TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF DEIXIS IN *PASUNG JIWA* NOVEL INTO *BOUND* BY OKKY MADASARI

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

**Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

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SURAKARTA**

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APPROVAL

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MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

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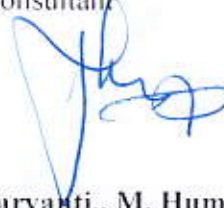

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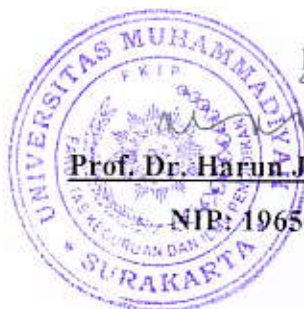PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on deixis analysis used in the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari and translation accuracy of *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The purposes of this research are: (1) to describe the types and function of deixis analysis in *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari, (2) to describe the translation accuracy in *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari. The data of this research are utterances containing deictic word and translation accuracy collected from the data source. The data source is the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari. The methods of collecting data are documentation, questioner and interview. Based on the analysis of the Indonesian translation, the researcher found that there are 616 deictic word. (1) 503 data belongs to person deixis, (2) 56 data belongs to place deixis, (3) 15 data belongs to time deixis, (4) 4 data belongs to social deixis, (5) 38 data belongs to discourse deixis. There are three aspects for good accuracy that analysis should fulfill: accurate, less accurate, and inacurate: (1) 200 data or 50 % accurately, (2) 155 data or 38,7 % less accurately, and (3) 42 data or 11, 3 % inaccurately.

Keywords: novel, accuracy, deixis.

ABSTRAK

Fokus dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis diksi yang dihunakan dalam novel *Bound* dan *Pasung Jiwa* karya Okky Madasari serta keakuratan penerjemahan dalam novel *Bound* kedalam *Pasung Jiwa* karya Okky Madasari. Jenis Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptive kualitatif. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah: (1) untuk mendeskripsikan jenis dan fungsi diksis yang terdapat dalam novel *Bound* dan *Pasung Jiwa* karya Okky Madasari, (2) untuk mendeskripsikan keakuratan penerjemahan dalam novel *Bound* dan *Pasung Jiw*a karya Okky Madasari. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah ungkapan yang mengandung kalimat diksis dan ketepatan penerjemahan yang dikumpulkan dari sumber data. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *Bound* dan *Pasung Jiw*a karya Okky Madasari. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan dokumentasi. Berdasarkaan analisis dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan ada 616 diksis. Dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut: (1) 503 data termasuk dalam diksis orang, (56) data merupakan diksis tempat, (3) 15 data merupakan diksi waktu, (4) 4 data termasuk dalam diksi sosial dan (5) 38 data termasuk dalam diksis wacana. Ada tiga aspek dalam keakuratan penerjemahan diantaranya: akurat, kurang akurat dan tidak akurat. (1) 200 data atau sekitar 50 akurat, (2) 155 data atau 38,7% kurang akurat dan (3) 42 data atau 11,3% tidak akurat.
Kata Kunci: novel, Akurat, Diksis

1. Introduction

Translation act have the similar meaning with speech act, that is transfered the meaning from the first language to the other language. In the translation act the translator have to face the meaning of word, phrase, clause and sentence. In the other hand, understanding and comprehending the meaning is very important for translator in translation act.

In conducting the research, the researcer applies pragmatics approach. According to Kreidler (1998: 18) "Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that concerns with meaning". According to Levinson (1983: 87) "Pragmatics is essentially concerned with the problem that the meaning of an utterence of language used cannot be fully accounted for by looking at the literary meaning of the sentences or words by which that iterance is performed". While Peccei (1999: 5) states that: " Pragmatics concerntrated on the aspect of meaning that could not be predicted by lingistic knowledge alone and take into account our knowledge about the physical and social world". The focus of pragmatics analysis is on the meaning of words or sentence.

From the definition above, it summarized that the main point of pragmatics is the meaning of speaker utterance rather than on the meaning of words or sentences. The study of pragmatics is concerned with many principles to make sense of what somebody hears and reads.

The principle studied in Pragmatics according to Levinson (1983: 27), are the study of deixis, entailment, presupposition, speech act, and aspects of discourse structure.

