



**TRANSLATION OF PERSONAL DEIXIS IN THE
BILINGUAL COMIC CINDERELLA BY CHARLES
PERRAULT TRANSLATED BY USMI**

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TRANSLATION OF PERSONAL DEIXIS IN THE BILINGUAL COMIC CINDERELLA BY CHARLES PERRAULT TRANSLATED BY USMI

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled *Translation of Deixis in the Bilingual Comic Cinderella by Charles Perrault Translated by Usmi*, is aimed at describing the personal deixis used by the author and what the translation into target language is. It is also find the references of the each of person deixis. In notion that it is kind of comics that those are several differences in reference of the each of person deixis although it use the same personal pronoun. Some of the personal deixis used in the bilingual comics *Cinderella* is first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis. The deictic words are the personal pronouns. It deals with the function of the word. It can be subjective case or objective case. It also can be possessive adjective and possessive pronoun. It also can be self-pronoun or reflexive pronoun, also single or plural form. Finally the researcher concludes that first person deixis is the mostly found in the bilingual comic *Cinderella*. It caused the source of the data is a comic. In comic, is a kind of conversation, there are a lot of utterances uttered by the speaker to point toward itself.

Keywords: *Bilingual Comic Cinderella, Deictic Word, Personal Pronoun, Person Deixis, Translation*

Skripsi ini berjudul *Translation of Deixis in the Bilingual Comic Cinderella by Charles Perrault Translated by Usmi*, bertujuan untuk memaparkan kata ganti penunjuk tokoh yang digunakan oleh penulis dan apa terjemahannya dalam bahasa target. Penelitian ini juga memaparkan tentang referensi (tokoh yang dimaksud) dari masing masing kata ganti penunjuk. Sebagai tambahan, bahwa sumber data yang digunakan adalah komik, yang mana setiap penggunaan kata ganti yang sama, maka referensinya akan berbeda. Kata ganti orang yang digunakan dalam komik ini adalah kata ganti orang pertama, kata ganti orang kedua, dan kata ganti orang ketiga. Kata ganti orang yang digunakan bisa berupa subjek atau objek. Bisa juga menyatakan kepemilikan. Bisa juga menyatakan bentuk tunggal atau jamak. Akhirnya, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam komik bilingual *Cinderella* ini adalah kata ganti orang pertama. Komik adalah sebuah cerita yang berisi percakapan, banyak tuturan yang diucapkan oleh pembicara untuk menunjuk dirinya sendiri.

Kata kunci : Bilingual Komik *Cinderella*, Kata Ganti Penunjuk Tokoh, Kata Ganti Orang, Penerjemahan

INTRODUCTION

Language is the way people express their own idea. People use language to communicate with others. There are a lot of languages in this world, so it means that there are a different language between one country and another one. One of them is English Language. English is one of the well-known international languages. So there are a lot of English words that we can find in many countries in the world on some books, hospitals, restaurants, gadget, etc.

As the international language, English language is learned by most of people in over the world, including Indonesian people. There are many ways to learn English, for example by reading some bilingual books, which contains of two languages in a single book. It can be English that is translated into Bahasa Indonesia or vice versa. To translate the both languages, we have to know about theory of translation.

“Translation 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). Based on that, there are two components: a Source Language that is called as ‘SL’ and a Target Language that is called as ‘TL’.

Source language means the original language of the text. Target language means the language that had been translated at another language that different from the source language.

To determine meaning, we know one of the branches of linguistics that called pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language in social contexts and the ways in which people produce and comprehend meanings through language.

Yule (1996:4) defines pragmatics as “the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of these forms”. Through pragmatics, contextual meaning is exploited and analyzed to discover the “real” meaning. It is important in pragmatics to talk about implied and intended meaning, assumptions, purposes and goals of people to communicate with the other people.

Based on the purpose and goals of people in communication, when people do a communication, they will also point out something by the other expression. The other expression to point out something is called deixis.

In pointing out something, Indonesian people usually consider the age, social status, gender, etc. There are indeed many ways in solving that problem by finding the equivalence in the target culture, eliminate it, or just left it being not translated. For that reason a translator should have a large knowledge and good understanding not only the languages but also the cultures of both countries since each country has their own cultural background.

Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extra linguistic context of the utterances such as who is speaking, the time or place of speaking, the gestures of the speaker, or the current location in the discourse.

