TL item which represents the closest equivalent of a SL word or phrase. The use of formal equivalents might at times have serious implications in the TT since the translation will not be easily understood by the target audience. Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the original wording did upon the ST audience.

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

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

4. Pragmatic equivalence, when referring to imprimaturs and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:24) view equivalence-oriented translation as “a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording”. They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the TL text.

In fact, Catford (1996:82) studies the equivalence and find out that “there are two factors which affected the equivalence”. They are linguistic and cultural equivalents. This finding of Caford is very significant because it consists of both important approaches toward equivalence, namely, linguistic and cultural approaches.

Baker (1992:32) states 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. Therefore, the researcher concluded the criteria of equivalent of deixis are follows:

1. Similarity in meaning
2. Similarity in types of deixis

Example: proximal place deixis in SL is translated into proximal place deixis in TL

If both SL and TL do not similar in meaning or types of deixis, it will be categorized into unequivalent. It 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).

## **2.5 Novel**

Manser defines novel as long written story which sets in a plot with various characters (1991:288). Nowadays, novel broadly develops in countries around the world. For its content, novel usually gives an attractive story with unique background of social and culture. On this study, the researcher chooses to use novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” because it is written in two languages. This novel has 125 pages with 64 pages of Indonesian and 61 pages of English. It was published in 2002 in Indonesia, and it is included as a good novel based on seller rating of *amazon.com*. By columnist Kendal Rautzhan (member of Nationally Syndicated Children's Book Review) on *amazon.com*, this novel is great for age 7-10 years old.

“You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” is one of eighteen novel series which is written by Terence Blacker. And this novel is the third series. All of Ms Wiz series have been translated into Indonesian. Ramayanti has translated all of those Ms Wiz series.

“You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” tells about a girl’s life named Lizzie. In this novel, there are various characters such as Lizzie as the main character who always cheerful and kind, Ms Wiz the ex-teacher, Mrs D’Arcy a criminal and fur’s collector. And the story begins when Lizzie's cat was missing, and she was heartbroken. As she searched for her cat and pinned notices up on trees, a familiar voice said “what you need is a spot of magic.” It was Ms. Wiz, and she had a plan that involved turning Lizzie into a cat to find the thieves who were kidnapping cats all over town. It all seemed like a fool-proof idea, but not everything turns out the way it is planned. Full of fun, surprises, and just the right amount of suspense, this latest book about the magical, mysterious, and eccentric Ms. Wiz is certain to please.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study of this research is a descriptive qualitative method which is used to analyze the problem. Its aims were to describe the types of deixis found in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” and to explain the equivalences of deixis in the target language.

#### **3.2 Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis of this research was the words of deixis in the sentences or utterances of bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”. The Source Language was English, and the Target Language was Indonesian as the data to be analyzed.

#### **3.3 Source of Data**

The data of this research were taken from bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” by Terence Blacker into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” translated by Ramayanti. This novel was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2002.

### **3.4 Techniques of Data Collection**

The data were collected by taking a bilingual novel. The researcher used the following steps:

1. Searching a bilingual novel as the data.
2. Choosing a bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” by Terence Blacker into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” translated by Ramayanti as the data.
3. Taking an English version entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” by Terence Blacker as the source text and an Indonesian version entitled “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” translated by Ramayanti as the target text.

### **3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis**

The researcher used deixis to categorize the results used by the translator. After the data were collected, the researcher used the following steps to analyze:

1. Reading the source text; English version “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” by Terence Blacker and Indonesian version “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” translated by Ramayanti as the target text.
2. Finding the deixis which is used in the data.
3. Categorizing the deixis found in the data based on the types of deixis.
4. Categorizing the deixis based on the criteria of equivalence.
5. Analyzing deixis of both languages to describe the equivalences.
6. Drawing the conclusion.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA ANALYSIS**

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

**4.1 Finding of Types of Deixis**

Table 4.1 is the finding of types of deixis based on bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”.

**Table 4.1 Types of Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

No.	Types of Deixis		Equivalences	Data	Percentage
1	Person deixis	First singular person deixis	Equivalent	82	13.78%
			Unequivalent	21	3.53%
		First plural person deixis	Equivalent	36	6.05%
			Unequivalent	4	0.67%
		Second singular person deixis	Equivalent	67	11.26%
			Unequivalent	9	1.51%
		Second plural person deixis	Equivalent	12	1.34%
			Unequivalent	1	0.16%
		Third singular person deixis	Equivalent	181	30.42%
			Unequivalent	59	9.91%
Third plural person deixis	Equivalent	35	5.88%		
	Unequivalent	2	0.33%		
2	Place deixis	Proximal place deixis	Equivalent	14	2.35%
			Unequivalent	3	0.50%
		Distal place deixis	Equivalent	5	0.84%
			Unequivalent	1	0.16%
3	Time deixis	Present time deixis	Equivalent	23	3.86%
			Unequivalent	5	0.84%
		Past time deixis	Equivalent	3	0.50%
			Unequivalent	0	0%

		Future time deixis	Equivalent	5	0.84%
			Unequivalent	0	0%
4	Discourse deixis		Equivalent	11	1.84%
			Unequivalent	7	1.17%
5	Social deixis	Relational social deixis	Equivalent	5	0.84%
				Unequivalent	4
		Absolute social deixis	Equivalent	0	0%
				Unequivalent	0
Total				595	100 %

From table 4.1, it can be seen that equivalent third singular person deixis show the highest percentage and then followed by Equivalent First Singular Person Deixis. Absolute social deixis both equivalent and unequivalent are not found in the data. Moreover, Unequivalent Past Time Deixis and Unequivalent Future Time Deixis are also not found in this bilingual novel. Generally, the equivalence shows 479 words of deixis or 80.50%. The unequivalence shows 116 words of deixis or 19.50%.

Based on the data, type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of equivalence is person deixis with 413 words or 69.41%. And type of deixis which shows the highest percentage of unequivalence is also person deixis with 96 words or 16.13%. According to the analysis, it is concluded that the bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” 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 equivalence and unequivalence.



## 4.2 Discussion of the Equivalences

Equivalence plays a crucial role in the translation. In this thesis, the researcher describes the equivalence of deixis used on bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”. 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 deixis are not translated into Indonesian. Moreover there is also translation shift of deixis. For broad information, they are explained below:

### 4.2.1 Person Deixis

This Person Deixis is used to refer to people. There are three kinds of this type of deixis such as 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:

**Table 4.2 Types of Person Deixis used in Bilingual Novel Entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Types of Deixis		Equivalences	Data	Percentage
Person deixis	First singular person deixis	Equivalent	82	13.78%
		Unequivalent	21	3.53%
	First plural person deixis	Equivalent	36	6.05%
		Unequivalent	4	0.67%

Second singular person deixis	Equivalent	67	11.26%
	Unequivalent	9	1.51%
Second plural person deixis	Equivalent	12	1.34%
	Unequivalent	1	0.16%
Third singular person deixis	Equivalent	181	30.42%
	Unequivalent	59	9.91%
Third plural person deixis	Equivalent	35	5.88%
	Unequivalent	2	0.33%

In this bilingual novel, all types of person deixis are found; first singular person deixis, first plural person deixis, second singular person deixis, second plural person deixis, third singular person deixis, and third plural person deixis. Moreover, the translation of person 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:

**Table 4.3 First singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
71				
SL	“I just know that Waif is alive,” she muttered to herself.	72/4	person deixis	Lizzie Thompson
TL	“ <i>Aku yakin Waif masih hidup,</i> ” gumamnya sendiri.	10/9-10	person deixis	<i>Lizzie Thompson</i>

The word “I” represents Lizzie as the speaker of this utterance. It is proved by the previous sentence on page 71 line 16, “*the next morning, Lizzie did something she had never done before*”. From that sentence, it is known that “I” is encoded to Lizzie. “I” is translated into “aku”. Similar to the English version, “aku” refers to Lizzie. Page 9 line 22 proves that, “*keesokan paginya, Lizzie melakukan sesuatu yang tak pernah dilakukannya sebelumnya*”. Here, Lizzie is

the first person of the utterance. The word “aku” is used because this utterance is informal and it just happens to Lizzie herself, the sentence explains that she mutters to herself.

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 71 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.

**Table 4.4 First singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 8	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“Sorry, sir,” she said quietly. “I was thinking about my cat.”	67/9-10	person deixis	Lizzie Thompson
TL	“Maaf, sir,” katanya pelan. “ <b>Saya</b> sedang memikirkan kucing saya.”	5/8-9	person deixis	Lizzie Thompson

The word “I” represents the speaker of the utterance. The previous sentences on page 67 prove “I” who is encoded to Lizzie. “*Daydreaming again, Lizzie Thompson?*” *The words came to Lizzie from far away. She had been staring out of the window into the playground at St Barnabas School, unaware that her class teacher Mr. Bailey was standing in front of her desk.*” From the sentences above, it is known that the speaker of the utterance is Lizzie Thompson. This

utterance happens between Lizzie Thompson and her class teacher, Mr. Bailey. Because of it, the speaker calls the addressee with “sir” in this utterance.

The word “I” refers to Lizzie Thompson as the first person of the utterance. “I” is included into the first singular person deixis. Different from data 71, “I” is not translated into “aku”, but in this utterance “I” is translated into “saya”. This is because of word choice level. In Indonesian, “saya” is used to show politeness in formal situation. The word “saya” is used to substitute the speaker in polite way. “Saya” is encoded to Lizzie Thompson as the first person, so pronoun “saya” is named as first singular person deixis. Concerning on that, it is known that the deixis type is equivalent. But there is different word choice level in Indonesian to show politeness.

**Table 4.5 First singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
530				
SL	“But <b>my</b> name is Mrs. D’Arcy.”	118/22	person deixis	Mrs. D’Arcy
TL	“ <i>Tapi namaku Mrs. D’Arcy.</i> ”	58/6	person deixis	Mrs. D’Arcy

Possessive pronoun “my” shows someone’s belonging. From the utterance, “my” is encoded to the speaker of utterance. The word at the end of utterance “Mrs. D’Arcy” describes the word “my”. “Mrs. D’Arcy” explains about the speaker’s name. Here, “my” is used to substitute the speaker as the first person of the utterance. The word “my” is named as first singular person deixis. “My” is translated into “-ku”. In this utterance “-ku” shows possessive form. It

refers to the ownership of the speaker. It has been explained above that “Mrs. D’Arcy” describes the speaker’s name. Pronoun “-ku” clarifies that name of “Mrs. D’Arcy” belongs to the speaker.

In this data, pronoun “my” is translated into “-ku”, not “saya”. It happens because the context of utterance is informal. The utterance happens between Mrs. D’Arcy and Ms Wiz. Because Mrs. D’Arcy as the speaker notes the addressee has lower social status than her, so pronoun “my” is translated into “-ku”. There is no changing of deixis type both SL and TL. Based on that, it is known that translation of data 530 is equivalent.

**Table 4.6 First singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
126				
SL	“Follow <b>me</b> ,” said the tramp.	78/3	person deixis	Ms Wiz
TL	“Ikutlah dengank <b>ku</b> ,” kata si gelandangan.	16/15	person deixis	Ms Wiz

The word “me” describes the word after the utterance, the tramp. The tramp is the speaker of the utterance. So, “me” is encoded to the first person of the utterance. The word “me” is translated into “-ku”. The word “si gelandangan” at the end of this sentence explains “-ku”. It means “-ku” refers to “si gelandangan”. The word “-ku” has the same meaning as “aku” as the form of first singular pronoun. “-ku” also substitutes the first person on this utterance.

Pronoun “me” as first singular person deixis in the SL is translated into the word “-ku” as first singular person deixis in the TL. The word of person

deixis is translated into the word of person deixis in the TL. So, there is no changing of the deixis type. Based on that explanation, it is known that data 126 is equivalent.

**Table 4.7 First plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
322				
SL	“The moment <b>we</b> arrive, <b>we</b> put our plan into action,” said Ms Wiz.	99/1-2	person deixis	Ms Wiz and Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Begitu <b>kita</b> tiba, <b>kita</b> akan menjalankan rencana kita,</i> ” ujar Ms Wiz.	37/6-7	person deixis	Ms Wiz and Lizzie

Page 97 gives explanation about who are included into this utterance; “*Come on then,*” *whispered Ms Wiz, shaking Lizzie by the shoulder*”. From that sentence, it is known that this utterance happens between Ms Wiz and Lizzie. The word “we” composites of Ms Wiz and Lizzie as the first person of utterance. The speaker of this utterance is Ms Wiz, but “we” is used to show an action which is done by both of Ms Wiz and Lizzie. 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).

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 322 is equivalent.

**Table 4.8 First plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
257				
SL	“I have feeling that <b>our</b> friends the catnappers will be here too.”	93/7-10	person deixis	Ms Wiz and Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Aku punya firasat ‘kawan-kawan’ kita para penculik kucing itu akan kemari juga</i> ”.	32/1-2	person deixis	Ms Wiz and Lizzie

From the text which explains the utterance; “*Lizzie couldn’t believe her eyes. Suddenly Lizzie felt afraid. Ms Wiz peering through the curtains*” (page 92), it is known that this utterance happens between Ms Wiz and Lizzie with Ms Wiz as the speaker of the utterance. The word “our” is the word of possessive which represents Ms Wiz and Lizzie as the first person of the utterance. The phrase “our friends” in this utterance means catnappers, ‘friends’ of Lizzie and Ms Wiz. In the TL, “our” is translated into “*kita*”. Different from data 363 that pronoun “*kita*” as the subject of utterance, in this utterance “*kita*” means word of possessive which is encoded to Ms Wiz and Lizzie as the first person of utterance.

In the SL, the word “our” is categorized into the first plural person deixis. And the pronoun “*kita*” is included into the first plural person deixis. Based on

that, it is known that there is no changing of the deixis type from SL into TL. So, the translation of data 257 is equivalent.

**Table 4.9 First plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 178	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“It’s time for <b>us</b> to get moving.”	84/15	person deixis	Ms Wiz and Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Sudah waktunya <b>kita</b> bergerak.</i> ”	22/19	person deixis	Ms Wiz and Lizzie

The sentence on page 80; “*Lizzie and Ms Wiz were sitting in a dingy café, drinking tea*”, gives explanation about the utterance. From that sentence, it is known that the utterance happens between Ms Wiz and Lizzie. The word “us” refers to both of Lizzie and Ms Wiz. Pronoun “us” is encoded to Lizzie and Ms Wiz as the first person of the utterance. Here, it is clearly known that “us” represents plural form. The word “us” describes the first person of the utterance as object. The word “us” is translated into “*kita*” as subject of the utterance. As known before, “*kita*” is used to substitute the first person of the utterance in the plural form.

Pronoun “us” as the first plural person deixis in the SL is translated into the word “*kita*” as the first plural person deixis in the TL. Based on that, it is concluded that the translation of the deixis type does not change and data 178 is equivalent.



**Table 4.10 Second singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 232	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“Of course,” said Ms Wiz. “Don’t <b>you</b> remember Herbert, my magic rat?”	90/15-16	person deixis	Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Tentu saja,</i> ” ujar Ms Wiz. “ <b>Kau</b> tak ingat pada Herbert, tikus ajaibku?”	28/17-18	person deixis	Lizzie

The first line on page 90 explains who are involved in this utterance. “*Ms Wiz opened the door with a flourish. Lizzie gasped.*” From those sentences, it is known that this utterance happens between Ms Wiz and Lizzie in Ms Wiz’ car. The word “you” is encoded to the addressee. “You” refers to Lizzie as the second person of the utterance. “You” is translated into “*kau*” in the TL. The word “*kau*” represents Lizzie as the addressee of utterance. In Indonesian, the word “*kau*” is used in informal situation to call someone younger. Lizzie as the addressee is younger than Ms Wiz, therefore Ms Wiz as the speaker of the utterance call Lizzie with pronoun “*kau*”.

“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 deixis type from SL into TL. Concerning on that theory, it is known that the translation of the deixis type of data 232 is equivalent.

**Table 4.11 Second singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“The last time I saw <b>you</b> ,” Lizzie continued, “ <b>you</b> were a teacher.”	81/3-4	person deixis	Ms Wiz
TL	“ <i>Kali terakhir saya melihat <b>anda</b>,</i> ” lanjut Lizzie, “ <i><b>anda</b> adalah seorang guru.</i> ”	19/7-9	person deixis	Ms Wiz

The word “you” describes the addressee of utterance. Sentences on page 81; “*I see,*” said Lizzie quietly. *She was beginning to wonder whether she was right to be here, sitting in a café with Ms Wiz*”, shows that the utterance above happens between Lizzie and Ms Wiz in a café. Lizzie is the speaker of the utterance, and Ms Wiz is the addressee. “You” refers to Ms Wiz as the second person of the utterance. “You” is translated into “*anda*”. The word “*anda*” is encoded to Ms Wiz as the person spoken to.

