



**THE TRANSLATION OF DEIXIS IN STEPHENIE
MEYER'S NOVEL THE TWILIGHT SAGA "ECLIPSE"
INTO MONICA'S "GERHANA"**

JOURNAL ARTICLE

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)
in English Language**

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SEMARANG
2013**

THE TRANSLATION OF DEIXIS IN STEPHENIE MEYER'S NOVEL THE TWILIGHT SAGA "ECLIPSE" INTO MONICA'S "GERHANA"

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled The Translation of Deixis in Stephenie Meyer's Novel The Twilight Saga "Eclipse" into Monica's "Gerhana". This study is aimed to find out the types of deixis and the equivalence of deixis words in target text that is used by main character from chapter 1 to chapter 3. The method employed in this research is a qualitative descriptive. The steps to analyze the data are reading the novel, identifying the deictic words, classifying the deictic words based on the types of deixis, identifying and describing the equivalence of deixis words in target text and then drawing the table of the result. The result of this analysis shows that all types of deixis are found. There are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Based on the data, words of deixis found in this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3 are 387 words. The type of deixis that is mostly used in the novel Twilight Saga "Eclipse" translated into "Gerhana" from chapter 1 to chapter 3 is person deixis, such as she, her, he, his, him, you, your, we, they, us and I. Especially the usage of the word I translated into "aku". There are 107 words or 35,31% out of 130 words. Besides "aku" the word I is translated into "ku-" and "-ku". The frequency is 17 words (5,61%) and 6 words (1,98%). The translator mostly used "aku" as the equivalence of the word I because the situation of the utterances are informal. It can be seen from the main character which has a close relationship with the other characters such as the relation of daughter and father.

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

Penelitian ini berjudul Terjemahan Deixis Dalam Novel The Twilight Saga oleh Stephenie Meyer diterjemahkan Gerhana oleh Monica. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe deixis dan padanan kata deixis ke target teks yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dari chapter 1 sampai chapter 3. Metode yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Langkah-langkah untuk menganalisis data dengan membaca novel, mengidentifikasi kata-kata deictic, mengklasifikasikan kata-kata deictic berdasarkan tipe deixis, mengidentifikasi dan menjelaskan padanan kata deictic ke target teks lalu membuat tabel hasil penelitian. Hasil dari analisis menunjukkan bahwa semua tipe deixis ditemukan, yaitu, deixis persona, deixis waktu, tempat deixis, deixis sosial, discourse deixis. Berdasarkan data, ada 387 kata deixis yang ditemukan di dalam novel dari chapter 1 sampai chapter 3. Tipe deixis yang paling banyak

digunakan di novel Twilight Saga "Eclipse" diterjemahkan menjadi "Gerhana" dari chapter 1 sampai chapter 3 adalah deixis persona, seperti she, her, he, his, him, you, your, we, they, us dan I. Terutama penggunaan kata I diterjemahkan menjadi "aku" adalah 107 kata atau 35,31% dari 130 kata. Selain "aku" kata I juga diterjemahkan menjadi "ku-" dan "-ku". Frekuensinya adalah 17 kata (5,61%) dan 6 kata (1,98%). Penerjemah seringkali menggunakan "aku" sebagai padanan kata dari I karena situasi dari ucapan-ucapan itu adalah informal. Hal itu dapat dilihat tokoh utama yang mempunyai hubungan dekat dengan tokoh yang lain misalnya hubungan seorang anak dengan ayahnya.

Kata Kunci : *deictic, deixis, padanan kata, terjemahan, twilight saga*

INTRODUCTION

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

It is known that in this world people have so many different languages. Each human uses different language to give information properly with their mother tongue. Because there are so many variances of language in this world, so the people use English as the international language to communicate with the people from abroad. As Indonesian people, English is a foreign language. Recently, most of books, magazines, newspapers, articles, computer programs and movies are in English. Definitely, it is hard to understand if Indonesian people do not know the meaning of that language. Therefore, Indonesian people should be able to translate the English into their language Bahasa Indonesia. Translation is the process of understanding language from source language to target language. In translation process, a translator often find the difficulties because the structures and the culture of source language are different with target language. Besides that, translation studies becomes very important to learn in order to translate the foreign language to the target language correctly. So, the people will be able to understand the meaning of the language.

In language, deixis is always used in people's daily conversation, in other word it is a technical term for one of the most basic things people do with utterance. Deixis is usually used to make other understand about what people are talking about. In broad sense, deixis refers to what the speaker means by particular utterance in a given speech context. "Deixis concerns the encoding of

METHOD

Research Design

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

Data

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

Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of this research was the deictic words in the utterances which are used by Bella as the main character from chapter 1 to chapter 3 in novel The Twilight Saga “Eclipse” is translated into “Gerhana”. In the analysis, the researcher gave some examples of deictic words use in the form of direct speech in this novel.

Techniques of Data Collection

These data are collected through some steps. First is searching the bilingual novel as the data in the bookstore. Then choosing the novel which appropriate to use as the data in the research.