Deixis deals with the words and expressions whose reference relies entirely on the circumstances of the utterance. For that reason these special expressions and their meaning in discourse can only be understood in light of these circumstances. Levinson (1983:63) identifies five major types of deictic markers: *Person deixis* is a word that has functions as personal pronoun. Personal deixis divided into three. They are first person, second person, third person. The second type of deixis is *place deixis*. It is a deictic word use to point out some spatial location or place. The third type of deixis is *time deixis*. It is a deictic word use to make the reader know well about time which relative to the time of speaking or an utterance spoken. The fourth type of deixis is *discourse deixis*. A word can be said as discourse deixis if that word refers to certain part of that text. The last type of deixis is *social deixis*. It is used to code the social situation relationship between the speaker and the other participant on the text.

In this chance, the researcher used the bilingual comic book entitled Cinderella. The story is written by Charles Perrault and translated by Usmi. At that book, the source language is English, and the target language is Bahasa Indonesia. Comic is enjoyable to read because it contains words and pictures. It is easily understandable and enjoyable at many levels. It is read by kids, teenages, and even an adult people.

The purpose of this research is to classify the personal deixis used in the Bilingual Comic Cinderella by Charles Perrault translated by Usmi. This research is also aimed to describe the use of deixis on the Target Language when it has been translated.

METHOD

Research Design

In this research, the researcher used the qualitative descriptive research. The data used here is written data. It is a Bilingual Comic Cinderella by Charles Perrault translated by Usmi. The research describes and identifies the type of personal deixis in the Bilingual Comic Cinderella by Charles Perrault Translated by Usmi, what the references are and what it is translated into the target language.

Unit of Analysis

In this research, the researcher analyzed the personal deictic words in the sentences and utterances in the Bilingual Comics Cinderella by Charles Perrault translated by Usmi.

Source of Data

The researcher uses the Bilingual Comics Cinderella by Charles Perrault translated by Usmi as the data of the research. This comic was published by PT Bhuana Ilmu Populer, group of PT Gramedia, in 2012. This is kind of comic which

contains 107 pages, that is the source text in the left side, and the target text in the right side.

Technique of Data Collection

The researcher did the following procedures to collecting data:

1. Searching, selecting, and choosing the source data. After the researcher selected the source data, the next step is choosing the title of book. In this research, the researcher chose the Bilingual Comics Cinderella by Charles Perrault translated by Usmi because it contains many kinds of the person deixis.
2. Grouping the sentence and refence and count it.
3. Classyfinf which one will be use for the data

Technique of data Analysis

The data were analyzed through the following steps:

1. Tabulating the data.
2. Grouping the data.
3. Concluding the finding.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains an analysis of person deixis in the Bilingual Comic Cinderella by Charles Perrault translated by Usmi. Person deixis found in the Bilingual Comic are categorized in three types; first person deixis (singular and plural), second person deixis, third person deixis (singular and plural). In this analysis, the researcher uses the utterances and sentences containing person deixis in the source text and the target text and what the translation of person deixis are.

Translation of Person Deixis

This analysis shows how those English person deixis are translated into Indonesian and kinds of personal pronoun used.

The quantity and types of person deixis found in Bilingual Comic Cinderella and those Indonesian translations can be seen on table 1 :

Tabel 1 : Person Deixis in Bilingual Comic Cinderella

No	Type of Person Deixis	Deictic Word	Quantity	Percentage
1	First Person	I	50	27,47%
		my	16	8,79%
		me	12	6,59%
		we	7	3,85%
		us	1	0,55%
2	Second person	you	48	26,37%
		your	6	3,30%
		yours	2	1,10%
		yourself	2	1,10%
3	Third person	he	4	2,20%
		his	1	0,55%
		she	10	5,49%
		her	16	8,79%
		they	6	3,30%
		them	1	0,55%
Total			182	100%

Table 4.1 reveals that first person deixis is 86 words. It is the highest percentage with 47, 25%. Second person deixis is 58 deictic words with 31.87%. There are found 38 third person deixis with 20.88%

In the analysis, researcher gives some examples of the types of person deixis in the Bilingual Comic Cinderella, how person deixis are translated into target language, and also find the use of personal pronoun in the Bilingual Comic Cinderella.

1. Translation of First Person Deixis

In this bilingual comic is found first person deixis and further it is divided again into first singular person deixis *I*, *my*, *me* and first plural person deixis *we*, *us*. The explanations are as follows:

1.1 Translation of English First Person Deixis *I* into *saya*



In the utterance above, there is a first person deixis *I* as the subjective case of personal pronouns. The singular personal pronouns *I* is a subject of the sentence. It refers to the **palace servant**. This conversation is uttered by the palace servant to the prince. The prince gives an order to the palace servant to put out an official notice that he is looking for all around the country the owner of the glass shoe. Then the palace servant accepts it. It also shows by the picture of the comic that the utterance is uttered by palace servant.