Because of referring to the second person, “*anda*” is named as the second singular *deiksis persona*. “You” as second singular person deixis is translated into “*anda*” as the second singular *deiksis persona*. But in Indonesian, there is a shifting level of *deiksis persona*. In Indonesian, the word “*anda*” is person deixis in formal form. The form “*anda*” is usually used in formal way. In this utterance Lizzie as the speaker is talking to Ms Wiz; her ex-teacher in the Elementary School. To honour the addressee, Lizzie used “*anda*” to refer Ms Wiz. 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 formal form of person deixis.

**Table 4.12 Second singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 245	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“That’s where <b>your</b> Waif has gone,” said Ms Wiz.	92/2	person deixis	Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Itulah sebabnya Waif-<b>mu</b> hilang,</i> ” ujar Ms Wiz	30/4	person deixis	Lizzie

The word “your” describes about someone’s belonging. In this utterance this word shows ownership of the addressee of utterance. From the text which explains the utterance on page 92; “*Lizzie couldn’t believe her eyes. Suddenly Lizzie felt afraid. Ms Wiz peering through the curtains*”, it is known that this utterance happens between Ms Wiz and Lizzie with Ms Wiz as the speaker of the utterance. The word “your Waif” means Waif which belongs to Lizzie. “Your” is encoded to the second person of the utterance. The word “your” is translated into “-*mu*”. In Indonesian, “-*mu*” is a pronoun which shows about proprietary of someone. Here, “-*mu*” represents Lizzie as the second person of the utterance.

So, “-*mu*” is included into second singular person deixis. “Your” as the person deixis in the SL is translated into “-*mu*” as the person deixis in the TL. There is no changing of the deixis type, so the translation of data 245 is equivalent.

**Table 4.13 Second plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 412	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“Stop fighting, <b>you</b> stupid animals”, said Lizzie angrily.	107/9	person deixis	stupid animals
TL	“ <i>Berhentilah berkelahi <b>kalian</b> binatang-binatang bodoh,</i> ” kata Lizzie dengan marah.	45/13	person deixis	<i>binatang-binatang bodoh</i>

The word “you” in this utterance is plural, it is because “you” is followed by the word “stupid animals” which describes “you” itself. From this utterance, it is known that “you” refers to stupid animals. Moreover, the sentences page 105 give more information. “*There were cats everywhere. Some were fighting over the food, some were miaowing pitifully, some were pacing backwards and forwards, some were simply asleep.*” Sentences above explain the condition which happens around the utterance. From those sentences, it is known that “you” is encoded to cats as the addressee of utterance. In the SL, “you” is translated into “*kalian*”. This word has plural meaning. From the utterance, it is known that “*kalian*” represents the second person of the utterance.

“You” in the SL as second plural person deixis is translated into “*kalian*” as second plural person deixis in the TL. From that description, it is concluded that the translation of meaning and the deixis type on data 412 is equivalent.

**Table 4.14 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 2	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	The words came to Lizzie from far away. <b>She</b> had been	67/3-4	person deixis	Lizzie

	staring out the window.			
TL	<i>Kata-kata itu bagaimana datang dari jauh bagi Lizzie. Ia sedang menatap ke luar jendela.</i>	5/2-3	person deixis	Lizzie

The word “she” describes someone out of the text, person in question. “She” substitutes a person who has been named in the previous sentence. In this sentence, it is clearly known that “she” refers to Lizzie. 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 “*ia*”. In Indonesian, “*ia*” is also pronoun for the third person. “*Ia*” represents Lizzie, so “*ia*” is known as the third singular person deixis. The word “she” as the third singular person deixis in the SL is translated into “*ia*” 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.

**Table 4.15 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 500	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	She stroked <b>her</b> soft mink coat.	117/2	person deixis	Mrs. D’Arcy
TL	<i>Ia mengelus-elus mantel bulu cerpelainya yang lembut.</i>	56/7	person deixis	Mrs. D’Arcy

The word “her” is almost the same as “the word “your”. Both of those words describe someone’s belonging. But the word “her” represents possessive form of the third person. Phrase “her soft mink coat” means soft coat which is made from mink that belongs to someone. Page 116 gives the information about

who the subject; “*I use fur for everything, “said Mrs. D’Arcy with a dangerous smile”*. From that information, it is known that “her” represents Mrs. D’Arcy’s owning.

“Her” is named as third singular person deixis. “Her” is translated into “-nya” in the TL. The form “-nya” is usually used after noun phrase. In Indonesian, “-nya” is a pronoun which shows possession of the third person. Therefore, “-nya” is included into third singular person deixis. “Her” as the word of person deixis is translated into “-nya” as the word of person deixis. Concerning on that, the translation of data 500 is equivalent.

**Table 4.16 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 418	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	Bracing <b>herself</b> for the shock, Lizzie scratched <b>herself</b> three times behind the left ear.	108/1-3	person deixis	Lizzie
TL	<i>Bersiap-siap menghadapi guncangan yang akan dihadapinya, Lizzie menggaruk belakang telinga kirinya tiga kali.</i>	46/9-11	person deixis	Lizzie

“Herself” is encoded to the third person of the sentence. From the sentence above, “herself” is followed by the name of the subject, Lizzie. So, it is clearly known that “herself” refers to Lizzie. Page 107 on the text; “*All Lizzie needed to do was to give Ms Wiz the signal to turn her back into a human*”, from this sentence, it proves that “herself” represents Lizzie. The word “herself” shows the intensifier of pronoun.

“Herself” is called as third singular person deixis. “Herself” in the SL is translated into “-nya” in the TL. Similar to the explanation on previous data, the word “-nya” is Indonesian pronoun which is used to substitute the third person of the sentence. So, “-nya” is named as third singular person deixis. From that explanation, there is no changing of the deixis type from SL into TL. Therefore, the translation of data 418 is equivalent.

**Table 4.17 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
330				
SL	“Right,” said Lizzie quietly. She was thinking of her mother, and how worried <b>she</b> would be. Still, there was no going back now.	99/7-10	person deixis	Lizzie’s mother
TL	“Baik,” kata Lizzie pelan. Ia memikirkan ibunya, dan betapa khawatirnya <b>beliau</b> pasti. Tapi, ia tidak bisa mundur lagi sekarang.	38/ 1-3	person deixis	Lizzie’s mother

From the sentence above, it is clearly known that “she” represents Lizzie’s mother. The verb phrase “thinking of her mother” clarifies that. The speaker of the utterance is Lizzie, and it is proved by the sentence “*she was thinking of her mother*”. So, it clarifies that “she” refers to the mother of Lizzie. “She” is encoded to the third person of the utterance, it is known as third singular person deixis.

The word “she” is translated into “*beliau*”. In the TL “beliau” is the form of pronoun which is used to substitute the third person in formal way. In Indonesian, the word “*beliau*” is used for someone older or someone to be

honored. In this sentence, “*beliau*” refers to Lizzie’s mother. To show honor, “*beliau*” is used to substitute the object. “She” as the third singular person deixis is translated into “*beliau*” as the third singular person deixis. Based on that, it is known that there is no changing of the deixis type. So, the translation of the type of deixis is equivalent, but there is a higher word choice decision in Indonesian person deixis to show politeness on the sentence.

**Table 4.18 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
134				
SL	He had gone too far yet again.	79/7-8	Person deixis	Mr. Bailey
TL	<i>Mr. Bailey sadar, lagi-lagi ia telah bersikap keterlaluan.</i>	17/8-9	person deixis	Mr. Bailey

The first sentence on page 79; “*Mr. Bailey was panicking*” explains the word “he”. In this utterance, “he” represents Mr. Bailey. “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 “*ia*”. It is the same with “she” which 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 and “she” is used to substitute the third person which is a woman. 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 Mr. Bailey. 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 134 is equivalent.

**Table 4.19 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
268				
SL	Jack Beddows had just been dozing off when <b>his</b> mother switched on the light.	94/10-11	Person deixis	Jack Beddows
TL	<i>Jack Beddows baru saja tertidur, ketika ibunya menyalakan lampu.</i>	32/14-15	person deixis	Jack Beddows

This person deixis shows about proprietary. In this sentence, the word “his” describes the belonging of the third person of the sentence. The sentence above clearly describes that “his” represents to Jack Beddows’ belonging. “His” is followed by word the “mother”, which means the mother of Jack Beddows.

The word “his” is encoded to the third person of the sentence, so it is known as the third singular person deixis. “His” is translated into “*-nya*”. Same with “his” in the SL, pronoun “*-nya*” shows about the ownership of someone. The word “*-nya*” describes possessive form. Representing Jack Beddows as the third person of sentence, “*-nya*” is named as third singular person deixis. Word of

person deixis is translated into word of person deixis. Concerning on that, the translation of the deixis type in data 268 is equivalent.

**Table 4.20 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 75	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“I just know that Waif is alive,” she muttered to herself,” and today I’m going to find <b>him</b> .”	72/4-6	Person deixis	Waif
TL	“ <i>Aku yakin Waif masih hidup,</i> ” gumamnya sendiri. “ <i>Dan hari ini aku akan menemukannya.</i> ”	10/9-11	person deixis	Waif

From the sentence above, it is clearly known that “him” refers to Waif. “Him” is encoded to someone out of the utterance. It means someone who is not the speaker and the addressee of utterance. The word “him” is used to describe the third person of the utterance as the object.

Based on that explanation, “him” is categorized into third singular person deixis. “Him” is translated into “-nya”. Different from the previous data which shows possessive of the third person, in this utterance “-nya” is encoded to the third person of utterance as the object. Pronoun “-nya” represents Waif, and it is called as the third singular person deixis. The word “him” as the third singular person deixis is translated into “-nya” as the third singular person deixis. Based on that, it is known that the translation of data 75 is equivalent.

**Table 4.21 Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 583	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
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SL	“All right,” said PC Boote, shaking <b>himself</b> as if he had just awoken from a rather strange dream.	124/6-7	Person deixis	PC Boote
TL	“ <i>Baik,</i> ” kata Koprak Boote, mengguncang <b>dirinya sendiri</b> seakan-akan baru terbangun dari mimpi yang aneh.	63/14-16	person deixis	PC Boote

The sentence above clearly describes that “himself” refers to PC Boote. The word “himself” shows the intensifier of pronoun. “Himself” describes how someone does the activity. Representing to the third person of sentence, “himself” is named as the third singular person deixis. In the TL, “himself” is translated into “*dirinya sendiri*”. From the sentence, it is known that “*dirinya sendiri*” refers to *Koprak Boote*. “*Dirinya sendiri*” is included into third singular *deixis persona*. Word of person deixis is translated into word of person deixis. There is no changing of the deixis type in translation. Therefore, it can be concluded that data 583 is equivalent.

**Table 4.22 Third plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 177	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“It is strange and all the lost cats’ notices mentioned that <b>they</b> had nice coats. That seemed a bit odd.”	84/10-12	person deixis	Cats
TL	“ <i>Itu memang aneh. Dan pengumuman tentang kucing-kucing hilang itu menyebutkan bahwa mereka semua memiliki bulu yang bagus. Hal ini sepertinya agak janggal.</i> ”	22/ 13-16	person deixis	<i>Kucing-kucing</i>

“They” is plural pronoun. It means that “they” is encoded to plural subjects. In this utterance, “they” refers to all lost cats. “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 semua*”. Both of those words have plural forms. “All the lost cats” is pointing to “they” to prove “they” as plural form. The word “*mereka semua*” is proved by the phrase “*kucing-kucing hilang itu*” as a plural form. “*Mereka semua*” is apart from and the speaker and the addressee, the third person of utterance. “*Mereka semua*” is known as the third plural person deixis. “They” as the third plural person deixis is translated into “*mereka semua*” as the third plural person deixis. It explains that the translation of the type of deixis is equivalent.

**Table 4.23 Third plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
265				
SL	Lizzie felt braver now. After all she was with Ms Wiz. They had magic on <b>their</b> side.	94/6-7	person deixis	Lizzie and Ms Wiz
TL	<i>Lizzie merasa lebih berani sekarang. Bagaimanapun juga, ia bersama Ms Wiz. Keajaiban ada di pihak mereka.</i>	32/9-11	person deixis	Lizzie and Ms Wiz

In this sentence, “their” refers to “they” and “they” represents Lizzie and Ms Wiz. From the sentence above, it is clearly known that “their” describes plural form of the third person of the sentence. “Their” is always followed by noun

because it shows someone's owning. The phrase "their own" in this sentence means the side of Lizzie and Ms Wiz. Because of representing the third person of sentence, "their" is categorized into the third plural person deixis. "Their" is translated into "mereka". "Mereka" shows possessive form of Lizzie and Ms Wiz as the third person. The word "mereka" is called as third plural person deixis. The word of person deixis is translated into word of person deixis. Concerning on that, there is no changing of deixis type. Therefore, the translation of data 265 is equivalent.

**Table 4.24 Third plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled "You're Nicked Ms Wiz" into "Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz"**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
535				
SL	At that moment, the three of <b>them</b> became aware of someone else climbing the stairs towards <b>them</b> .	118/17-19	person deixis	Jack, Caroline, and Ms Wiz
TL	<i>Saat itu ketiganya tersadar, ada orang lain sedang menaiki tangga ke arah <b>mereka</b>.</i>	58/1-2	person deixis	Jack, Caroline, and Ms Wiz

The sentences on page 117; "*Jack and Caroline followed her up the steps. Without hesitating, Ms Wiz kicked the front door, causing it to open with a loud crack*", explain the persons who are included to the word "them". From those sentences, it is known that "them" refers to Jack, Caroline, and Ms Wiz.

"Them" is encoded to the third person of the sentence in plural form. Different from "they", the word "them" substitutes the third person as the object. So, "them" is named as the third plural person deixis. "Them" is translated into

“*mereka*”. “*Mereka*” is encoded to the third person of the sentence as object. “*Mereka*” is included into the third plural person deixis. “Them” as third plural person deixis is translated into “*mereka*” as third plural person deixis. Based on that explanation, it is known that the translation of the deixis type on data 525 is equivalent.

#### 4.2.2 Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in speech event. Place deixis is giving shape to the location of participants in language events. “This & here” and “*di sini*” or “*dari sini*” show something proximal (close to the speaker), and “that & there” and “*di sana*” or “*ke sana*” show something distal (non-proximal), it means close to the addressee. They are explained below:

**Table 4.25 Type of Place Deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Types of Deixis		Equivalences	Data	Percentage
Place deixis	Proximal place deixis	Equivalent	14	2.35%
		Unequivalent	3	0.50%
	Distal place deixis	Equivalent	5	0.84%
		Unequivalent	1	0.16%

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. It will be unequivalent if both SL and TL does not similar in meaning or type of deixis. They are explained below:

**Table 4.26 Proximal place deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 426	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“I can’t change Lizzie back into a little girl from <b>here</b> .”	108/15-17	place deixis	Police station
TL	“ <i>Aku tak dapat mengubah Lizzie menjadi gadis kecil <b>dari sini</b>.</i> ”	47/1-3	place deixis	<i>Kantor polisi</i>

In this utterance, the word “here” is encoded to the place which is close to the speaker. The sentence on page 108 give the explanation; “Ms *Wiz was sitting in a small, white-walled room at the police station. She had been trying to explain to PC Boote why she needed to return to the catnappers’ house*”. From those sentences, it is known that the speaker of the utterance is Ms Wiz and the utterance happens at police station. So, “here” refers to police office. In TL, “here” is translated into “*dari sini*”.

Both of those words have the same function as adverb of place which is pointing to the close area from the speaker. The word “*dari sini*” means a place around the speaker. “Here” as the word of proximal place deixis is translated into “*dari sini*” 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 426 is equivalent.

**Table 4.27 Proximal place deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 338	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“I know <b>this</b> place,” whispered Lizzie. “It’s called the Old	100 /7-8	place deixis	Old Hospital

	Hospital.”			
TL	“ <i>Saya tahu tempat ini,</i> ” bisik Lizzie. “ <i>Orang-orang menyebutnya Rumah Sakit Tua.</i> ”	38/12-14	place deixis	<i>Rumah Sakit Tua</i>

From this utterance, it is clearly known that the speaker of the utterance is Lizzie. The word “this” is pointing to an area near Lizzie. The utterance; “It’s called the Old Hospital” describes the word “this”. So, “this” refers to the Old Hospital. “This” indicates to a place where the utterance happens, it proves that “this” represents to a place which is close to Lizzie as the speaker. Sentence on page 100; “*Soon the van drew up outside a large dark house with closed shutters*” clarifies the word “this” as the close place to Lizzie as the speaker of the utterance.

