



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

**JOURNAL ARTICLE**

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

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SEMARANG  
2013**

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

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## ABSTRACT

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

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

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

**Keywords:** *person deixis, pragmatics, translation*

*Penelitian ini membahas terjemahan pragmatik person deixis dalam novel The Pirate Lord milik Sabrina Jeffries diterjemahkan menjadi Surga Sang bajak Laut oleh Hindrina Perdhana Sari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui person deixis di dalam novel The Pirate Lord dan mendiskripsikan terjemahan dari person deixis di dalam novel tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dan metode penelitian kepustakaan. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis sedangkan metode kepustakaan digunakan untuk mendapatkan referensi yang berkaitan dengan analisis objek. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa person deixis yang digunakan dalam novel Sabrina Jeffries yang berjudul The Pirate Lord memiliki tiga jenis person deixis. Jenis tersebut adalah orang pertama, orang kedua, dan orang ketiga. Sedangkan*

*terjemahan person deixis pada novel yaitu orang pertama tunggal I diterjemahkan menjadi aku dan ku-. Orang pertama tunggal my diterjemahkan menjadi -ku. Orang pertama tunggal me diterjemahkan menjadi -ku dan aku. orang pertama jamak we dan us diterjemahkan menjadi kita dan kami. Orang kedua you diterjemahkan menjadi kau, kalian, dan -mu begitu juga orang kedua your diterjemahkan menjadi -mu. Orang ketiga tunggal he diterjemahkan menjadi dia sedangkan him dan her diterjemahkan menjadi -nya. Orang ketiga jamak they diterjemahkan menjadi mereka sedangkan it diterjemahkan menjadi ini, itu dan -nya.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

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

Language is also one of the most important things in communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nations all over the world. As an international language, English is very important and has many interrelationships with various aspects of life owned by human being. In Indonesia, English is considered as the first foreign language and taught formally from elementary school up to university level. Unfortunately, not everyone can understand English and learn English rapidly, while the need of understanding English is unavoidable. However this problem can be solved using the medium called translation.

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

Based on the theory of translation above, translation can be described like a bridge which connects two river banks, they are source language (SL) and target language (TL). Someone will cross the bridge to go from the first bank to the second bank and translation is the single medium which connects SL to TL.

Translation work is very useful in helping convey content in literature like moral message. The translation activity is not easy, not everyone can do it. A translator must be able to translate all the aspects that may not exist in the source language.

A good translator certainly can translate any aspect of translation and present his work appropriate with the readers. Hatch (1994: 209) states that much of meaning can only be understood by looking at linguistic marker has a “pointing” function in a given discourse context. For example, pronoun I can be translated into *aku, saya, gue, eke, aye, hamba, kulo*. Translator can use any word in translation depending on the context. Furthermore, Levinson (1992: 54) says that the single most obvious way in the relationship between language and context which is reflected in the structures of language themselves is through the phenomenon of deixis. Deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

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

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

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

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative. Leininger (1985:5) defines qualitative research as the methods and techniques of observing, documenting, analyzing, and interpreting attributes, patterns, characteristics and meanings of specific, contextual or gestalt features of a phenomenon. In this case it is called as descriptive because it is to describe in detail what types of person

deixis that found in a novel “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries Translated into “Surga Sang Bajak laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.

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

### **Data**

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

### **Unit of Analysis**

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

### **Techniques of Data Collection**

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

1. Searching the data from source text and target text. The researcher searched source text data from internet at <http://ebookbrowse.com/sabrina-jeffries-lord-trilogy-01-the-pirate-lord-pdf-d180201115> and searched the target text data in media book store.
2. Selecting: the researcher chose the novel which is entitled “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries translated into “Surga Sang Bajak laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari
3. Collecting: the researcher collected the data from some utterances use purposive sample which found in the novel “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries Translated into “Surga Sang Bajak Laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.

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

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

### Techniques of Data Analysis

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

1. Reading both of data, source text English version “The Pirate Lord” by Sabrina Jeffries and target text Indonesian version “Surga Sang bajak Laut” by Hindrina Perdhana Sari.
2. Finding utterances which contain Person deixis in both source text and target text.
3. Classifying type of person deixis of data that have been found in the novel.
4. Analyzing the person deixis found in target language.
5. Finally, Drawing the conclusion.