The fact that the palace servant is the servant of the prince, so he has to keep the politeness between he as the servant and the prince who gives him an order. Here, the prince has a higher social status than the palace servant. In TL, to point toward the first person and keep the politeness when people have a talk with others who have a higher social status, it is acceptable to use the word *saya*. That is why first person singular deixis *I* is translated into *saya*.

1.2 Translation of English First Person Deixis *I* into *-ku*



In the utterance above, there is a first person deixis *I* as the subjective case of personal pronouns. The singular personal pronouns *I* is a subject of the sentence and refers to **Cinderella's step mother**. This conversation is uttered by Cinderella's step

mother to the palace servants, when they look for the owner of the glass shoe by the order of the prince. The palace servants come to the Cinderella's house, then they guess that Cinderella's step mother has two daughters. It also shows from the picture of the comic that the utterance is uttered by Cinderella's step mother.

There is a conversation between the palace servant and Cinderella's step mother in Cinderella's house. It does not kind of formal situation, because the palace servant just wants to fit the glass shoe. Here, the word *have two* means that she has two daughter, but there is no word *daughter* because it has been mentioned by the palace servant before that sentence. In target text, the translator translated the personal pronoun *I* as a possessive adjective of *putri* (*daughter*). That is why first person singular deixis *I* is translated into *-ku*.

1.3 Translation of English First Person Deixis *me* into *saya*



In the utterance above, there is a first person deixis *me* as the objective case of personal pronouns. The singular personal pronouns *me* is an object of the sentence and refers to the *palace servant*. It also shows from the picture of the comic that the utterance is uttered by the palace servant. This conversation is uttered by the palace servant when the prince calls him to give him an order to look for all around the country the owner of the glass shoe.

In text above, there is the sentence *give me and order* which is translated into *saya siap menerima perintah*. In TL, the word *me* is an object of the sentence. It is translated into *saya* as a subject of the sentence. The utterance in SL is active voice, then the utterance in TL is passive voice, that is why the first person deictic *me* as a subject replaced into *saya* as a subject. Here, there is a difference of social status between the palace servant and the prince. The palace servant has a lower status than the prince. The translator uses the word *saya* to replace the word *me*, because the translator placed it as a subject in TL. In TL, the word *saya* is used to point toward the speaker itself. It also use to keep the politeness so that the translator does not replace the word *me* into *aku*, *gue*, or *beta* that have the same meaning as *saya*. That is why the first personal deixis *me* is translated into *saya*.

1.4 Translation of English First Person Deixis *we* into *kita*



In the utterance above, there is a first person deixis *we* as the subjective case of personal pronouns. The first plural personal pronouns *we* is a subject of the sentence and refers to the *prince and Cinderella*. The conversation is uttered by the prince when he meets Cinderella after he loss her at the ball. It also can be seen through the picture that prince is talking to Cinderella. The personal pronoun *we* is used to point toward a several people includes the speaker. That is why the first person deixis *we* refers to the *prince and Cinderella*.

In the text above, there is the word *we* points toward the speaker itself and someone else. In TL, the word *kita* is acceptable to replace it. It does not in a formal condition, that is why the first plural person deixis *we* is translated into *kita*.

2 Translation of Second Person Deixis

In this commic, second person deixis is found, those are *you, your, yours* and *yourself*. The explanations are as follows:

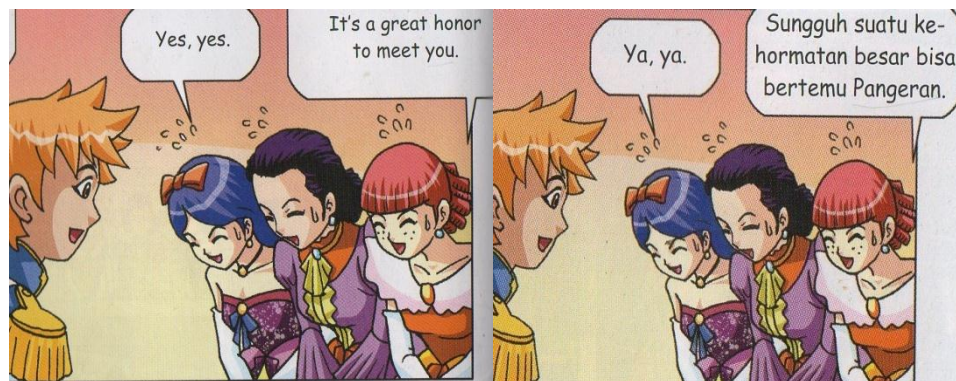
2.1 Translation of English Second Person Deixis *you* into *ibu*



In the utterance above, there is a second person deixis *you* as a subject of the sentence and refers to *Cinderella's step mother*. Cinderella's step mother tries to explain her daughters that the palace servants will come to their village. This conversation is uttered by Cinderella's step sisters to Cinderella's step mother as their mother. Cinderella's step sister points toward Cinderella's step mother, that is why the second personal deixis *you* here refers to *Cinderella's step mother*. It also can be seen from the picture that there are Cinderella's step mother and sisters on that conversation.