So, “this” is named as proximal place deixis. In the TL, “this” is translated into the word “*ini*”. In the utterance above, it is clearly known that the word “*ini*” is pointing to the “*Rumah Sakit Tua*”. “*Ini*” shows a place which is close to the speaker of the utterance. Concerning on that, both of “this” and “*ini*” have the same function to appoint a place which is close to the speaker of the utterance. “This” as word of proximal place deixis is translated into “*ini*” as word of proximal place deixis in the TL. Therefore, it is concluded that the translation of data 338 is equivalent.

**Table 4.28 Proximal place deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
513				



SL	“We’re <b>here</b> for the cats, so don’t try to stop us,” said Ms Wiz.	118/7-8	place deixis	Old Hospital
TL	“Kami <b>kesini</b> demi kucing-kucing itu, jadi jangan coba-coba menghalangi kami,” kata Ms Wiz.	57/12-14	place deixis	Rumah Sakit Tua

From the utterance, it is known that Ms Wiz is the speaker of the utterance. Similar to the data 381, the word “here” represents a place which is close to the speaker of the utterance. Sentence on page 117; “*The police car arrived at the Old Hospital with a squeal brakes*”, gives information where the utterance happens. From that sentence it is known that the utterance happens at the Old Hospital. The word “here” in this utterance refers to the Old Hospital as the place of utterance is taking place. “Here” is encoded to a place which is really close to Ms Wiz as the speaker of utterance, so “here” is named as proximal place deixis. Different with the previous data on table 4.27 (data 478), the word “here” is translated as “dari sini”. But in this data, the word “here” is translated into “*kesini*”. “*Ke sini*” literally means as “go here”. “*Ke sini*” is pointing to a near place from the speaker. Thus word of place deixis is translated into word of place deixis in the TL, so it is concluded that the translation of meaning and the deixis type of data 513 is equivalent.

**Table 4.29 Proximal place deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
258				
SL	“I’ll look out. All the local cats come to this park at night and I have feeling that our friends the	93/7-12	place deixis	The park

	catnappers will be <b>here</b> too. They'll lead us to Waif."			
TL	" <i>Aku akan berjaga-jaga, semua kucing di daerah ini datang ke taman ini pada malam hari. Aku punya firasat, 'kawan-kawan' kita para penculik kucing itu akan kemari juga. Mereka akan membawa kita pada Waif.</i> "	31/10-12	place deixis	<i>Taman</i>

From the utterance above, it is clearly known that the utterance happens around the park. The text gives information that Ms Wiz is the speaker of the utterance. The word "here" is explained by the word "this park". "This park" means the park where Ms Wiz, as the speaker of utterance exists. So, "here" is pointing to a place which is close to the speaker of the utterance. The word "here" is translated into "*kemari*". The word "*kemari*" literally means as "*go here*". The word "*kemari*" is encoded to the park, a place which is close to the speaker. The word "here" as place deixis is translated into the word "*kemari*" as place deixis. Thus, it can be concluded that data 258 is equivalent.

**Table 4.30 Distal place deixis used in bilingual novel entitled "You're Nicked Ms Wiz" into "Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz"**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	"The ringleader's over <b>there</b> ," said Lizzie, pointing to Mrs. D'Arcy's car.	124/10-11	place deixis	Car
TL	" <i>Pemimpinnya ada di sana,</i> " kata Lizzie, menunjuk mobil Mrs. D'Arcy.	63/18-19	place deixis	<i>Mobil</i>

From the utterance above, it is clearly known that Lizzie is the speaker of the utterance. A phrase; “*pointing to Mrs. D’Arcy’s car*”, describes the word “there”. From the phrase above, it is known that the word “there” represents Mrs. D’Arcy’s car. The word “there” 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. Lizzie as the speaker of utterance has pointed Mrs. D’Arcy’s car to show its existence. Because of referring to a place which is not really close to the speaker of the utterance, the word “there” is called by distal or non-proximal place deixis. The word “there” is translated into “*di sana*”. Both of those words have the same meaning in the utterance. Similar to “there”, the word “*di sana*” refers to “*mobil Mrs. D’Arcy*”. In this utterance, “*di sana*” means a place which is not close from the speaker of utterance. 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 585 is equivalent.

#### 4.2.3 Time Deixis

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:

**Table 4.31 Types of Time Deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Types of Deixis		Equivalences	Data	Percentage
Time deixis	Present time deixis	Equivalent	23	3.86%
		Unequivalent	5	0.84%
	Past time deixis	Equivalent	3	0.50%
		Unequivalent	0	0%
	Future time deixis	Equivalent	5	0.84%
		Unequivalent	0	0%

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. It will be unequivalent if both SL and TL does not similar in meaning or type of deixis. Based on the table 4.31, past and future time deixis is always translated equivalently. They are explained below:

**Table 4.32 Present time deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Refereent
73				
SL	“I just know that Waif is alive,” she muttered to herself,” and <b>today</b> I’m going to find him.”	72/4-6	time deixis	The present time
TL	“ <i>Aku yakin Waif masih hidup,</i> ” gumamnya sendiri. “ <i>Dan hari ini aku akan menemukannya.</i> ”	10/9-11	time deixis	<i>Masa sekarang</i>

From the utterance above, it is known that Lizzie is the speaker of the utterance. In this utterance, the word “today” describes the adverb of time of what Lizzie does. The word “today” literally means as the present day. “Today” shows the temporal point of utterance. The word “today” is translated into “*hari ini*”. The word “*hari ini*” describes the information of time. “*Hari ini*” literally means

as this day. Both of “today” and “*hari ini*” have the same information of time to show what happen exactly at the present day of the utterance. “Today” as word of time deixis is translated into “*hari ini*” as word of time deixis in the TL. Concerning on that, it can be concluded that the translation of data 73 is equivalent.

**Table 4.33 Present time deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 133	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Refereent
SL	He had shouted, told her to get on her with her work and hit the desk with his hand. And <b>now</b> Lizzie was absent from class.	79/4-7	time deixis	The present time
TL	<i>Ia malah berteriak-teriak, menyuruh Lizzie melanjutkan pekerjaannya, dan menggebrak meja. <b>Sekarang</b> Lizzie tidak masuk.</i>	17/4-7	time deixis	<i>Masa sekarang</i>

The word “now” shows the temporal point of sentence. “Now” explains the adverb of time, it describes the information of time relating to the sentence. In the TL, the word “now” is translated into the word “*sekarang*”. Both “now” and “*sekarang*” have the same function to describe adverb of time in the sentences. Both of those words have the same meaning as “at the present time”. The word “now” as 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.

**Table 4.34 Past time deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Refereent
18				
SL	“It disappeared <b>yesterday</b> ”.	69/3	time deixis	The past time
TL	“ <i>Dia lenyap begitu saja <b>kemarin</b>.</i> ”	7/3	time deixis	<i>Masa lampau</i>

The word “yesterday” is encoded to a temporal point of utterance. “Yesterday” means the day before. The word “yesterday” shows adverb of time of the utterance to explain the action which is done and connected to the temporal point of the utterance. “Yesterday” is translated into “*kemarin*”. 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 18 is equivalent.

**Table 4.35 Future time deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
446				
SL	“ <b>Tomorrow</b> morning we’ve got two of Lizzie’s classmates coming in to tell us whether this really is the famous Ms Wiz.”	110/10-12	time deixis	The future time
TL	“ <i><b>Besok</b> pagi dua teman sekelas Lizzie akan datang untuk memberitahu kita apakah dia benar-benar Ms Wiz yang tersohor.</i> ”	48/18-21	time deixis	<i>Masa mendatang</i>

From the utterance above, the word “tomorrow” shows the temporal information. The word “tomorrow” literally means as the day after. The word

“tomorrow” represents to a temporal point relating to the utterance. It shows when something important will happen according to the utterance. The word “tomorrow” is translated into the word “*besok*”. Both of “tomorrow” and “*besok*” have the same meaning as the following day. Both of those words have the same function to appoint the adverb of time of the utterance. “Tomorrow” as time deixis is translated into “*besok*” as time deixis in the TL. Therefore, there is no changing of translation deixis type. It is inferential that the translation of the deixis type on data 446 is equivalent.

#### 4.2.4 Discourse Deixis

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

**Table 4.36 Types of Discourse deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

<b>Types of Deixis</b>	<b>Equivalences</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Discourse deixis	Equivalent	11	1.84%
	Unequivalent	7	1.17%

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:

**Table 4.37 Discourse deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/ Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
293				
SL	“According to information received, this Ms Wiz has in the past turned teachers into geese, removed a school inspector’s trousers and released about a thousand white mice into the children’s ward general hospital. <b>That’s</b> not what I call all right.”	96/3-10	Discourse deixis	Ms Wiz action which disturbs the policeman
TL	“Menurut informasi yang kami terima, Ms Wiz ini di waktu yang lalu telah mengubah guru-guru menjadi angsa, melucuti celana panjang penilik sekolah, dan melepaskan sekitar seribu ekor tikus putih ke dalam bangsal anak di rumah sakit umum. Menurutku, <b>itu</b> bukannya tak apa-apa.”	34/6-13	Discourse deixis	<i>Ulah Ms Wiz yang meresahkan polisi</i>

“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 Ms Wiz action which disturbs the policeman”. 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.



**Table 4.38 Discourse deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 145	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“Er, I think I might have seen her walking off with a tramp.” The police sergeant sighed and reached for a telephone. <b>This</b> could be serious-very serious indeed.	80/11-14	Discourse deixis	The case of missing girl named Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Eh...rasanya saya melihatnya pergi bersama gelandangan.</i> ” <i>Sersan polisi itu menghela napas dan meraih telepon. <b>Ini</b> bisa menjadi masalah yang serius...bahkan sangat serius.</i>	19/12-17	Discourse deixis	<i>Kasus hilangnya anak perempuan bernama Lizzie</i>

The word “this” in this utterance explains about the previous sentence. “This” correlates to information of the previous statement. Here, “this” means the case of missing girl which is taught by a police that is kidnapped by a tramp. 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 case of missing girl named Lizzie, and the police gets confused because she walks with an old tramp woman. 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 145 is equivalent.

#### 4.2.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee (s) or speaker and some referent. 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 (bystander 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:

**Table 4.39 Types of Social Deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Types of Deixis		Equivalences	Data	Percentage
Social deixis	Relational social deixis	Equivalent	5	0.84%
		Unequivalent	4	0.67%
	Absolute social deixis	Equivalent	0	0%
		Unequivalent	0	0%

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 deixis. They are explained below:

**Table 4.40 Relational social deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 87	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“And what can I do for you, <b>young lady?</b> ” asked the police constable behind the desk.	74/13-15	social deixis	Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Dan apa yang dapat kulakukan untukmu , <b>nona muda?</b>” tanya koprak yang duduk di belakang meja.</i>	13/1-3	social deixis	<i>Lizzie</i>

“Young lady” is an addressing term to call a little girl on a formal way. In informal form it can change into “kid” or “girl”. This utterance happens between Lizzie and police constable in the police office. To show the politeness of public service, the object is called as “young lady”. The word “young lady” is translated into “*nona muda*” in the TL. Both “young lady” and “*nona muda*” are addressing term which are used to call someone younger in formal situation. The phrase “*nona muda*” is usually used in formal way to show politeness. “Young lady” as phrase of social deixis is translated into “*nona muda*” as word of social deixis. Concerning on that, it is known that there is no changing of the deixis type in translation. Therefore, translation of data 87 is equivalent.

**Table 4.41 Relational social deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 99	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“Listen, <b>Miss.</b> I know cats. They wander. Especially toms”	75/15-16	social deixis	Lizzie

TL	<i>“Dengar, nona. Aku tahu sifat kucing. Mereka suka berkeliaran. Apalagi tom.”</i>	14/1-2	social deixis	<i>Lizzie</i>
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The word “miss” shows the addressing term of English to call young girl/woman. Actually in English culture, “miss” is also an addressing system to call a woman who is not married yet. In this utterance, “miss” refers to a young girl named Lizzie. The sentences on page 74; *“Finally, late that afternoon, Lizzie stumbled into the local police station. “I’ve lost my cat,” said Lizzie nervously”*, prove that “miss” is encoded to Lizzie. In the SL, “miss” is named as social deixis. The word “miss” in the SL is translated into the word of “nona” in the TL.

Similar to the previous data, both “miss” and “nona” have the same meaning and function to show the addressing term in formal situation. In the TL, the word “nona” is usually used for addressing term in formal way. It shows the relationship between the speaker and addressee of the utterance. “Nona” is called as social deixis. Word of social deixis is translated into word of social deixis in the TL. So, there is no changing of the deixis type on the translation from SL into TL. Based on that reason, the translation of the deixis type on data 99 is equivalent.

**Table 4.42 Relational social deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
273				
SL	<i>“Sorry to interrupt your beauty sleep, <b>young man</b>,” said PC Boote.</i>	94/15-16	social deixis	Jack

TL	<i>“Maaf mengganggu tidurmu, anak muda,” kata kopral Boote.</i>	32/18	social deixis	<i>Jack</i>
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“Young man” represents the addressing term of English in formal way. In informal form it can change into “boy” or “kid”. It shows the relationship between the speaker and addressee which is not close enough. This utterance happens between a police constable and a boy named Jack. Sentence on page 94; *“Jack Beddows had just been dozing off when his mother switched on the light. There, in his bedroom, stood a policeman with a notebook in his hand”*, really proves that “young man” refers to Jack. In the SL, “young man” is included into social deixis. The word “young man” is usually used to show politeness. “Young man” is translated into “anak muda”.

Both of those words have the same function which is encoded to young person in formal way to show polite feeling. The word “*anak muda*” 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 273 is equivalent.

#### **4.3 Discussion of the Unequivalences**

Based on the criteria of equivalence on chapter 2, it is known that unequivalent translation of deixis is translation deixis which has different

meaning 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.

**Table 4.43 Unequivalent First singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 12	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“Oh I see,” said Mr. Bailey.	67/13	person deixis	Mr. Bailey
TL	“ <i>Oh, begitu,</i> ” kata Mr Bailey.”	5/12	-	-

The word “I” is encoded to the speaker of the utterance. From the utterance above, it is known that Mr. Bailey is the speaker of the utterance. So, “I” refers to Mr. Bailey as the first person of utterance. “I” is named as first singular person deixis. But the word “I” is not translated in Indonesian. Data 5 has transferred the message from SL into TL correctly. The meaning does not change from SL into TL. *Deixis persona* is not found in the TL as translation result of person deixis of SL. But, this changing does not give influence to the meaning. The word “see” does not only mean “*melihat*”, but also “understand” or in Indonesian “*paham*”. And the word “*Oh, begitu*” in the TL shows the understanding of Mr. Bailey. Therefore, the meaning of SL and TL is similar. Depending on the equivalent criteria, data 12 is unequivalent because the word of person deixis is missing from the TL.

**Table 4.44 Unequivalent Second singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
253				
SL	“Help <b>yourself</b> to crisps,” said Ms Wiz.	93/4	person deixis	Lizzie
TL	“ <i>Silahkan dimakan keripiknya,</i> ” kata Ms Wiz.	31/8	-	-

The word “yourself” substitutes the addressee of the utterance. From the text on page 93, it is known that this conversation is happened between Ms Wiz and Lizzie. “Yourself” is a form of subject that explains with whom and how someone does the activity. In this utterance, “yourself” is encoded to Lizzie as the second person of utterance, so it is called as the second singular person deixis. But, “yourself” is not translated literally as “*kamu sendiri*” or “*dirimu sendiri*” in the TL. The word of person deixis is not found in the TL. So, it can be concluded that “yourself” as person deixis is not translated into the TL. But it does not influence the translation meaning of utterance. The word “*silahkan dimakan keripiknya*” in the TL explains the meaning of data 253 correctly. Both SL and TL have the same meaning of offering crisps. According to the equivalence criteria, similarity of meaning is not enough to full fill the equivalence. Because of the word of *deiksis persona* in the TL is missing, data 253 is unequivalent.