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

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

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

No	Types of Person Deixis	Equivalences	Quantity	Percentage	
1.	First Person Deixis	<i>I</i>	Equivalent	40	32.30%
		<i>We</i>	Equivalent	4	3.22%
		<i>My</i>	Equivalent	3	2.41%
		<i>Me</i>	Equivalent	14	11.30%
		<i>Us</i>	Equivalent	4	3.22%
2.	Second Person Deixis	<i>You</i>	Equivalent	36	29.03%
		<i>Your</i>	Equivalent	5	4.03%

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

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

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

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

### **Translation of Person Deixis**

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

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

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

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

Table 4.2 reveals that the first person deixis *I* is translated into *aku* and *ku-*. *Aku* has the highest quantity with 37 times because most of the utterances are used in informal situation. The first person deixis *we* is translated into *kita* and *kami*, both have the same quantity with 2 times. The first person deixis *my* is translated into *-ku* with 3 times. The first person deixis *me* is translated into *-ku* and *aku*, *-ku* has the highest quantity with 13 times. The first person deixis *us* is translated into *kita* and *kami*. *Kita* has the highest quantity with 3 times.



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

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

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

#### Excerpt 1

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

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

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

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

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

#### Excerpt 5

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

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

The word *me* is encoded to the first person of the utterance. The word *me* is translated into *aku*. The word *Sara* of this sentence is equal to word *aku*. It means that the word *aku* refers to *Sara*. The word *aku* has the same meaning with the word *saya* as first singular person. Indonesian has the first personal pronoun singular such as *saya*, *aku*, *ku-*, and *-ku*. The object of personal pronoun *me* is allowed because it has such a pattern which enables the first singular personal pronoun in position as an object and is translated into *aku*. In this situation, it is informal and demonstrates more familiarity between the speaker/ writer and listener/ reader. The pronoun *aku* is often found in stories, poems, and daily conversation.

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

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

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

#### **Excerpt 6**

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

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

In the utterance above, there is person deixis *we* as subject of the sentence and refers to Sara and Jordan. This conversation is uttered by Sara to Jordan. The first person plural deixis *we* is translated into *kita*. In the TL, *kita* is used to

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

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

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

#### Excerpt 10

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

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

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

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

Pronoun *you* as the second person plural deixis in the TL is translated into *kalian* as the second person plural deixis in the SL. From that explanation, it is conclude that translation of meaning and person deixis type on datum 46 in excerpt 10 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

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

#### Excerpt 11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Excerpt 12**

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

<b>Data</b>	<b>SL</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>Referent</b>
48	She broke off “What is <b>your</b> name?” ( page 20 : line 94 )	Ia terdiam “Siapa namamu?” ( page 33 : line 202 )	Louisa Yarrow

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

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

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

#### Excerpt 13

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

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

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

The word *dia* is used in this utterance because the context is informal which conducted between Sara Willis and her brother, Jordan. In the TL, the word *he* is translated into *dia*. In Indonesian, the word *dia* is also pronoun for the third person. The word *dia* representing Colonel Taylor, so *dia* is known as the third person singular deixis. The word *he* as the third person singular deixis in the SL is translated into *dia* as the third person singular deixis in the TL. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translation of the person deixis type of datum 27 in excerpt 13 does not change and is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

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

#### Excerpt 16

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

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

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

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

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

#### Excerpt 18

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

Data	SL	TL	Referent
93	<b>They</b> said wanted wives ! ( page 58 : line 90)	<b>Mereka</b> bilang mereka ingin istri! ( page 87: line 182)	The pirates

Pronoun *they* is categorized third person plural deixis. In the utterance above, word *they* is encoded to plural subject and refers to Pirates. Word *they* representing the third person of the utterance, because *they* is not encoded to the speaker or addressee of the utterance. Because of that, *they* is named as the third person plural deixis.

*They* is translated into *mereka*. Both of those words have plural form. The word *Mereka* is apart from and the speaker and the addressee, the third person of

utterance. The word *Mereka* is known as the third person plural deixis. *They* as the third person plural deixis is translated into *mereka* as the third person plural deixis. It explains that the translation of the type of deixis of datum 93 in excerpt 18 is equivalent in term of word level and meaning.

## CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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