In the text above, there is the second person deixis *you* translated into *ibu*. Because it refers to Cinderella's step mother, and it is uttered by her daughters. The word *mother* in SL can be translated into *ibu* in TL to show that the daughter wants to keep the politeness between the daughter and her mother. That is why the second person deixis *you* is translated into *ibu*

2.2 Translation of English Second Person Deixis *you* into *pangeran*



In the utterance above, there is a second person deixis *you* as a subject of the sentence. The singular second pronouns *you* refers to *pangeran*. The utterance is uttered by Cinderella's step mother in the ball at the palace when suddenly the prince comes to them to say hello. Cinderella's step sister point toward the prince, that is why the second personal deixis *you* here refers to *the prince*. It also can be seen from the picture that there are Cinderella's step mother and sisters on that conversation while the prince come to them.

In the text above, the second person deixis *you* in SL refers to the prince. The word *prince* in TL is translated into *pangeran*. Here, Cinderella's step mother talks to the prince. They have a different social status. The prince has the higher social status than Cinderella's step mother. In TL, to keep the politeness between the prince and Cinderella's step mother, the word *you* translated into *pangeran*. That is why the second person deixis *you* is translated into *pangeran*.

2.3 Translation of English Second Person Deixis *your* into *kalian*



In the utterance above, there is a second person deixis *your* as a possessive adjective of the sentence. The plural second pronouns *your* refers to **Cinderella's step sisters**. The utterance is uttered by Cinderella's step mother. She tells her daughters to make the glass shoe fit into their foot whatever it takes. The second person deixis *your* is a possessive pronouns. It shows the owner of the foot that the speaker talking about. It also can be seen through the picture that there are Cinderella's step mother and her daughters involved in that conversation.

In the text above, Cinderella's step mother tells both of her daughters. It means that the reference of the second person deixis *your* as a possessive adjective here is more than one person. It also can be seen by the beginning of the sentence, there is the word *somehow*. It means that the speaker has a conversation with more than one people. In TL, the word *kalian* is acceptable to point toward more than one person as a possessive adjective. This conversation is also informal, that is why the second person deixis *your* is translated into *kalian*.

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



In the utterance above, there is a second person deixis *you* as an object of the sentence. The plural second pronouns *you* refers to **Cinderella's step sisters**. The utterance is uttered by Cinderella's step mother to her daughters after she know that

the prince loss his girl. At the dining room, Cinderella's step mother and sister talk about the way they can be choosen by the prince. Cinderella's step mother points toward her daughters, that is why the second personal deixis *you* here refers to *Cinderella's step sisters*. It also can be seen through the picture that there are Cinderella's step mother and her daughters involved in that conversation.

In the text above, Cinderella's step mother tells both of her daughters. It means that the reference of the second person deixis *you* here is more than one person. We also can see from the text, there is the word *either* before *you*. It means that the reference is more than one. In TL, the word *kalian* is acceptable to point toward more than one person. This conversation happens in the dining room at their house. Those are conversation between family. The fact is this conversation is informal, that is why the second person deixis *you* is translated into *kalian*.

3. Translation of Third Person Deixis

In this comic, third person deixis is found, those are *he, his, she, her, they* and *them*. The explanations are as follow:

3.1 Translation of English Third Person Deixis *he* into *beliau*

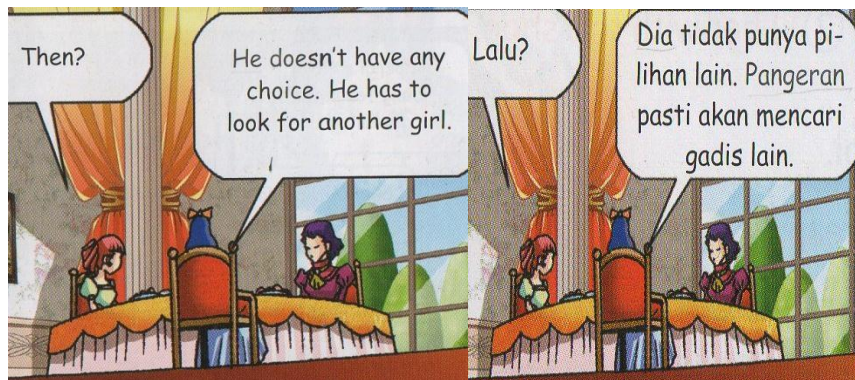


In the utterance above, there is a third person deixis *he* as a subjective of the sentence. The singular third pronouns *he* refers to *the prince*. The utterance is uttered by the palace servant to Cinderella's step mother when the palace servants know that Cinderella hides in back of the wall, then they want Cinderella to fit the glass shoe even Cinderella's step mother tries to avoid them. The palace servants point toward the prince. It can be seen from the sentence before the third singular person deixis *he*. There is a sentence "*The prince ordered that all the ladies in this country had to try it on*" uttered by palace servant. The palace servant mentions the word *the prince* before *he*. That is why the third personal deixis *he* here refers to *the prince*.

In the text above, the reference of the third person deixis *he* is *the prince*. The palace servant talks about the prince to Cinderella's step mother. Here, there is a different social status, the prince has the higher social status than both of them. They

should have more respect for the prince. In SL the word *beliau* as the third personal pronouns is acceptable to show that the palace servant wants to keep his respect to the prince. That is why the second person deixis *he* is translated into *beliau*.

3.2 Translation of English Third Person Deixis *he* into *pangeran*



In the utterance above, there is a third person deixis *he* as a subjective of the sentence. The singular third pronouns *he* refers to *the prince*. The utterance is uttered by Cinderella's step mother to her daughters. At the dining room of Cinderella's house, her stepmother and sisters talk about the prince that is looking for the beautiful girl who danced with him. Cinderella's step mother and sisters still do not know, actually that girl is Cinderella. Cinderella's step mother points toward the prince. It can be seen from the context and situation of the text. At that story, someone who loss the girl is only the prince. That is why the third personal deixis *he* here refers to *the prince*.

In the text above, the reference of the third person deixis *he* is *the prince*. The word *prince* in SL can be translated into *pangeran* in TL. That is why the second person deixis *he* is translated into *pangeran*.

3.3 Translation of English Third Person Deixis *his* into *-nya*



In the utterance above, there is a third person deixis *his* as a possessive adjective of the sentence. The third possessive pronouns *his* refers to *Cinderella's father*. This utterance is the narration of the beginning of the story. The narrator points toward Cinderella's father. *Hi* is used to point toward the possessive pronouns of the third person on male gender. There is the word *father* at the beginning of the sentence before the third personal deixis *his*. It also can be seen through the picture that there are Cinderella and her father involved in that situation of text.

In the text above, there is the third person deixis *his* is translated into *-nya*. The word *his* as a possessive adjective in SL is translated into *-nya*, also as a possessive adjective in TL. *His* is used to point toward third person as a possessive adjective refers to singular pronoun in male gender, in TL it is used the clitic *-nya* to point toward it. That is why the third person deixis *his* is translated into *-nya*.

3.4 Translation of English Third Person Deixis *they* into *-nya*



In the utterance above, there is a third person deixis *they* as a subjective of the sentence. The plural third pronouns *they* refers to *the people in other village*. This utterance is uttered by one of Cinderella's step sisters to the other. Cinderella has two step sisters, both of them are talking about the prince that looking for the owner of the glass shoe. It can be seen from the sentence before the third plural person deixis *they*. There is the sentence *haven't you heard from the people in other village*. That is why the third personal deixis *she* here refers to *the people in other village*.

In the text above, there is a sentence *they said so* which translated into *katanya begitu*. The word *they* as a subject of the sentence in SL is translated into *-nya* as a possessive pronouns in TL. The word *said* should be translated into *berkata*. Here, the translator uses the word *kata* and combine it with *-nya* to replace *they said*. That is why the third person deixis *they* is translated into *-nya*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, the researcher can draw a conclusion as follow:

1. The person deixis used in subjective case and objective case in bilingual comics Cinderella are included three types of person deixis that is proposed by Levinson, those are first person deixis, second person deixis, and third person deixis.
2. Those translation of person deixis are influenced by social factors where participants, setting, topic of conversation and function of conversation give an important influence in translating those person deixis.
3. In comic, the reference of the each of the person deixis is different. It does not like in novel, when one deictic word only has one reference. That is why, the researcher found the several references for one deictic word.

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