**Table 4.45 Unequivalent Second plural person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
464				
SL	Do either of <b>you</b> know the way to the Old Hospital?	112/8-9	person deixis	Jack and Caroline

TL	<i>Ada yang tahu jalam ke Rumah Sakit Tua?</i>	51/3-4	-	-
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“Hullo, Caroline and Jack,” said Ms Wiz; the utterance on page 111 gives an explanation of this data. It is clearly known that the utterance happens between Caroline, Jack and Ms Wiz. The utterance also describes Ms Wiz as the speaker. The word “you” represents Caroline and Jack. The word “either” on phrase “*either of you*” proves that “you” is plural. The word “you” is encoding to the second person, so “you” is named as second plural person deixis. Pronoun “you” is not translated into the TL. The word of person deixis as the translation result of person deixis is not found in the TL. It means that the type of deixis is missing on its translation. Although both SL and TL have same meaning but its type of deixis is transferred incompletely. Based on that, data 464 is unequivocal.

**Table 4.46 Unequivalent Third singular person deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 360	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	The men were carrying the sack up the steps to the house	101/10-11	-	-
TL	<i>Pria-pria itu menaiki tangga menuju ke rumah sambil membawa karung berisi kucing-kucing hasil tangkapan mereka</i>	39/18-20	Person deixis	<i>Penculik kucing</i>

In the SL, the word of deixis is not found. But, the word of deiksis persona is found in the TL. Pronoun “*mereka*” is in plural form. It is proved by the word “*pria-pria itu*” in the beginning sentence. The sentence on page 37 explains this



data; “*mereka selalu berhati-hati menjaga jarak dari para penculik kucing di depan mereka*”. From this sentence, the context of the text shows that pronoun “*mereka*” represents “*para penculik kucing*” or in the SL, it is called as catnappers. Pronoun “*mereka*” is encoding to the third person. In this data, a person deixis is being added to the translation. Person deixis in the SL is missing, but third singular person deixis exists in its translation. Concerning on that, data 360 is unequivalent.

**Table 4.47 Unequivalent Proximal place deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 165	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	She was beginning to wonder whether She was right to be <b>here</b> , sitting in a café with Ms Wiz.	81/11-13	place deixis	A cafe
TL	<i>Ia mulai bertanya-tanya apakah perbuatannya ini benar, duduk di kafe bersama Ms Wiz.</i>	19/17-19	-	-

The word “here” in this data is not translated into the TL. The word “here” 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 café. The word “here” represents to the café where Lizzie as the first person of the sentence exists. Sentence on page on 80 clarifies that; “*Lizzie and the tramp woman were sitting in a dingy café, drinking tea*”. 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 of this data, so it is concluded that data 165 is unequivalent.

**Table 4.48 Unequivalent present time deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
135				
SL	He had gone too far yet again. He would just have to ask the head teacher to ring her mother.	79/7-10	-	-
TL	<i>Mr. Bailey sadar, lagi-lagi ia telah bersikap keterlalaan. <b>Kini</b> ia terpaksa meminta kepala sekolah menelepon ibu Lizzie.</i>	17/8-11	Time deixis	<i>Masa sekarang</i>

In the TL, “*kini*” is found as the temporal conjunction. Actually, no temporal conjunction in the SL. In Indonesian, there is “*kini*” as *deixis waktu* to complete the information of time. The word “*kini*” literally means as the present time. “*Kini*” has the same meaning with the word “now” on data 138. The word “*kini*” shows the temporal point of sentence. It shows the information of time relating to the sentence. There surprisingly, no time deixis found in the SL data but time deixis exists in its translation. This changing of deixis type does not change the translation of meaning in those sentences.

**Table 4.49 Unequivalent discourse deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
219				
SL	The awful truth began to sink in.	87/2	-	-
TL	<i>Kenyataan yang mengerikan itu mulai dicernanya</i>	25/2-3	Discourse deixis	<i>Kekuatiran Ms Wiz</i>

In the SL, the word of discourse deixis is not found. 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 by the sentences on page 25; “*Putri tunggalnya telah minggat bersama seorang gelandangan. Atau mungkin seorang penyihir. Dan ia akan diubah menjadi kucing!*” The word “*itu*” shows the important information contained sentence above. It shows the feeling of Mrs. Thompson which is afraid of the existence of Lizzie, she is afraid that Lizzie kidnapped by a tramp or a witch. Because of the deixis type in the SL is missing, data 219 is categorized as unequivalent translation.

**Table 4.50 Unequivalent relational social deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”**

Data 6	Sentence/Utterance	Page/Line	Type of Deixis	Referent
SL	“Sorry, <b>sir</b> ”, said Lizzie.	67/13	social deixis	Mr. Bailey
TL	“ <i>Maaf, sir</i> ”, ejek Ms Wiz.	59/22	-	-

The word “sir” is generally used for addressing term to call someone older. In this data, the utterance happens between Lizzie as the speaker and Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey is Lizzie’s teacher, that’s why the speaker (Lizzie) uses “sir” to address Mr. Bailey. It is because Lizzie wants to show politeness to honor her teacher. Moreover, the utterance happens in the school.

In the TL, the word “sir” 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 6 is concluded as unequivocal.

## **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 the bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” is 595 words of the two languages. 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 “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”.

The conclusion can be stated as follows:

1. Types of deixis found in the data are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.
2. According to the analysis, it is concluded that the bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz” 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 equivalence and unequivalence.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

The researcher would like to give the following suggestion based on the analysis for:

1. The readers who are interested in translation studies and want to increase their knowledge about the translation of deixis and its equivalences, or some other field related to translation, it will be helpful to comprehend before doing other researcher dealing with the translation.
2. Dian Nuswantoro University and especially for English Department students who can use this thesis as a reference book when they are conducting a research related to the translation study, it will be helpful for students to accept more accurate information of translation studies.
3. Translators who can use this thesis as a reference. The result of this study can be used as additional reference to everyone who reads this thesis and make his/her knowledge wider in translation process.

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## APPENDIX 1

The types of deixis used in bilingual novel entitled “You’re Nicked Ms Wiz” into “Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz”

No.	Words of deixis		Types of deixis (SL-TL)
	SL	TL	
1	The words (67)	Kata-kata <b>itu</b> (5)	None-discourse deixis
2	<b>She</b> had been staring out (67)	<b>Ia</b> sedang menatap ke luar (5)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
3	Unware (67)	<b>Ia</b> sama sekali tak menyadari (5)	None-third singular person deixis
4	<b>Her</b> class teacher (67)	Wali kelas <b>nya</b> (5)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
5	In front of <b>her</b> desk (67)	Di depan mej <b>anya</b> (5)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
6	Sorry, <b>sir</b> (67)	Maaf, <b>sir</b> (5)	Relational social deixis-none
7	<b>She</b> said quietly (67)	Kat <b>anya</b> pelan (5)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
8	<b>I</b> was thinking (67)	<b>Saya</b> sedang memikirkan (5)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
9	About <b>my</b> cat (67)	Kucing <b>saya</b> (5)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
10	<b>Your</b> what? (67)	Ap <b>amu</b> (5)	Second singular person deixis-second

			singular person deixis
11	<b>My</b> cat. Waif (67)	Kucing <b>saya</b> . Waif (5)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
12	Oh, <b>I</b> see (67)	Oh, begitu (5)	First singular person deixis-none
13	Here <b>we</b> all are in the middle of an English Lesson, discussing similes (67)	Di tengah pelajaran Bahasa Inggris, saat <b>kita semua</b> sedang mendiskusikan simile (5)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
14	Lizzie's off in private fantasy about <b>her</b> cat (67)	Lizzie malah asyik melamun sendiri tentang kucingnya (5)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
15	<b>It's</b> lost (69)	Kucing <b>itu</b> hilang (7)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
16	It's lost, <b>sir</b> (69)	Kucing itu hilang, <b>sir</b> (7)	Relational social deixis-none
17	<b>It</b> disappeared (69)	<b>Dia</b> lenyap begitu saja (7)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
18	It disappeared <b>yesterday</b> (69)	Dia lenyap begitu saja <b>kemarin</b> (7)	Past time deixis-past time deixis
19	How would <b>he</b> like it? (69)	<b>Dia</b> maunya apa sih? (7)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
20	<b>I</b> would like (69)	Yang <b>saya</b> mau (7)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
21	<b>He</b> said loudly (69)	<b>Katanya</b> dengan suara keras (7)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis

22	<b>Now</b> back to similes (69)	Nah kembali ke simile (7)	Present time deixis- none
23	<b>Here</b> is an example of simile (69)	<b>Ini</b> salah satu contoh simile (7)	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
24	Podge sits at <b>his</b> desk (69)	Podge duduk di bangkunya (7)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
25	<b>Now</b> who can give me another simile? (69)	Ada yang bisa memberikan contoh lain? (7)	Present time deixis- none
26	Now who can give <b>me</b> another simile? (69)	Ada yang bisa memberikan contoh lain? (7)	First singular person deixis-none
27	Caroline put up <b>her</b> hand (69)	Caroline mengangkat tangan (7)	Third singular person deixis-none
28	<b>Our</b> teacher is like someone (69)	Guru <b>kita</b> bagaikan orang (7)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
29	Someone who doesn't know how <b>you</b> feel (69)	Orang yang tak mengerti perasaanmu (7)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis
30	When <b>you</b> lost a pet (69)	Ketika <b>kau</b> kehilangan binatang piaraan (7)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis
31	<b>He</b> can't even manage to be nice (69)	<b>Dia</b> bahkan tak mampu bersikap ramah (7)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
32	When a person's so upset that <b>she</b> can't concentrate (69)	Ketika seseorang begitu resahnya sehingga tak mampu memusatkan perhatian (7)	Third singular person deixis-none
33	Or is <b>that</b> a metaphor, sir? (70)	<b>Ini</b> simile atau metafore, sir? (8)	Discourse deixis- discourse deixis
34	Or is that a metaphor, <b>sir</b> ? (70)	Ini simile atau metafore, <b>sir</b> ? (8)	Relational social

			deixis-none
35	After school, Lizzie ran home, hoping for the best (70)	Seusai sekolah, Lizzie berlari pulang. <b>Ia</b> mengharapkan yang terbaik (8)	None-third singular person deixis
36	<b>She</b> had been unable to think of anything but Waif (70)	Yang ada dalam pikirannya hanyalah Waif (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
37	<b>Now</b> as she run (70)	<b>Sekarang</b> sambil berlari (8)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
38	Now as <b>she</b> run (70)	Sekarang sambil berlari (8)	Third singular person deixis-none
39	<b>She</b> remembered (70)	<b>Ia</b> teringat (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
40	When <b>she</b> had found him (70)	Ketika <b>ia</b> menemukan Waif (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
41	When she had found <b>him</b> (70)	Ketika ia menemukan Waif (8)	Third singular person deixis-none
42	Among the dustbins by <b>her</b> house (70)	Di antara tong-tong sampah di dekat rumahnya (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
43	<b>He</b> had hardly been more than a kitten (70)	Waktu itu Waif masih kecil sekali (8)	Third singular person deixis-none
44	When no one came to feed <b>him</b> after few days (70)	Ketika beberapa hari telah lewat dan tak seorangpun datang untuk memberinya makan (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
45	<b>She</b> took him in (70)	Lizzie membawanya pulang (8)	Third singular person deixis-none
46	She took <b>him</b> in (70)	Lizzie membawanya pulang (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular

			person deixis
47	“Waif” <b>she</b> had called him (70)	Waif-anak terlantar-demikian <b>ia</b> menamai kucing itu (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
48	“Waif” she had called <b>him</b> (70)	Waif-anak terlantar-demikian ia menamai kucing <b>itu</b> (8)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
49	And <b>now</b> he was gone (70)	Dan <b>sekarang</b> Waif telah pergi (9)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
50	And now <b>he</b> was gone (70)	Dan sekarang Waif telah pergi (9)	Third singular person deixis-none
51	<b>I</b> ’ve looked everywhere (70)	<b>Mama</b> telah mencari dimana-mana (9)	First singular person deixis-none
52	When <b>she</b> arrived home (70)	Ketika Lizzie tiba di rumah (9)	Third singular person deixis-none
53	<b>She</b> hesitated (71)	Ibu Lizzie ragu-ragu sejenak (9)	Third singular person deixis-none
54	<b>You</b> think he’s dead, don’t you? she said (71)	Mama pikir dia sudah mati, bukan? tanyanya (9)	Second singular person deixis-none
55	You think <b>he</b> ’s dead, don’t you? she said (71)	Mama pikir <b>dia</b> sudah mati, bukan? tanyanya (9)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
56	You think he’s dead, don’t you? <b>she</b> said (71)	Mama pikir dia sudah mati, bukan? tanyanya (9)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
57	Mrs Thompson put her arm around <b>her</b> daughter (71)	Mrs Thompson memeluk putrinya (9)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
58	It’s dangerous for cats around <b>here</b> (71)	Keadaan <b>di sekitar sini</b> berbahaya bagi kucing (9)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis

59	<b>She</b> said (71)	Katanya(9)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
60	adding gently (71)	Kemudian <b>ia</b> menambahkan dengan lembut (9)	None-third singular person deixis
61	<b>He's</b> had good innings (71)	Waif sudah mengalami hidup yang menyenangkan (9)	Third singular person deixis-none
62	<b>He's</b> only six, Mummy (71)	<b>Dia</b> baru umur enam, Ma (9)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
63	<b>She</b> ran upstairs to her room (71)	Lizzie berlari ke kamarnya (9)	Third singular person deixis-none
64	She ran upstairs to <b>her</b> room (71)	Lizzie berlari ke kamarnya (9)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
65	<b>The next morning</b> , Lizzie did something she had never done before (71)	<b>Keesokan paginya</b> , Lizzie melakukan sesuatu yang tak pernah dilakukannya (9)	Future time deixis- future time deixis
66	The next morning, Lizzie did something <b>she</b> had never done before (71)	Keesokan paginya, Lizzie melakukan sesuatu yang tak pernah dilakukannya (9)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
67	After waving goodbye to <b>her</b> mother (71)	Setelah melambaikan tangan sebagai ucapan selamat tinggal kepada ibunya (10)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
68	At the end of <b>her</b> street (71)	Di ujung jalan (10)	Third singular person deixis-none
69	<b>She</b> walked (71)	<b>Ia</b> berjalan kaki (10)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
70	Where <b>she</b> normally meet Jack (72)	Tempat <b>ia</b> biasanya bertemu Jack (10)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis

70	<b>She</b> turned left into the park (72)	Lizzie malah berbelok ke kiri dan masuk ke taman (10)	Third singular person deixis-none
71	<b>I</b> just know that Waif is alive (72)	<b>Aku</b> yakin Waif masih hidup (10)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
72	<b>She</b> muttered to herself (72)	Gumannya sendiri (10)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
73	And <b>today</b> I'm going to find him (72)	Dan <b>hari ini</b> aku akan menemukannya (10)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
74	And today <b>I</b> 'm going to find him (72)	Dan hari ini <b>aku</b> akan menemukannya (10)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
75	And today I'm going to find <b>him</b> (72)	Dan hari ini aku akan menemukannya (10)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
76	Good for you, <b>dear</b> (72)	Bagus <b>nak</b> (10)	Relational social deixis-relational social deixis
77	Lizzie's plan to find Waif went like <b>this</b> (72)	Rencana Lizzie untuk menemukan Waif adalah sebagai berikut (10)	Discourse deixis-none
78	The notices <b>she</b> had written (72)	Pengumuman-pengumuman yang ditulisnya (10)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
79	<b>They</b> read: (72)	Pengumuman-pengumuman itu berbunyi : (10)	Third singular person deixis-discourse deixis
80	Ask for <b>their</b> help (74)	Minta bantuan <b>mereka</b> (12)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
81	<b>She</b> pinned up her notices (74)	<b>Ia</b> menempelkan pengumuman-pengumumannya (12)	Third singular person deixis- third singular

			person deixis
82	She pinned up <b>her</b> notices (74)	Ia menempelkan pengumuman-pengumumannya (12)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
83	But then <b>there</b> (74)	Namun <b>disana</b> (12)	Distal place deixis- distal place deixis
84	<b>She</b> began to despair (74)	<b>Ia</b> mulai putus asa (12)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
85	Everyone round <b>here</b> (74)	Setiap orang <b>di sekitar sini</b> (12)	Proximal place deixis- proximal place deixis
86	<b>She</b> sighed (74)	Desahnya (12)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
87	And what can I do for you, <b>young lady?</b> (74)	Dan apa yang dapat kulakukan untukmu, <b>nona muda?</b> (12)	Relational social deixis-relational social deixis
88	<b>I</b> 've lost my cat (74)	<b>Saya</b> kehilangan kucing saya (13)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
89	I've lost <b>my</b> cat (74)	Saya kehilangan kucing <b>saya</b> (13)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
90	As if <b>he</b> 'd just been told a rather good joke (74)	Seakan-akan baru mendengar lelucon (13)	Third singular person deixis-none
91	D' <b>you</b> know what this is (74)	<b>Kau</b> tahu apa ini (13)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis
92	<b>He</b> said, tapping a big book in front of him (74)	Katanya sambil menepuk-nepuk buku besar dihadapannya (13)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis



93	He said, tapping a big book in front of <b>him</b> (74)	Katanya sambil menepuk-nepuk buku besar dihadapannya (13)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
94	<b>I</b> note down all (75)	<b>Aku</b> mencatat hal-hal buruk (13)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
95	<b>I</b> see (75)	Begitu, ya (13)	First singular person deixis-none
96	And now <b>you</b> want me to add (75)	Dan sekarang, <b>Kau</b> ingin aku (13)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
97	And now you want <b>me</b> to add (75)	Dan sekarang, Kau ingin <b>aku</b> (13)	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
98	<b>He's</b> a sort of missing person, too (75)	<b>Dia</b> kan bisa dianggap orang hilang (13)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
99	Listen, <b>miss</b> .I know cats (75)	Dengar, <b>nona</b> . Aku tahu sifat kucing (13)	Relational social deixis-relational social deixis
100	<b>They</b> wander (75)	<b>Mereka</b> suka berkeliaran (14)	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
101	<b>He's</b> not a tom (75)	<b>Dia</b> bukan tom (14)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
102	<b>He's</b> ...neuter (75)	<b>Dia</b> ...neuter (14)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
103	"New to what?" <b>he</b> asked (75)	"New...baru?" tanyanya (14)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis

104	If <b>he's</b> new to the area (75)	Baru apanya? <b>Dia</b> baru di daerah ini? (14)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
105	No wonder <b>he's</b> lost (75)	Tak heran kalau <b>dia</b> tersesat (14)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
106	<b>Now</b> joined them (76)	<b>Sekarang</b> bergabung dengan mereka (14)	Present time deixis- present time deixis
107	Now joined <b>them</b> (76)	Sekarang bergabung dengan <b>mereka</b> (14)	Third plural person deixis - third plural person deixis
108	<b>He</b> winked at Lizzie (76)	<b>Ia</b> mengedipkan mata pada Lizzie (15)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
109	<b>When</b> the young lady (76)	<b>Ketika</b> nona muda (15)	Past time deixis-past time deixis
110	<b>Her</b> cats neuter (76)	Kucingnya neuter (15)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
111	<b>I</b> think she means that (76)	Kurasa maksudnya (15)	First singular person deixis-none
112	I think <b>she</b> means that (76)	Kurasa maksudnya (15)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
113	<b>He</b> whispered into the police constable's ear (76)	<b>Ia</b> berbisik ke telinga sang kopral (15)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
114	<b>He</b> turned to Lizzie (76)	<b>Ia</b> menoleh pada Lizzie (15)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
115	<b>We'll</b> let you know (77)	<b>Kami</b> akan memberitahumu (15)	First plural person deixis-first plural

			person deixis
116	If <b>we</b> hear of a lost cat (77)	Jika <b>kami</b> mendapat kabar tentang kucing yang tersesat (15)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
117	Just give PC Boote <b>here</b> the details (77)	Berikan saja ciri-cirinya pada Kopral Boote <b>sekarang</b> (15)	Present time deixis - Present time deixis
118	And <b>her</b> description of Waif (77)	Dan ciri-ciri Waif dalam Buku Kejahatan (15)	Third singular person deixis-none
119	<b>He</b> muttered (77)	Gerutunya (15)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
120	<b>I</b> 've heard it all now (77)	Ada-ada saja (15)	First singular person deixis-none
121	<b>She</b> thought it was going to be (77)	Ternyata jauh lebih sulit dari yang diduganya (15)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
122	<b>She</b> stood on the steps of the police station (77)	Dengan sedih, <b>ia</b> berdiri di anak tangga kantor polisi (15)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
123	What <b>you</b> need is a spot of magic (77)	Yang <b>kau</b> perlukan adalah sedikit keajaiban (16)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
124	<b>She</b> was pushing a pram full of old rags (77)	Gelandangan itu mendorong sebuah kereta bayi penuh pakaian bekas (16)	Third singular person deixis-none
125	Do <b>you</b> find magic these days ? (78)	Dan dimana <b>kau</b> bisa menemukan keajaiban pada zaman sekarang ini ? (16)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
126	Follow <b>me</b> (78)	Ikutlah denganku (16)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis

127	<b>Yesterday</b> , Lizzie Thompson had been upset about her cat (79)	<b>Kemarin</b> , Lizzie Thompson tampak begitu gelisah tentang kucingnya. (17)	Past time deixis-past time deixis
128	Yesterday, Lizzie Thompson had been upset about <b>her</b> cat (79)	Kemarin, Lizzie Thompson tampak begitu gelisah tentang kucingnya. (17)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
129	And what had <b>he</b> done? (79)	Dan apa yang dilakukannya? (17)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
130	<b>He</b> had shouted (79)	<b>Ia</b> malah berteriak-teriak (17)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
131	Told <b>her</b> to get on with her work (79)	Menyuruh Lizzie melanjutkan pekerjaannya (17)	Third singular person deixis-none
132	Told her to get on with <b>her</b> work (79)	Menyuruh Lizzie melanjutkan pekerjaannya (17)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
133	And <b>now</b> Lizzie was absent from class (79)	<b>Sekarang</b> Lizzie tidak masuk (17)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
134	<b>He</b> had gone too far yet again (79)	Mr Bailey sadar, lagi-lagi ia telah bersikap keterlaluan (17)	Third singular person deixis-none
135	He would just have to ask the head teacher to ring her mother (79)	<b>Kini</b> ia terpaksa meminta Kepala Sekolah menelepon ibu Lizzie (17)	None-present time deixis
136	<b>She</b> had been at work (79)	Mrs Thompson masih berada di tempat kerjanya (17)	Third singular person deixis-none
137	<b>She</b> found out that her daughter (79)	<b>Ia</b> mengetahui bahwa putrinya (17)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
138	She found out that <b>her</b> daughter (79)	Ia mengetahui bahwa putrinya (17)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis

139	Then <b>she</b> rang the police (79)	Kemudian <b>ia</b> menelepon polisi (17)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
140	<b>He</b> realised that this was the very same girl he had seen that afternoon (80)	Kopral Boote langsung sadar bahwa itu adalah anak yang dilihatnya siang tadi (18)	Third singular person deixis-none
141	He realised that this was the very same girl <b>he</b> had seen that afternoon (80)	Kopral Boote langsung sadar bahwa itu adalah anak yang dilihatnya siang tadi (18)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
142	<b>She</b> walked out of the station (80)	<b>Dia</b> keluar dari kantor polisi ini (18)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
143	Er, <b>I</b> think i might have seen her walking off with a tramp (80)	Eh...rasanya saya melihatnya pergi bersama seorang gelandangan (18)	First singular person deixis-none
144	Er, I think <b>i</b> might have seen her walking off with a tramp (80)	Eh...rasanya <b>saya</b> melihatnya pergi bersama seorang gelandangan (18)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
145	<b>This</b> could be very serious (80)	<b>Ini</b> bisa menjadi masalah yang serius (18)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
146	But <b>i</b> don't understand (80)	Tapi <b>saya</b> tak mengerti (18)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
147	Why <b>you</b> 're all dressed in rags, Ms wiz (80)	Mengapa <b>anda</b> berpakaian compang-camping begini, Ms Wiz (18)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
148	Was darting suspicious looks in <b>their</b> direction (80)	Ia melemparkan pandangan penuh curiga ke arah <b>mereka</b> (19)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
149	<b>He</b> shook a tomato ketchup bottle over his egg and chips (81)	Sambil mengocok botol saus tomat dan menuangkan isinya ke atas telur serta kentang gorengnya	Third singular person deixis-none

		(19)	
150	He shook a tomato ketchup bottle over <b>his</b> egg and chips (81)	Sambil mengocok botol saus tomat dan menuangkan isinya ke atas telur serta kentang gorengnya (19)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
151	The last time <b>I</b> saw you (81)	Kali terakhir <b>saya</b> melihat Anda (19)	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
152	The last time I saw <b>you</b> (81)	Kali terakhir saya melihat <b>Anda</b> (19)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
153	<b>You</b> were a teacher (81)	<b>Anda</b> adalah seorang guru (19)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
154	Do <b>you</b> remember What I told you then? (81)	<b>Kau</b> ingat apa yang kukatakan waktu itu? (19)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
155	Do you remember What <b>I</b> told you then? (81)	Kauingat apa yang <b>kuk</b> atakan waktu itu? (19)	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
156	Do you remember What I told <b>you</b> then? (81)	<b>Kau</b> ingat apa yang kukatakan waktu itu? (19)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
157	<b>She</b> asked (81)	Tanyanya (19)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
158	<b>I</b> said I'd be back (81)	<b>Kubilang</b> , aku akan kembali (19)	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis
159	I said <b>I</b> 'd be back (81)	Kubilang, <b>aku</b> akan kembali (19)	First singular person deixis- first singular person deixis

160	So <b>here</b> I am (81)	Jadi <b>disinilah</b> aku sekarang (19)	Proximal place deixis- proximal place deixis
161	So here <b>I</b> am (81)	Jadi disinilah <b>aku</b> sekarang (19)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
162	<b>I</b> see (81)	Oh, begitu (19)	First singular person deixis-none
163	<b>She</b> was beginning to wonder whether She was right to be here (81)	<b>Ia</b> mulai bertanya-tanya apakah perbuatannya ini benar (19)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
164	She was beginning to wonder whether <b>She</b> was right to be here (81)	Ia mulai bertanya-tanya apakah perbuatannya ini benar (19)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
165	She was beginning to wonder whether She was right to be <b>here</b> (81)	Ia mulai bertanya-tanya apakah perbuatannya ini benar (19)	Proximal place deixis- none
166	A worrying thought had occurred to <b>her</b> (81)	Pikiran yang mencemaskan melintas dalam benaknya (19)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
167	<b>She</b> had always been told never to talk to? (81)	Yang kata orangtuanya tak boleh diajaknya bicara? (19)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
168	<b>She</b> could read Lizzie's mind (81)	Seakan-akan <b>ia</b> dapat membaca pikiran Lizzie (20)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
169	<b>She</b> was sitting (81)	Wanita gelandangan itu duduk (20)	Third singular person deixis-none
170	<b>You</b> never change, do you? (82)	<b>Anda</b> tak pernah berubah, ya?	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
171	You never change, do <b>you</b> ? (82)	Anda tak pernah berubah, ya?	Second singular person deixis-none

172	Only in the way <b>I</b> look (83)	Hanya penampilanku yang berubah (21)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
173	Taking a notebook from <b>her</b> pocket (83)	Mengambil sebuah notes dari dalam kantongnya (21)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
174	D' <b>you</b> want a pen? (83)	<b>Anda</b> perlu pena? (21)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
175	<b>She</b> remembered Waif (84)	<b>Ia</b> teringat pada Waif (22)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
176	Only that everyone round <b>here</b> seems to have lost a cat (84)	Hanya bahwa setiap orang <b>di sekitar sini</b> sepertinya telah kehilangan kucing (22)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
177	<b>They</b> had nice coats (84)	<b>Mereka semua</b> memiliki bulu yang bagus (22)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
178	It's time for <b>us</b> to get moving (84)	Sudah waktunya <b>kita</b> bergerak (22)	First plural person deixi-first plural person deixis
179	Aren't <b>you</b> going to note anything down? (84)	<b>Anda</b> tak mencatat apa-apa? (22)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
180	Whoops, silly <b>me</b> (84)	Ups, dasar tolol (22)	First singular person deixis-none
181	There <b>you</b> go (84)	Nah, selesai sudah (23)	Second singular person deixis-none
182	<b>She</b> said briskly (84)	<b>Katanya</b> tegas (23)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
183	Lizzie shook <b>her</b> head (85)	Lizzie menggeleng-gelengkan	Third singular person



		kepalanya (23)	deixis-third singular person deixis
184	Now what do <b>we</b> do? (85)	Sekarang apa yang harus <b>kita</b> lakukan? (23)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
185	<b>Now</b> what do we do? (85)	<b>Sekarang</b> apa yang harus kita lakukan? (23)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
186	<b>I</b> 'm going to tell you our plan (85)	<b>Aku</b> akan memberitahumu rencana kita (23)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
187	I'm going to tell <b>you</b> our plan (85)	Aku akan memberitahumu rencana kita (23)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
188	I'm going to tell you <b>our</b> plan (85)	Aku akan memberitahumu rencana <b>kita</b> (23)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
189	<b>We</b> 're going to write to your mother, who'll be worrying about you (85)	<b>Kita</b> akan menulis surat pada ibumu, yang pasti mencemaskanmu	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
190	We're going to write to <b>your</b> mother, who'll be worrying about you (85)	Kita akan menulis surat pada <b>ibumu</b> , yang pasti mencemaskanmu	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
191	We're going to write to your mother, who'll be worrying about <b>you</b> (85)	Kita akan menulis surat pada ibumu, yang pasti mencemaskan <b>mu</b>	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
192	Then <b>we</b> 're going home (85)	Kemudian <b>kita</b> akan pulang (23)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
193	To <b>your</b> home? (85)	Ke rumah <b>anda</b> ? (23)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
194	Lizzie couldn't believe <b>her</b> ears	Lizzie tak dapat mempercayai	Third singular person

	(85)	telinganya (23)	deixis- third singular person deixis
195	When <b>she</b> was a teacher (85)	Ketika menjadi guru (23)	Third singular person deixis-none
196	<b>She</b> lived (85)	Tentang tempat tinggalnya (23)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
197	<b>I</b> think you'll like it (85)	Tapi <b>kurasa</b> kau akan menyukainya (23)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
198	I think <b>you</b> 'll like it (85)	Tapi kurasa <b>kau</b> akan menyukainya (23)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
199	<b>It</b> read (86)	Bunyinya demikian (24)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
200	Dear <b>mum</b> (86)	<b>Mama</b> sayang (24)	Relational social deixis-relational social deixis
201	Don't worry about <b>me</b> (86)	Jangan khawatir tentang <b>aku</b> (24)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
202	<b>I</b> 'm alright (86)	<b>Aku</b> baik-baik saja (24)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
203	<b>I</b> 've met up (86)	Dan telah bertemu (24)	First singular person deixis-none
204	To help <b>me</b> (86)	Untuk membantuku (24)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
205	Do <b>you</b> remember Ms Wiz? (86)	Mama ingat Ms Wiz (24)	Second singular person deixis-none

206	<b>Our</b> magical teacher (86)	Guru <b>kami</b> yang ajaib (24)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
207	People called <b>her</b> a witch (86)	Orang bilang <b>dia</b> penyihir (24)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
208	<b>She</b> always said (86)	<b>Dia</b> sendiri selalu mengatakan (24)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
209	<b>She</b> was paranormal operative (86)	<b>Dia</b> pekerja paranormal (24)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
210	Well, its <b>her</b> (86)	Nah, <b>dialah</b> yang kutemui (24)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
211	<b>Now</b> she's now a tramp (86)	<b>Sekarang</b> dia jadi gelandangan (24)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
212	Now <b>she's</b> now a tramp (86)	Sekarang <b>dia</b> jadi gelandangan (24)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
213	<b>I'm</b> studying at at Ms Wiz' home (86)	<b>Aku</b> tinggal di rumah Ms Wiz (34)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
214	Look for <b>us</b> (86)	Mencari <b>kami</b> (24)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
215	<b>They</b> probably wouldn't recognize me (86)	<b>mereka</b> mungkin takkan mengenalku (24)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
216	They probably wouldn't recognize <b>me</b> (86)	mereka mungkin takkan mengenalku (24)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis

217	To turn <b>me</b> into a cat (86)	Mengubah <b>ku</b> menjadi kucing (24)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
218	Mrs Thompson read the note again (87)	Mrs Thompson membaca surat <b>itu</b> sekali lagi (25)	None-discourse deixis
219	The awful truth began to sink in (87)	Kenyataan yang mengerikan <b>itu</b> mulai dicernanya (25)	None-discourse deixis
220	The awful truth began to sink in (87)	Kenyataan yang mengerikan itu mulai dicernanya (25)	None-third singular person deixis
221	And <b>she</b> was about to be turned into a cat (87)	Dan <b>ia</b> akan diubah menjadi kucing (25)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
222	Is <b>this</b> it? (88)	<b>Ini</b> rumahnya? (26)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
223	Dissapointment from <b>her</b> voice (88)	Nada kecewa dalam suaranya (26)	Third singular person deixis- third singular person deixis
224	<b>They</b> reached Ms Wis's home (88)	<b>Mereka</b> tiba di rumah Ms Wiz (26)	Third plural person deixis- third plural person deixis
225	Yes, <b>This</b> is it, said Ms Wiz (88)	Ya, <b>ini</b> dia kata Ms Wiz (26)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
226	What do <b>you</b> think? (88)	Bagaimana pendapat <b>mu</b> ? (26)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
227	Not quite what <b>I</b> expected (88)	Tak seperti yang <b>saya</b> bayangkan (26)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
228	If <b>you</b> like it now (88)	Kalau sekarang saja <b>kau</b> sudah suka (26)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis

229	If you like it <b>now</b> (88)	Kalau <b>sekarang</b> saja kau sudah suka (26)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
230	Just wait until <b>you</b> step inside (88)	Tunggu sampai <b>kau</b> melangkah ke dalam (28)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
231	Where <b>you</b> might expect a tramp to live (90)	Tempat tinggal yang lumrah untuk seorang gelandangan (28)	Second singular person deixis-none
232	Don't <b>you</b> remember Herbert (90)	<b>Kau</b> tidak ingat pada Herbert (28)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
233	<b>My</b> magic rat (90)	Tikus ajaib <b>ku</b> (28)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
234	<b>She</b> picked up Herbert (90)	Ms Wiz mengangkat Herbert (28)	Third singular person deixis-none
235	<b>You</b> can use the guest bedroom (90)	<b>Kau</b> boleh memakai kamar tidur tamu (28)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
236	<b>She</b> said (90)	Katanya (28)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
237	Close the door behind <b>you</b> , said Ms Wiz (90)	Tutup pintunya, kata Ms Wiz (28)	Second singular person deixis-none
238	Lizzie couldn't believe <b>her</b> eyes (91)	Lizzie tak dapat mempercayai matanya (29)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
239	<b>She</b> was no longer in a rusty old wreck of a car (91)	<b>Ia</b> seperti tak lagi berada dalam sebuah mobil tua yang rongsok (29)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
240	What are <b>we</b> going to do now? (91)	Apa yang akan <b>kita</b> lakukan sekarang? (29)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis

241	What are we going to do <b>now</b> ? (91)	Apa yang akan kita lakukan <b>sekarang</b> ? (29)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
242	<b>She</b> was beginning to feel sleepy (91)	<b>Ia</b> mulai merasa mengantuk (29)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
243	<b>We</b> 'll wait (91)	<b>Kita</b> akan menunggu (30)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
244	<b>That</b> 's where your Waif has gone, said Ms Wiz (92)	<b>Itulah</b> sebabnya Waif-mu hilang, ujar Ms Wiz(30)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
245	That's where <b>your</b> Waif has gone, said Ms Wiz (92)	Itulah sebabnya Waif- <b>mu</b> hilang, ujar Ms Wiz(30)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
246	<b>They</b> 've been kidnapped (92)	<b>Mereka</b> diculik (30)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
247	<b>I</b> 'm sure of it (92)	<b>Aku</b> yakin itu (30)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
248	I'm sure of <b>it</b> (92)	Aku yakin <b>itu</b> (30)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
249	<b>That</b> 's why all the cats that have dissappeared have nice coats (92)	<b>Itulah</b> sebabnya semua kucing yang lenyap itu bulunya bagus-bagus (30)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
250	<b>She</b> wished she was back in her bed (93)	Lizzie sempat berharap saat itu ia ada di tempat tidurnya sendiri (31)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
251	She wished <b>she</b> was back in her bed (93)	Lizzie sempat berharap saat itu <b>ia</b> ada di tempat tidurnya sendiri (31)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
252	She wished she was back in <b>her</b> bed (93)	Lizzie sempat berharap saat itu ia ada di tempat tidurnya sendiri	Third singular person deixis-third singular

		(31)	person deixis
253	Help <b>yourself</b> to crisps, said Ms Wiz (93)	Silakan dimakan keripiknya, kata Ms Wiz (31)	Second singular person deixis-none
254	<b>I</b> 'll keep look out (93)	<b>Aku</b> akan berjaga-jaga (31)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
255	Come to <b>this</b> park (93)	Datang ke taman <b>ini</b> (31)	Prximal place deixis-proximal person deixis
256	<b>I</b> have a feeling (93)	<b>Aku</b> punya firasat (32)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
257	That <b>our</b> friends (93)	Kawan-kawan <b>kita</b> (32)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
258	will be <b>here</b> too (93)	Akan <b>kemari</b> juga (32)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
259	<b>They</b> 'll lead us to Waif (93)	<b>Mereka</b> akan membawa kita kepada Waif (32)	Third plural person deixis-third pluralperson deixis
260	They'll lead <b>us</b> to Waif (93)	Mereka akan membawa <b>kita</b> kepada Waif (32)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
261	How do <b>you</b> know he's alive? (94)	Bagaimana <b>anda</b> tahu dia masih hidup? (32)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
262	How do you know <b>he</b> 's alive? (94)	Bagaimana anda tahu <b>dia</b> masih hidup? (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
263	Lizzie felt braver <b>now</b> (94)	Lizzie merasa lebih berani <b>sekarang</b> (32)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
264	<b>She</b> was with Ms Wis (94)	<b>Ia</b> bersama Ms Wiz (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular

			person deixis
265	They had magic on <b>their</b> side (94)	Keajaiban ada di pihak <b>mereka</b> (32)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
266	A policeman <b>here</b> to ask you (94)	Ada polisi yang ingin bertanya padamu (32)	Proximal place deixis-none
267	A policeman here to ask <b>you</b> (94)	Ada polisi yang ingin bertanya padamu (32)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
268	<b>His</b> mother switched on the light (94)	<b>Ibunya</b> menyalakan lampu (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
269	<b>There</b> , in his bedroom (94)	<b>Disana</b> , di dalam kamarnya (32)	Distal place deixis-distal place deixis
270	There, in <b>his</b> bedroom (94)	Disana, di dalam kamarnya (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
271	A policeman with a notebook in <b>his</b> hand (94)	Seorang polisi dengan buku catatan di tangannya (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
272	Sorry to interrupt <b>your</b> beauty sleep, young man, said PC Boote (94)	Maaf mengganggu tidurmu, anak muda, kata kopral Boote (32)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
273	Sorry to interrupt your beauty sleep, <b>young man</b> , said PC Boote (94)	Maaf mengganggu tidurmu, <b>anak muda</b> , kata kopral Boote (32)	Relational social deixis-none
274	<b>We</b> have a small emergency (94)	<b>Kami</b> menghadapi keadaan darurat (32)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
275	Concerning <b>your</b> friend (94)	Yang menyangkut kawanmu (32)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis



276	Jack rubbed <b>his</b> eyes (94)	Jack menggosok-gosok matanya (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
277	What's happened to her ? <b>he</b> asked (94)	Apa yang terjadi pada Lizzie? Tanyanya (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
278	What's happened to <b>her</b> ? he asked (94)	Apa yang terjadi pada Lizzie? Tanyanya (32)	Third singular person deixis-none
279	<b>Her</b> mother has receive a letter (94)	<b>Ibunya</b> menerima surat (32)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
280	Which gives <b>us</b> a reason to belive (95)	Yang membuat <b>kami</b> yakin (33)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
281	<b>She</b> has been abducted (95)	<b>Dia</b> telah diculik (33)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
282	PC Boote looked in <b>his</b> notebook- Ms Wiz (95)	Kopral Boote melihat dalam buku catatannya-Ms Wiz (33)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
283	Ms Wiz!Jack sat up in <b>his</b> bed (95)	Ms Wiz!Jack langsung duduk di ranjangnya (33)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
284	Where is <b>she</b> ? (95)	Di mana <b>dia</b> ? (33)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
285	<b>We</b> thought she was just a tramp (95)	Mulanya <b>kami</b> pikir dia Cuma seorang gelandangan (33)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
286	We thought <b>she</b> was just a tramp (95)	Mulanya kami pikir <b>dia</b> Cuma seorang gelandangan (33)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis

287	But <b>now</b> it turns out that she's an all-round troublemaker (95)	Tapi <b>sekarang</b> ternyata, dia itu tukang bikin onar (33)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
288	But now it turns out that <b>she's</b> an all-round troublemaker (95)	Tapi sekarang ternyata, <b>dia</b> itu tukang bikin onar (33)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
289	<b>We</b> think Lizzie's gone off with her (95)	<b>Kami</b> berpendapat Lizzie telah pergi bersamanya (34)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
290	We think Lizzie's gone off with <b>her</b> (95)	Kami berpendapat Lizzie telah pergi bersamanya (34)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
291	<b>That's</b> alright, then (96)	Kalau begitu, taka pa-apa (34)	Discourse deixis-none
292	According to information received (96)	Menurut informasi yang <b>kami</b> terima (34)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
293	<b>That's</b> not what i call all right (96)	Menurutku <b>itu</b> bukannya tak apa-apa (34)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
294	That's not what <b>i</b> call all right (96)	Menurutku itu bukannya tak apa-apa (34)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
295	PC Boote put on <b>his</b> most serious expression (96)	Kopral Boote memasang tampangnya yang paling serius (34)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
296	<b>You</b> call it magic, son? he said (96)	<b>Kau</b> menyebut semua itu keajaiban, nak?katanya (34)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
297	You call it magic, <b>son?</b> he said (96)	Kau menyebut semua itu keajaiban, <b>nak?</b> katanya (34)	Relational social deixis-relational social deixis
298	You call it magic, son? <b>he</b> said (96)	Kau menyebut semua itu keajaiban, nak?katanya (34)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis

299	<b>I</b> call it trouble (96)	<b>Aku</b> menyebutnya keonaran (34)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
300	<b>now</b> , we need to know exactly what she looks like (96)	Nah <b>sekarang</b> kami perlu tahu bagaimana tepatnya ciri-ciri Ms Wiz (34)	Present time deixis- present time deixis
301	now, <b>we</b> need to know exactly what she looks like (96)	Nah sekarang <b>kami</b> perlu tahu bagaimana tepatnya ciri-ciri Ms Wiz (34)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
302	now, we need to know exactly what <b>she</b> looks like (96)	Nah sekarang kami perlu tahu bagaimana tepatnya ciri-ciri Ms Wiz (34)	Third singular person deixis-none
303	<b>Here</b> we go, said Ms Wiz (96)	Nah, itu dia, kata Ms Wiz (34)	Proximal place deixis- none
304	Here <b>we</b> go, said Ms Wiz (96)	Nah, itu <b>dia</b> , kata Ms Wiz (34)	First plural person deixis-third singular person deixis
305	The curtains of <b>her</b> car (96)	Celah-celah tirai mobil <b>nya</b> (34)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
306	A short elderly man with a slight limp followed <b>him</b> (97)	Seorang pria yang telah berumur berperawakan pendek dan agak timpang mengikut <b>inya</b> (35)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
307	<b>Our</b> friends are here, said Ms Wiz (97)	Teman-teman <b>kita</b> ada disini, kata Ms Wiz (35)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
308	Our friends are <b>here</b> , said Ms Wiz (97)	Teman-teman kita ada <b>disini</b> , kata Ms Wiz (35)	Proximal place deixis- proximal place deixis
309	It's time to put our plan into action (97)	Sudah waktunya <b>kita</b> menjalankan rencana kita (35)	None-first plural person deixis
310	It's time to put <b>our</b> plan into action (97)	Sudah waktunya kita menjalankan rencana <b>kita</b> (35)	First plural person deixis-first plural

			person deixis
311	<b>They</b> were carrying two cats (97)	<b>Mereka</b> embawa dua ekor kucing (35)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
312	Shall <b>i</b> let it go? (97)	Apa sebaiknya <b>kulepaskan</b> saja? (35)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
313	And stop calling <b>them</b> 'pus' (97)	Dan berhentilah menyebut <b>mereka</b> 'pus' (36)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
314	Something <b>I</b> think you're too soft for this game (97)	Kadang-kadang <b>kupikir</b> kau terlalu lembek untuk pekerjaan kita ini (36)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
315	Something I think <b>you</b> 're too soft for this game (97)	Kadang-kadang kupikir <b>kau</b> terlalu lembek untuk pekerjaan kita ini (36)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
316	What do <b>we</b> do now? (97)	Apa yang akan <b>kita</b> lakukan sekarang? (36)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
317	What do we do <b>now</b> ? (97)	Apa yang akan kita lakukan <b>sekarang</b> ? (36)	Present time deixis-present person deixis
318	Follow <b>them</b> , of course, said Ms Wiz (98)	Membuntuti <b>mereka</b> , tentu saja, jawab Ms Wiz (36)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
319	Just because <b>my</b> home's got four flat tyres (98)	Walaupun rumah <b>ku</b> bannya keempat-empatnya kempes semua (36)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
320	It doesn't mean <b>it</b> can't go (98)	Bukan berarti <b>dia</b> tak bias jalan (36)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
321	To raise <b>itself</b> (98)	Mengangkat <b>dirinya sendiri</b> (37)	Third singular person deixis-third singular

			person deixis
322	The moment <b>we</b> arrive (99)	Begitu <b>kita</b> tiba (37)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
323	<b>We</b> put our plan into action (99)	<b>Kita</b> akan menjalankan rancangan kita (37)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
324	We put <b>our</b> plan into action (99)	Kita akan menjalankan rancangan <b>kita</b> (37)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
325	<b>They</b> drove (99)	<b>Mereka</b> diam-diam berkendara (37)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
326	Always keeping a safe distance (99)	<b>Mereka</b> selalu berhati-hati menjaga jarak (37)	None-third plural person deixis
327	In front of <b>them</b> (99)	Di depan <b>mereka</b> (37)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
328	<b>She</b> was thinking of her mother (99)	<b>Ia</b> memikirkan ibunya (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
329	She was thinking of <b>her</b> mother (99)	Ia memikirkan ibunya (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
330	And how worried <b>she</b> would be (99)	Dan betapa khawatirnya <b>beliau</b> pasti (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
331	There was no going back now (99)	<b>Ia</b> tak bias mundur lagi sekarang (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
332	There was no going back <b>now</b> (99)	Ia tak bias mundur lagi <b>sekarang</b> (38)	Present time deixis-present time deixis

333	Ms Wiz glanced over <b>her</b> shoulder (99)	Ms Wiz menoleh ke belakang (38)	Third singular person deixis-none
334	Nervous? <b>she</b> asked (100)	Gugup? <b>tanyanya</b> (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
335	So long as <b>you</b> 're there to help (100)	Asal ada <b>anda</b> yang akan menolong saya (38)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
336	So long as you're there to help (100)	Asal ada anda yang akan menolong <b>saya</b> (38)	none-first singular person deixis
337	<b>I</b> know this place (100)	<b>Saya</b> tahu tempat ini (38)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
338	I know <b>this</b> place (100)	Saya tahu tempat <b>ini</b> (38)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
339	Closing <b>her</b> eyes (100)	Memejamkan <b>matanya</b> (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
340	<b>She</b> had been slapped hard on the back (100)	Lizzie seakan-akan punggung <b>nya</b> dipukul keras (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
341	When <b>she</b> opened her eyes (100)	Ketika <b>ia</b> membuka mata (38)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
342	When she opened <b>her</b> eyes (100)	Ketika ia membuka mata (38)	Third singular person deixis-none
343	<b>She</b> was looking up at Ms Wiz (100)	<b>Ia</b> mendapati dirinya sedang mendongak menatap Ms Wiz (39)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
344	She was looking up at Ms Wiz (100)	Ia mendapati <b>dirinya</b> sedang mendongak menatap Ms Wiz (39)	None-third singular person deixis

345	<b>Now</b> remember the plan (100)	<b>Sekarang</b> ingatlah rencananya (39)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
346	<b>You</b> follow them (100)	<b>Kau</b> ikuti mereka (39)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
347	You follow <b>them</b> (100)	Kau ikuti <b>mereka</b> (39)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
348	<b>You</b> 're alone with the cats (101)	Begitu <b>kau</b> tinggal sendiri dengan kucing-kucing itu (39)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
349	Scratch <b>your</b> left ear (101)	Garuklah telinga kir <b>imu</b> tiga kali (39)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
350	<b>I</b> 'll be outside (101)	<b>Aku</b> akan menunggu di luar (39)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
351	<b>I</b> get that message (101)	Begitu menerima pesan <b>mu</b> (39)	First singular person deixis-none
352	I get that message (101)	Begitu menerima pesan <b>mu</b> (39)	None-second singular person deixis
353	<b>I</b> 'll turn you back (101)	<b>Aku</b> akan mengubah <b>mu</b> (39)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
354	<b>I</b> 'll turn <b>you</b> back (101)	Aku akan mengubah <b>mu</b> (39)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
355	Then <b>you</b> let the cats out (101)	Lalu <b>kau</b> keluarkan kucing-kucing itu (39)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
356	To <b>her</b> surprise, she found that she could still talk in her normal voice	<b>Ia</b> agak heran, karena ternyata ia masih bias bicara dengan	Third singular person deixis-third singular