Deixis means a term which is to indicate or to point out the personal pronounces, tense, specific time and place adverb. Deixis is generally called deictic words. A deictic word is one which takes some elements of its meaing from the situation like the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place. Of the utterance in which it used

This study is focused on translation analysis of deixis in Bound novel into Pasung Jiwa by Okky Madasari. This study attempts to describe types and function of deixis.

The example of deixis and their translation found in the *Bound* into *Pasung Jiwa* novel as follows:

SL: **It** was then I began regretting why I had been born. This word wasn't for me. **It** didn't need me. I didn't like any of **it**. I was in the wrong place. And I always would be.

TL: **Saat itu** aku sudah menyesal kenapa aku harus dilahirkan. Dunia bukan untukku. **Dunia** tak membutuhkanku. Aku tak menukai **semuanya**. Aku seperti berada ditempat yang salah. Dan selalu salah.

In the example above it can be seen that deixis "**It**" is the personal deixis. It has the diferent meaning in every sentence. In the first "**It**" the meaning is "**Saat itu**" it show the time of writer want to tell about. Then in the second "**It**" has the meaning of "**Dunia**" it show the noun of writer have told before. And the last "**It**" means "s**emuany**a" it conclude that the last it mean everything the writer have, it probably belong to the first and second it.

A text can be referred to as a translation, if the text has a meaning or a message similar to other text (read: the text of the source language). Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message source language in the target language should be avoided. The accuracy consists of three levels as shown below.

Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message source language in the target language should be avoided. Nababan (2012: 50)

In this research the writer focused on types and function of deixis in *Bound* novel by Okky Madasari translated into *Pasung Jiwa* by Nurhayati Indriyatno Mohammed and Makna Sinatria based on Lavinson theory of deixis analysis.

The object of this research are utterances containing deictic word (person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis) and translation accuracy which can be found in the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari.

The similarity between the previous research with the present research is in translation analysis of deixis. While the difference is that the previous, researchers were takes *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari as the object focusing in the types and functions of deixis found.

The first research entitles *A Translation Analysis of Deixis in A Bilingual Novel Entitled You're Nicked Ms Wiz by Terence Blacker into Kau Tertangkap Ms Wiz* by Ramayanti by Krisna (Dinus, 2012). 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 analysis that has been done, the researcher found 724 words of deixis. Five types of deixis are found in the data; person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.In the analysis, the researcher also found that there are no unequivalent Past and Future Time Deixis in this bilingual novel. Moreover, 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.

The second research is *A Translation of Deixis in Stephenie Meyer's Novel The Twilight Saga "Eclipse" into Monica's "Gerhana"* by Poerwalangendaru, Asmarani (Dian Nuswantara University, 2013). This researchdiscuss on 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 arefound. 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.

The notion of translation since the day is defined through many ways with its theoritical background and its different approach. The following are some definitions about translation.

According to Suryawinata (in Nababan, 2008: 25) "There are three steps of translation process. Those steps are 1) analysis, 2) transfering and 3) restructuring. This translation process then is followed and used by the other of translator or linguist".

In conducting the research, the research applies pragmatics approach. According to Kreidler (1998: 18) "Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that concerns with meaning". According to Levinson (1983: 87) "Pragmatics is essentially concerned with the problem that the meaning of an utterence of language used cannot be fully accounted for by looking at the literary meaning of the sentences or words by which that uterance is performed". While Peccei (1999: 5) states that: " Pragmatics concerntrated on the aspect of meaning that could not be predicted by lingistics knowledge alone and take into account our knowledge about the physical and social world". The focus of pragmatics analysis is on the meaning of words or sentence.

Pragmatics equivalence is one aspect to reach good translation. This equivalence emphasized on the meaning mean by speaker. Here, to determine it, a translator has to investigate the context of utterances. In the utterances, one thing that should be regarded is deixis.

The term of 'deixis' is borrowed from the Greek word. It means pointing or indicating, In Levinson's finding (1983:53)

> Deixis is pointing or indicating and has as prototypical or focal
> exemplars the use of demonstratives, first and second person

pronouns, tense, specifictime and place adverbs like there and here, and variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstance of utterance.