Techniques of Data Analysis

The techniques in analyzing the data are reading the novel, identifying the types of deixis in every utterance. Then classifying the types of deixis in every utterance, identifying the equivalences of deixis words in target language, describing the answer of problems. The last is drawing the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings types of deixis from chapter 1 to chapter 3 can be presented in the following table.

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

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

Person Deixis

Person deixis is used to refer to person. There are three types of person deixis they are first person deixis, second person deixis and third person deixis. All of these come in singular and plural form. First person deixis is the speaker who involves in the utterance. Second person deixis is the encoding to addressee and then third person deixis is neither the speaker nor addressee of the utterance. Table 4.1 above shows that person deixis is mostly used in chapter 1 to chapter 3 of these novel. Especially the usage of first singular person deixis with quantity 170 words (43,9%). Then followed by second singular person deixis which appears 78 times (20,2%), third singular person deixis appears 34 times (8,8%), first plural person deixis appears 11 times (2,8%), third plural person deixis appears 8 times (2,1%) and second plural person deixis appears 2 times (0,5%). In addition, based on the analysis the word I translated into “aku” is the most dominant. The first singular deixis I translated into “aku” is the most dominant because it refers to the main character in this novel, which refers to *Bella* and the situation of the utterances is informal. It can be seen from the main character which has close relationship with others characters, like a relation of daughter and father, girlfriend and boyfriend. Below is the example of person deixis.

Excerpt. 1

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

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

Excerpt. 2

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

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

Time Deixis

Time deixis is a reference to time relative of the moment of utterance. Renkema (1993: 79) stated that “Time deixis is a reference to time relative to a temporal reference point and it is typically the moment of utterance.” Based on the tenses, time deixis is categorized into present time, past time and future time. From the table, the usage of present time deixis is dominant than the other categorizes of time deixis with occurrence 14 times (3,6%). Past time deixis

appears 8 times (2,1%) and future time deixis appears 6 times (1,5%). The example of time deixis can be seen below.

Excerpt. 22

Data 49	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“I’m happy now ,” I growled fiercely through my teeth.	15/4	The present time
TL	“Aku bahagia sekarang ,” geramku garang dari sela-sela gigi.	27/25	The present time

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

Excerpt. 25

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

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

Place Deixis

Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in speech event. Place deixis is divided into proximal place deixis and distal place deixis. “This & here” and “di sini” or “dari sini” show something proximal (close to the speaker). And then “that & there” and “di sana” or “ke sana” show something distal (non-proximal), which means far to the speaker. In chapter 1 to chapter 3, only proximal place deixis that is found with quantity 3 words (0,8%). Below is the example of place deixis.

Excerpt. 31

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

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

Excerpt. 32

Data 132	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Edward, look at the facts. Seventy years ago, you came here ,	31/23	Seattle
TL	“Edward, lihat saja fakta-faktanya. Tujuh puluh tahun lalu, kalian datang ke sini ,	45/25	Seattle

The word “here” same like the previous analysis. The word “here” is encoded to the place which is close to the speaker. “Here” refers to Seattle, the hometown of the speaker. From the previous utterance, “*Edward, look at the facts.*”, it is known that the speaker of this utterance is Bella who talked to Edward. The word “here” is translated into “ke sini”. “Ke sini” also describes the place around the speaker, that is Seattle. “Ke sini” literally means “go here” in Bahasa Indonesia. Both “here” and “ke sini” is categorized into proximal place deixis.

Social Deixis

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

relational social deixis that is found with occurrence 25 times (6,5%). Here the example of social deixis.

Excerpt. 34

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

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

Excerpt. 35

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

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

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis concerns to the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. There are two kinds of discourse deixis: *this* and *that*. “This” can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse and “that” to a preceding portion. In this research, discourse deixis appears 28 times (7,2%). The example of discourse deixis can be seen below.

Excerpt. 37

Data 159	Sentence/ Utterance	Page/ Line	Referent
SL	“Besides, you’re here now. That ’s	33/11	Edward comes

	the part that matters.”		back again
TL	“Lagipula, kau ada di sini sekarang. Itu yang terpenting.”	47/18	Edward comes back again

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

Excerpt. 39

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

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

CONCLUSION

Based on the research some conclusion can be drawn that according to the analysis, the types of deixis found in the data are person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Here, person deixis is mostly used by the main character in the novel Twilight Saga “Eclipse” translated “Gerhana” from chapter 1 to chapter 3. Especially the usage of first singular person deixis is 170 words (43,9%). Moreover, the word “I” can be translated into “aku”, “-ku”, and “ku-“. Then, the most frequently first singular person deixis is the word “I” translated into “aku” there are 107 words or 35,31% out of 130 words. Mostly the situation of the utterances in this novel from chapter 1 to chapter 3 is informal.

Because of that situation, so the translator translated the word “I” into “aku”. In target language the word “aku” is usually used in informal situation.

After getting result of the analyzing the types of deixis and the equivalence in target text, the researcher would like to give suggestions for the readers. The usage of deixis is very important in our daily life, because it can help to avoid the misinterpretations of the speaker(s) and the addressee(s). So that, the researcher suggests for next researchers to conduct a similar research and it would be more beneficial to analyze deixis from another source of data. Then, the researcher also hopes the next researcher should complete to analyze this novel with more chapters.

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