	(101)	suaranya yang biasa (39)	person deixis
357	To her surprise, <b>she</b> found that she could still talk in her normal voice (101)	Ia agak heran, karena ternyata ia masih bias bicara dengan suaranya yang biasa (39)	Third singular person deixis-none
358	To her surprise, she found that <b>she</b> could still talk in her normal voice (101)	Ia agak heran, karena ternyata <b>ia</b> masih bias bicara dengan suaranya yang biasa (39)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
359	To her surprise, she found that she could still talk in <b>her</b> normal voice (101)	Ia agak heran, karena ternyata ia masih bias bicara dengan <b>suaranya</b> yang biasa (39)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
360	The men were carrying the sack up the steps to the house (101)	Pria-pria itu menaiki tangga menuju ke rumah sambil membawa karung berisi kucing-kucing hasil tangkapan <b>mereka</b> (39)	None-third plural person deixis
361	When Lizzie, <b>now</b> a sleek black cat (101)	Lizzie yang <b>kini</b> sudah menjadi kucing berbulu hitam mulus (39)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
362	Went after <b>them</b> (101)	Mengejar <b>mereka</b> (39)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
363	<b>They</b> opened the door (102)	<b>Mereka</b> membuka pintu (39)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
364	<b>She</b> slipped in behind them (102)	Lizzie menyelinap masuk di belakang mereka (39)	Third singular person deixis-none
365	She slipped in behind <b>them</b> (102)	Lizzie menyelinap masuk di belakang <b>mereka</b> (39)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
366	Ms Wiz stood by <b>her</b> car (102)	Ms Wiz berdiri di samping mobil <b>nya</b> (40)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
367	<b>She</b> muttered (102)	Gumam <b>nya</b> (40)	Third singular person



			deixis-third singular person deixis
368	<b>She</b> felt a heavy hand on her shoulder (102)	<b>Ia</b> merasakan sebuah tangan yang berat jatuh ke atas bahunya (40)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
369	She felt a heavy hand on <b>her</b> shoulder (102)	Ia merasakan sebuah tangan yang berat jatuh ke atas bahunya (40)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
370	<b>You</b> 're nicked, Ms Wiz, said PC Boote (102)	<b>Kau</b> tertangkap, Ms Wiz, kata kopral Boote (40)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
371	Nobody noticed <b>you</b> (103)	Tak seorangpun memperhatikan <b>mu</b> (41)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
372	<b>You</b> could creep (103)	<b>Kau</b> bisa menyusup (41)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
373	<b>You</b> could jump (103)	<b>Kau</b> bisa melompat (41)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
374	If <b>you</b> did lost yor balance (103)	Dan kalaupun <b>kau</b> kehilangan keseimbangan (41)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
375	<b>You</b> always seemed to land on your feet (103)	sepertinya <b>kau</b> selalu mendarat di atas kakimu lagi (41)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
376	You always seemed to land on <b>your</b> feet (103)	sepertinya kau selalu mendarat di atas kakimu lagi (41)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
377	<b>They</b> kept the cats (103)	<b>Mereka</b> mengurung kucing-kucing itu (41)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis

378	With the sack on <b>his</b> back (103)	Sambil memanggul karung (41)	Third singular person deixis-none
379	There <b>you</b> go my lovelies, he said (104)	Nah pergilah cantik,ucap si penculik (42)	Second singular person deixis-none
380	There you go <b>my</b> lovelies, he said (104)	Nah pergilah cantik,ucap si penculik (42)	First singular person deixis-none
381	There you go my lovelies, <b>he</b> said (104)	Nah pergilah cantik,ucap si penculik (42)	Third singular person deixis-none
382	<b>She</b> ducked (104)	<b>Ia</b> merunduk (42)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
383	<b>He</b> said to the other catnapper (104)	Kata penculik kucing itu kepada rekannya (42)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
384	Will be along <b>tomorrow</b> morning (104)	Akan datang <b>besok</b> (42)	Future time deixis- future time deixis
385	To tell <b>us</b> which ones she needs (104)	Untuk memberitahu <b>kita</b> , kucing mana yang dia perlukan (42)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
386	To tell us which ones <b>she</b> needs (104)	Untuk memberitahu kita, kucing mana yang <b>dia</b> perlukan (42)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
387	<b>He</b> looked almost sad (104)	Wajahnya menyiratkan kesedihan (42)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
388	This is the last time <b>i</b> take you on a job (104)	Ini terakhir kali <b>aku</b> memberimu pekerjaan (42)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
389	This is the last time i take <b>you</b> on a job (104)	Ini terakhir kali aku memberimu pekerjaan (42)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis

390	I've heard it all now (104)	Ada-ada saja (42)	First singular person deixis-none
391	I've heard it all <b>now</b> (104)	Ada-ada saja (42)	Present time deixis-none
392	<b>I</b> feel sorry for them (104)	<b>Aku</b> kasihan pada mereka (43)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
393	I feel sorry for <b>them</b> (104)	Aku kasihan pada <b>mereka</b> (43)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
394	<b>You</b> wouldn't understand (104)	<b>Kau</b> pasti takkan mengerti (43)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
395	If <b>you</b> like them so much (105)	Kalau <b>kau</b> begitu menyukai mereka (43)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
396	If you like <b>them</b> so much (105)	Kalau kau begitu menyukai <b>mereka</b> (43)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
397	<b>You'd</b> better feed them (105)	Lebih baik <b>kau</b> beri mereka makan (43)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
398	You'd better feed <b>them</b> (105)	Lebih baik kau beri <b>mereka</b> makan (43)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
399	<b>He</b> limped down (105)	<b>Ia</b> melangkah timpang (43)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
400	<b>He</b> opened the door (105)	Pria itu membuka pintu (43)	Third singular person deixis-none
401	What <b>she</b> saw took her breath away (105)	Apa yang dilihat <b>nya</b> membuatnya terperangah (43)	Third singular person deixis-third singular

			person deixis
402	What she saw took <b>her</b> breath away (105)	Apa yang dilihatnya membuatnya terperangah (43)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
403	<b>There</b> were cats (105)	Kucing <b>di mana-mana</b> (43)	Distal place deixis-distal place deixis
404	Arched <b>their</b> backs (105)	Melengkungkan punggung <b>mereka</b> (43)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
405	I'm just looking for someone (105)	<b>Aku</b> hanya mencari seekor kucing (45)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
406	I'm not really cat myself (105)	<b>Aku</b> sendiri bukan kucing betulan (45)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
407	I'm not really cat <b>myself</b> (105)	Aku sendiri bukan kucing betulan (45)	First singular person deixis-none
408	Cuffed <b>her</b> around the ear (107)	Menampar teliganya (45)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
409	She tapped <b>him</b> back (107)	Tanpa memikir <b>ia</b> balas memukul (45)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
410	Leaving <b>her</b> claws out (107)	Tapi tidak menggunakan cakar <b>nya</b> (45)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
411	Which bit <b>him</b> (107)	Yang langsung menggigit <b>nya</b> (45)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
412	Stop fighting, <b>you</b> stupid animals (107)	Berhentilah berkelahi, <b>kalian</b> binatang-binatang bodoh (45)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis

413	Don't <b>you</b> realise (107)	Tak sadarkah <b>kalian</b> (45)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis
414	That <b>tomorrow</b> you could be... (107)	bahwa <b>besok</b> kalian mungkin sudah ... (45)	Future time deixis- future time deixis
415	That tomorrow <b>you</b> could be... (107)	bahwa besok <b>kalian</b> mungkin sudah ... (45)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis
416	Lizzie saw a familiar white form (107)	Lizzie melihat sosok putih yang dikenalnya (45)	None-third singular person deixis
417	Give Ms Wiz the signal to turn <b>her</b> back into human (107)	Memberi tanda agar Ms Wiz mengubahnya menjadi manusia kembali (46)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
418	Bracing <b>herself</b> for the shock (108)	Bersiap-siap menghadapi guncangan yang akan dihadapinya (46)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
419	Lizzie scratched for <b>herself</b> three times behind the left ear (108)	Lizzie menggaruk belakang telinga kirinya tiga kali (46)	Third singular person deixis-none
420	Lizzie scratched for herself three times behind the left ear (108)	Lizzie menggaruk belakang telinga kirinya tiga kali (46)	None-third singular person deixis
421	<b>She</b> muttered (108)	Gumamnya (46)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
422	<b>She</b> scratched again (108)	Ia menggaruk lagi (46)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
423	Ms Wiz, where are <b>you</b> ? (108)	Ms Wiz, di mana <b>anda</b> ? (46)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
424	Don't <b>you</b> understand? (108)	Tidakkah <b>kau</b> mengerti? (46)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis

425	I can't change Lizzie back into a little girl from here (108)	<b>Aku</b> tak dapat mengubah Lizzie menjadi gadis kecil kembali dari sini (47)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
426	I can't change Lizzie back into a little girl from <b>here</b> (108)	Aku tak dapat mengubah Lizzie menjadi gadis kecil kembali <b>dari sini</b> (47)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
427	<b>She</b> had been trying to explain to PC Boote (108)	<b>Ia</b> telah berusaha menjelaskan pada kopral Boote (47)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
428	<b>She</b> needed to return (109)	<b>Ia</b> perlu kembali (47)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
429	I see, said the police constable (109)	Oh begitu, kata si kopral (47)	First singular person deixis-none
430	So, <b>your</b> , er, magic is a bit like my walkie-talkie (109)	Jadi..hm..keajaiban yang <b>kaumiliki</b> itu mirip walkie-talkieku (47)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
431	So, your, er, magic is a bit like <b>my</b> walkie-talkie (109)	Jadi..hm..keajaiban yang <b>kaumiliki</b> itu mirip walkie-talkieku (47)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
432	<b>You</b> have to be in range (109)	<b>Kau</b> harus berada di dalam jangkauannya (47)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
433	That's right, <b>she</b> said (109)	Benar, <b>katanya</b> (47)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
434	And <b>you</b> expect me to believe you've cast a spell (109)	Dan <b>kau</b> mengharapkan aku percaya bahwa kau telah mengucapkan mantra (47)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
435	And you expect <b>me</b> to believe you've cast a spell (109)	Dan kau mengharapkan <b>aku</b> percaya bahwa kau telah mengucapkan mantra (47)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis

436	PC Boote could hardly keep the disbelief out of <b>his</b> voice (109)	Nada suara Kopral Boote jelas-jelas menunjukkan ketidakpercayaannya (47)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
437	To turn <b>them</b> into gloves (109)	Mengubah <b>mereka</b> menjadi saring tangan (48)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
438	And <b>that's</b> why you were at the Old Hospital (109)	Dan <b>itu</b> sebabnya kau berada di Rumah Sakit Tua (48)	Discourse seixis-discourse deixis
439	And that's why <b>you</b> were at the Old Hospital (109)	Dan itu sebabnya <b>kau</b> berada di Rumah Sakit Tua (48)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
440	<b>You</b> must think I'm daft (109)	<b>Kau</b> pasti menganggapku sangat bodoh (48)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
441	You must think <b>I'm</b> daft (109)	Kau pasti menganggap <b>ku</b> sangat bodoh (48)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
442	Any luck, constable? <b>He</b> asked (110)	Berhasil kopral, tanyanya (48)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
443	<b>I'm</b> afraid not, said PC Boote (110)	<b>Saya</b> kuatir tidak, jawab kopral Boote (48)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
444	<b>We're</b> still in the land of witches (110)	<b>Kami</b> masih berada di negeri para penyihir (48)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
445	<b>She</b> can spend the night (110)	Biar <b>dia</b> menginap (48)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
446	<b>Tomorrow morning</b> we've got two of Lizzie's classmates (110)	<b>Besok pagi</b> dua teman sekelas Lizzie akan datang (48)	Future time deixis-future time deixis
447	Tomorrow morning <b>we've</b> got two	Besok pagi dua teman sekelas	First singular person

	of Lizzie's classmates (110)	Lizzie akan datang (48)	deixis-none
448	To tell <b>us</b> (110)	Untuk memberitahu <b>kita</b> (48)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
449	<b>You</b> don't seem to understand, said Ms Wiz (110)	<b>Kalian</b> tampaknya tak mengerti, tukas Ms Wiz (48)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis
450	<b>Tomorrow</b> could be too late (110)	<b>Besok</b> mungkin sudah terlambat (48)	Future time deixis- future time deixis
451	<b>They</b> were led (110)	<b>Mereka</b> dibawa (49)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
452	<b>She</b> looked more a tired (111)	<b>Ms</b> Wiz tampak kecapekan (49)	Third singular person deixis-none
453	Then <b>she</b> smiled (111)	Kemudian <b>ia</b> tersenyum (49)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
454	Ms Wiz! said Caroline hugging <b>her</b> (111)	Ms Wiz! Seru Caroline, memeluknya (50)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
455	<b>You</b> look so different (111)	<b>Anda</b> kelihatan lain sekali (50)	Second singular person deixis-second singlar person deixis
456	Could <b>you</b> explain to this policeman who i am? (111)	Bisakah <b>kalian</b> jelaskan kepada pak polisi ini , siapa aku? (50)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis
457	Could you explain to this policeman who <b>i</b> am? (111)	Bisakah kalian jelaskan kepada pak polisi ini , siapa <b>aku</b> ? (50)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
458	<b>He</b> continued to look suspicious (112)	Polisi tersebut tampaknya tetap merasa curiga (50)	Third singular person deixis-none



459	I'll need to discuss this with my superiors, he said eventually (112)	<b>Aku</b> perlu mendiskusikan ini dengan atasan-atasanku, katanya akhirnya (50)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
460	I'll need to discuss this with <b>my</b> superiors, he said eventually (112)	Aku perlu mendiskusikan ini dengan atasan-atasank <b>ku</b> , katanya akhirnya (50)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
461	I'll need to discuss this with my superiors, <b>he</b> said eventually (112)	Aku perlu mendiskusikan ini dengan atasan-atasanku, katanya <b>nya</b> akhirnya (50)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
462	There's no time for <b>that</b> , said Ms Wiz angrily (112)	Tak ada waktu untuk <b>itu</b> , sergah Ms Wiz dengan marah (51)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
463	<b>She</b> turned to the children (112)	<b>Ia</b> berpaling kepada anak-anak (51)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
464	Do either of <b>you</b> know the way to the Old Hospital? (112)	Ada yang tahu jalam ke Rumah Sakit Tua? (51)	Second plural person deixis-none
465	<b>I</b> do, said Jack (112)	<b>Saya</b> tahu, sahut Jack (51)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
466	<b>He</b> turned into a white rabbit (113)	<b>Ia</b> berubah menjadi kelinci putih (51)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
467	Sorry about <b>that</b> , said Ms Wiz (113)	Maaf tentang hal <b>itu</b> , kata Ms Wiz(51)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
468	That were <b>now</b> on the floor (113)	Yang <b>sekarang</b> tergeletak di lantai (52)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
469	Let's go, children (113)	Ayo <b>kita</b> pergi, anak-anak (52)	None-first plural person deixis
470	The police station <b>now</b> appeared be completely empty (113)	Kantor polisi itu <b>sekarang</b> tampak kosong (52)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
471	Did <b>you</b> have to turn a whole polce	Perlukah <b>anda</b> mengubah seluruh aparat kepolisian itu menjadi	Second singular person deixis-second

	force into rabbit? (114)	kelinci putih? (52)	singlar person deixis
472	<b>They</b> hurried (114)	<b>Mereka</b> bergegas (52)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
473	<b>I</b> couldn't mess around (114)	<b>Aku</b> tak berani mengambil risiko (52)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
474	Why didn't <b>you</b> do it earlier then? (114)	Kalau begitu kenapa <b>anda</b> tak melakukannya dari tadi? (52)	Second singular person deixis-second singlar person deixis
475	<b>I</b> didn't know the way (114)	<b>Aku</b> tak tahu jalan (52)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
476	<b>I</b> may be magic (114)	<b>Aku</b> mungkin mampu membuat keajaiban (52)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
477	But <b>my</b> sense of direction is terrible (114)	Tapi kalau soal arah, <b>aku</b> payah deh (52)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
478	Jump in! <b>she</b> shouted (114)	Cepat masuk! <b>serunya</b> (53)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
479	Let's just hope we're in time (114)	<b>Kita</b> harap saja, kita belum terlambat (53)	None-first plural person deixis
480	Let's just hope <b>we</b> 're in time (114)	Kita harap saja, <b>kita</b> belum terlambat (53)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
481	<b>Her</b> left ear was sore (115)	Telinga kirinya sakit (54)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
482	From where <b>she</b> had been scratching (115)	Akibat digaruk terus (54)	Third singular person deixis-none

483	<b>She</b> was frightened (115)	<b>Dia</b> merasa sangat ketakutan (54)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
484	Some cats around <b>her</b> stirred restlessly (115)	Beberapa ekor kucing di sekitar Lizzie bergerak-gerak dengan gelisah (54)	Third singular person deixis-none
485	<b>They</b> heard the sound (115)	<b>Mereka</b> mendengar langkah (54)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
486	<b>She</b> was very tall (115)	Wanita itu bertubuh jangkung (54)	Third singular person deixis-none
487	If there's one thing <b>i</b> hate, it's live creatures (115)	<b>Aku</b> paling benci makhluk hidup (55)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
488	Think of <b>them</b> are pelts, Mrs D'Arcy (115)	Anggap saja <b>mereka</b> kulit bulu, Mrs D'Arcy (55)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
489	That's why <b>they</b> will be soon (116)	Sebentar lagi toh <b>mereka</b> akan dikuliti (55)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
490	Frankly, <b>she</b> said (116)	Terus terang, <b>katanya</b> (55)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
491	There are some pelts <b>here</b> (116)	Ada beberapa kulit bulu <b>di sini</b> (55)	Proximal place deixis- proximal place deixis
492	<b>I</b> wouldn't allow my chauffeur to clean my car with (116)	yang takkan <b>ku</b> izinkan dipakai sopirku untuk membersihkan mobilku (55)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
493	I wouldn't allow <b>my</b> chauffeur to clean my car with (116)	yang takkan <b>ku</b> izinkan dipakai sopirku untuk membersihkan mobilku (55)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
494	I wouldn't allow my chauffeur to	yang takkan <b>ku</b> izinkan dipakai	First singular person

	clean <b>my</b> car with (116)	sopirku untuk membersihkan mobil <b>ku</b> (55)	deixis-first singular person deixis
495	Madam, uses fur on <b>her</b> car? He asked (116)	Nyonya menggunakan bulu untuk membersihkan mobil? Tanyanya (56)	Third singular person deixis-none
496	Madam, uses fur on her car? <b>He</b> asked (116)	Nyonya menggunakan bulu untuk membersihkan mobil? Tanyanya (56)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
497	<b>I</b> use fur for everything, said Mrs D'Arcy (116)	<b>Aku</b> menggunakan bulu untuk apa saja, jawab Mrs D'Arcy (56)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
498	Evey item of clothing that <b>i</b> wear (117)	Setiap bagian dari pakaian yang <b>kukenakan</b> (56)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
499	<b>She</b> stroked her soft mink coat (117)	<b>Ia</b> mengelus-elus mantel bulu cerpelainya yang lembut (56)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
500	She stroked <b>her</b> soft mink coat (117)	Ia mengelus-elus mantel bulu cerpelainya yang lembut (56)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
501	<b>Now</b> -let's get down to business (117)	Nah <b>sekarang</b> mari kita berbisnis (56)	Present time deixis-present time deixis
502	Now-let's get down to business (117)	Nah sekarang mari <b>kita</b> berbisnis (56)	None-first plural person deixis
503	<b>I</b> 'll tell you how much i can pay (117)	Akan <b>kuberitahu</b> kalian berapa aku bisa membayar (56)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
504	I'll tell <b>you</b> how much i can pay (117)	Akan kuberitahu <b>kalian</b> berapa aku bisa membayar (56)	Second plural person deixis- second plural person deixis
505	I'll tell you how much <b>i</b> can pay (117)	Akan kuberitahu kalian berapa <b>aku</b> bisa membayar (56)	First singular person deixis-first singular

			person deixis
506	Just as <b>i</b> feared, said Ms Wiz (117)	Tepat seperti yang <b>kutakutkan</b> , ujar Ms Wiz (56)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
507	The fur merchant is <b>here</b> (117)	Si pedagang bulu ada <b>di sini</b> (56)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
508	Jack and Caroline follow <b>her</b> up the steps (117)	Jack dan Caroline mengikuti Ms Wiz menaiki tangga (56)	Third singular person deixis-none
509	<b>That</b> wasn't magic (118)	<b>Itu</b> bukan keajaiban (57)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
510	<b>That</b> was anger (118)	Tapi kemarahan (57)	Discourse deixis-none
511	What are <b>you</b> doing? He asked (118)	<b>Kalian</b> sedang apa disini? Tanyanya (57)	Second plural person deixis- second plural person deixis
512	What are you doing? <b>He</b> asked (118)	Kalian sedang apa disini? Tanyanya (57)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
513	<b>We</b> 're here for the cats, so don't try to stop us, said Ms Wiz (118)	<b>Kami</b> ke sini untuk kucing-kucing itu, jadi jangan coba-coba menghalangi kami, kata Ms Wiz (57)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
514	We're <b>here</b> for the cats, so don't try to stop us, said Ms Wiz (118)	Kami <b>ke sini</b> untuk kucing-kucing itu, jadi jangan coba-coba menghalangi kami, kata Ms Wiz (57)	Proximal place deixis-proximal place deixis
515	We're here for the cats, so don't try to stop <b>us</b> , said Ms Wiz (118)	Kami ke sini untuk kucing-kucing itu, jadi jangan coba-coba menghalangi <b>kami</b> , kata Ms Wiz (57)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
516	Stop <b>you</b> rescuing my little pussies? (118)	Menghalangi <b>kalian</b> menyelamatkan pus-pus kecilku? (57)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis

517	Stop you rescuing <b>my</b> little pussies? (118)	Menghalangi kalian menyelamatkan pus-pus kecil <b>ku</b> ? (57)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
518	Why would <b>i</b> do that (118)	Mengapa <b>aku</b> harus melakukannya? (57)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
519	<b>He</b> winked (118)	<b>Ia</b> mengedipkan mata (57)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
520	As <b>he</b> walked past them (118)	Ketika melewati mereka (57)	Third singular person deixis-none
521	As he walked past <b>them</b> (118)	Ketika melewati <b>mereka</b> (57)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
522	<b>I</b> 'll leave you to it (118)	Silakan saja (57)	first singular person deixis-none
523	Was <b>that</b> magic? (118)	Apakah <b>itu</b> keajaiban? (57)	Discourse deixis-discourse deixis
524	No, <b>i</b> think (118)	Bukan, <b>kurasa</b> (57)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
525	The three of <b>them</b> became aware (118)	Ketiganya tersadar (57)	Third plural person deixis-none
526	Climbing the stairs towards <b>them</b> (118)	Menaiki tangga ke arah <b>mereka</b> (58)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
527	<b>I</b> don't know who you are (118)	<b>Aku</b> tak tahu siapa kalian (58)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
528	I don't know who <b>you</b> are (118)	Aku tak tahu siapa <b>kalian</b> (58)	Second plural person deixis-second plural person deixis

529	In front of <b>them</b> (118)	Di depan <b>mereka</b> (58)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
530	But <b>my</b> name is Mrs D'Arcy (118)	Tapi namaku Mrs D'Arcy (58)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
531	<b>I</b> 'm very rich (118)	<b>Aku</b> sangat kaya (58)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
532	When <b>I</b> 'm annoyed (119)	Ketika sedang jengkel (58)	First singular person deixis-none
533	<b>I</b> can be very unpleasant (119)	<b>Aku</b> bisa bersikap sangat tidak menyenangkan (58)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
534	<b>She</b> looks as if she means it (119)	Kelihatannya dia tidak main-main (58)	Third singular person deixis-none
535	She looks as if <b>she</b> means it (119)	Kelihatannya <b>dia</b> tidak main-main (58)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
536	<b>We</b> want those cats, Ms Wiz called out (119)	<b>Kami</b> menginginkan kucing-kucing itu, seru Ms Wiz (58)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
537	Open that door right <b>now</b> (119)	Buka pintunya <b>sekarang</b> juga (58)	Present time deixis- present time deixis
538	<b>I</b> 'm sure you do, she said (119)	Tidak heran jika kau menginginkan kucing-kucing itu, katanya (58)	First singular person deixis-none
539	<b>I</b> 'm sure <b>you</b> do, she said (119)	Tidak heran jika <b>kau</b> menginginkan kucing-kucing itu, katanya (58)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
540	<b>I</b> 'm sure you do, <b>she</b> said (119)	Tidak heran jika kau menginginkan kucing-kucing itu,	Third singular person deixis-third singular

		katanya (58)	person deixis
541	From the way <b>you</b> 're dressed (119)	Melihat penampilan <b>mu</b> (58)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
542	<b>You</b> look as if you could use a fur coat (119)	Tampaknya kau memerlukan mantel bulu (58)	Second singular person deixis-none
543	You look as if <b>you</b> could use a fur coat (119)	Tampaknya <b>kau</b> memerlukan mantel bulu (58)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
544	I'm fur free, said Ms Wiz (119)	<b>Aku</b> bebas bulu, kata Ms Wiz (58)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
545	<b>You</b> 're probably absolutely filthy (119)	<b>Kau</b> pasti kotor sekali (58)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
546	I don't want any nasty marks on my fur coat (119)	<b>Aku</b> tak ingin bercak-bercak jelek mengotori mantel buluku (58)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
547	I don't want any nasty marks on <b>my</b> fur coat (119)	Aku tak ingin bercak-bercak jelek mengotori mantel buluku <b>ku</b> (58)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
548	Mrs D'Arcy touched <b>her</b> coat (119)	Mrs D'Arcy menyentuh mantel bulunya (59)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
549	What's happening, <b>she</b> said (120)	Apa yang terjadi? Katanya (59)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
550	I'll release the cats (120)	<b>Aku</b> akan melepaskan kucing-kucing itu (59)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
551	I want to free the animals made your coat (120)	<b>Aku</b> ingin membebaskan binatang-binatang yang menjadi	First singular person deixis-first singular



		mantelmu (59)	person deixis
552	I want to free the animals made <b>your</b> coat (120)	Aku ingin membebaskan binatang-binatang yang menjadi mantel <b>mu</b> (59)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
553	But everything <b>I</b> 'm wearing is fur, she shrieked (120)	Tapi semua yang <b>kupakai</b> terbuat dari bulu! Pekik Mrs D'Arcy (59)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
554	But everything I'm wearing is fur, <b>she</b> shrieked (120)	Tapi semua yang kupakai terbuat dari bulu! Pekik Mrs D'Arcy (59)	Third singular person deixis-none
555	Oh, <b>dear</b> , said Ms Wiz (120)	Ya ampun, ejek Ms Wiz (59)	Relational social deixis-none
556	By <b>now</b> , Mrs D'Arcy's coat had completely disappeared (120)	Saat itu, mantel Mrs D'Arcy sudah lenyap seluruhnya (59)	Present time deixis-none
557	Furry animals were shaking and scratching themselves at <b>her</b> feet (120)	Beberapa binatang kecil berbulu sedang mengibas-ngibas dan menggaruk-garuk di kakinya (61)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
558	<b>She</b> ran up the stairs (120)	Mrs D'Arcy berlari menaiki tangga (61)	Third singular person deixis-none
559	As the rerst of <b>her</b> clothes (120)	Sementara pakaiannya yang lain (61)	Third singular person deixis-none
560	One of the cats had gone to sleep on <b>his</b> feet (122)	Seekor kucing tidur di kakinya (61)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
561	<b>I</b> though of turning him into a mouse, said Ms Wiz (122)	Tadinya <b>aku</b> bermaksud mengubahnya menjadi tikus, ujar Ms Wiz (61)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
562	I though of turning <b>him</b> into a mouse, said Ms Wiz (122)	Tadinya aku bermaksud mengubahnya menjadi tikus, ujar Ms Wiz (61)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
563	<b>I</b> decided on human statue (122)	Tapi akhirnya <b>aku</b> memutuskan untuk menjadikannya patung	First singular person deixis-first singular

		manusia saja (61)	person deixis
564	<b>There's</b> Waif (122)	Itu Waif (61)	Distal place deixis- none
565	<b>She</b> stretched herself sleepily (122)	<b>Dia</b> meregangkan tubuhnya dengan mengantuk (61)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
566	She stretched <b>herself</b> sleepily (122)	Dia meregangkan tubuhnya dengan mengantuk (61)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
567	Scratched <b>herself</b> three times behind the left ear (122)	Menggaruk belakang telinga kirinya tiga kali (62)	Third singular person deixis-none
568	Scratched herself three times behind the left ear (122)	Menggaruk belakang telinga kirinya tiga kali (62)	None-third singular person deixis
569	Lizzie had telephoned <b>her</b> mother (122)	Lizzie langsung menelepon ibunya (62)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
570	<b>Now</b> , minutes later, mother and daughter were hugging (123)	<b>Kini</b> , beberapa menit kemudian, ibu dan anak berpelukan (62)	Present time deixis- present time deixis
571	<b>He's</b> baing feed (123)	<b>Dia</b> sedang diberi makan (62)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
572	<b>We're</b> going to hold on them until we can find all their owners (123)	<b>Kami</b> akan mengurus mereka sampai kami dapat menemukan semua pemilik mereka (62)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
573	We're going to hold on <b>them</b> until we can find all their owners (123)	Kami akan mengurus <b>mereka</b> sampai kami dapat menemukan semua pemilik mereka (62)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
574	We're going to hold on them until <b>we</b> can find all their owners (123)	Kami akan mengurus mereka sampai <b>kami</b> dapat menemukan semua pemilik mereka (62)	First plural person deixis-first plural person deixis
575	We're going to hold on them until	Kami akan mengurus mereka sampai kami dapat menemukan	Third plural person deixis-third plural

	we can find all <b>their</b> owners (123)	semua pemilik <b>mereka</b> (62)	person deixis
576	It's a long story, <b>she</b> said (123)	Ceritanya panjang, <b>katanya</b> (62)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
577	Where is <b>she</b> , by the way? (123)	Oh ya, di mana <b>dia</b> ? (62)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
578	<b>She</b> can't go now (123)	<b>Dia</b> tak boleh pergi sekarang (63)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
579	She can't go <b>now</b> (123)	Dia tak boleh pergi <b>sekarang</b> (63)	Present time deixis- present time deixis
580	The road towards <b>them</b> (123)	Menuju ke arah <b>mereka</b> (63)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
581	<b>You</b> 've forgotten the police! (124)	<b>Anda</b> lupa polisi-polisinya! (63)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
582	<b>They</b> 're still rabbits! (124)	<b>Mereka</b> masih menjadi kelinci! (63)	Third plural person deixis-third plural person deixis
583	Shaking <b>himself</b> as if he had just awoken from a rather strange dream (124)	Mengguncang <b>dirinya</b> sendiri seakan-akan baru terbangun dari mimpi yang aneh (63)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
584	Shaking himself as if <b>he</b> had just awoken from a rather strange dream (124)	Mengguncang dirinya sendiri seakan-akan baru terbangun dari mimpi yang aneh (63)	Third singular person deixis-none
585	The ringleader's over <b>there</b> (124)	Pemimpinnya ada <b>di sana</b> (63)	Distal place deixis- distal place deixis
586	But <b>she</b> 's- (124)	Tapi ... (63)	Third singular person deixis-none

587	Leave this to <b>me</b> (125)	Serahkan urusan ini padaku (63)	First singular person deixis-first singular person deixis
588	<b>He</b> walked slowly (125)	<b>Ia</b> berjalan perlahan-lahan (63)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
589	Right, <b>you</b> in there, he said (125)	Baik, <b>kau</b> yang disana, ujanya (63)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
590	Right, you in <b>there</b> , he said (125)	Baik, kau yang <b>disana</b> , ujanya (63)	Distal place deixis- distal place deixis
591	Right, you in there, <b>he</b> said (125)	Baik, kau yang disana, <b>ujarnya</b> (63)	Third singular person deixis-third singular person deixis
592	<b>You</b> 're nicked (125)	<b>Kau</b> tertangkap (64)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
593	<b>You</b> 're naked (125)	<b>Kau</b> tertawan (64)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
594	<b>You</b> 're absolutely n-n-n-naked (125)	Oh, tidak, <b>kau</b> ...te...te...telanjang (64)	Second singular person deixis-second singular person deixis
595	<b>He</b> turned away (125)	Kopral Boote berbalik (64)	Third singular person deixis-none