Based on the explanation above we can conclude that property of a small set of words like I, here, and now,in an utterance I'm here now,that they refer to an aspect of the context in which they are uttered is called deixis. Furthermore, it is concluded that the indeterminacy stems from the speaker's use of the words I, here, and now can only be resolved when we look at the context, who the speaker is, and where and when the sentence is uttered.

In some statements about deixis, we can see very clearly that deixis is indicating or pointing person, place, time the context of utterances. We will know who the speaker is, when and where the sentence is uttered.

The categories of deixis based Levinson's study (1983:69-94) and Marmaridou (2000:65-74) is divided into five, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis.

2. Research Method

In this research the writer uses the descriptive qualitative research because it will describe the Types and Function of Deixis found in *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari and to describe the translation accuracy of *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari. The qualitative research is a research which yields the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observing people and behavior. In the other words, a descriptive qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumeration. Therefore, the data concerned appear in words rather than in numbers.

The objects of this research are utterances containing deictic word (personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis) and translation accuracy which can be found in the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari.

The data of this research are utterances containing deictic word (personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis) and translation accuracy collected from the data source. The data source is the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari. The informant of accuracy is Mr. Fitri Kurniawan.

The methods of collecting data used by the writer are documentation, questioner (if that needs information, than uses interview), and interview. Documentation is applied by utterances containing deictic word (personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis) in the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari. The steps of collecting data are as follows:

1) Reading *Bound* novel and *Pasung Jiwa* as its Indonesian translation by Okky Madasari.
2) Finding deictic words (personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis) and translation accuracy in the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari.
3) Re-writing deictic words (personal deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis) and translation accuracy in the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari.

Validation of data is a measure, which shows the levels of validity of an instrument. Test the validity of which will be used in this research is to test the validity of the content is a measuring instrument is deemed.

Testing the validity of the content of the instrument is to ensure the stability and accuracy of data that has been dug up, collected, recorded in the selected research activities and determined the proper ways to develop the validity of the data obtained. This study used the technique of triangulation. A triangulation technique checks the validity of the data by using something else for the purpose of checking or comparing of the data. There are two types of triangulation used in this study: data source and technique of collecting data. Data source consists of spoken and written English utterances and their subtitling and informant. Techniques of

collecting data consists of documentation with content analysis, questioner (if that needs information, than uses interview), and interview.

3. **Research Finding and Discussion**

The research finding will elaborate the types and functions of deixis in the *Bound* novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari it will be followed by discussion.

a. **Types and Function of Deixis Found in *Bound* Novel Into *Pasung Jiwa* By Okky Madasari**

As discussed in Chapter II, this research is focused on Deixis analysis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari. Types of deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari such as: Personal deixis, Place deixis, Time deixis, Social deixis and Discourse deixis.

Personal deixis devide into First Person Deixis, Second Person Deixis and Third Person Deixis.

First Person Deixis found in *Pasung Jiwa* Novel by Okky Madasari into *Bound* by Makna Sinatria such as: *aku, ku, ane, saya, kami, kita, kite, diriku, milikku* and *miliknya.*

1) *Aku* as first person deixis is translated into: *I, me, my, us,* and *myself..*
2) *Ku* as first person deixis is translated into: *I, me, my, mine,* and *myself.*
3) *Ane* as first person deixis is translated into: *I* and *my.*
4) *Saya* as first person deixis is translated into: *Me* and *my.*
5) *Kami* as first person deixis is translated into: *Our, us,* and *we.*
6) *Kita* as first person deixis is translated into : *our, us,* and *we.*
7) *Kite* as first person deixis is translated into Us.
8) *Diriku* as first person deixis is translated into: *me* and *myself.*
9) *Milikku* as first person deixis is translated into *Mine.*

10) *Miliknya* as first person deixis is translated into *Mine.*

Second Person Deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari such as: *You* and *Your.*

1) *Kamu* as second person deixis is translated into *You*

2) *Kau* as second person deixis is translated into *You*

3) *Kon* as second person deixis is translated into You

4) *Ente* as second person deixis is translated into: *you* and *Your*

5) *Mu* as second person deixis is translated into your.

Third Person Deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari such as: *They, Their, Theirself, Their own, Them, Themself, She, Her, Herself, He, His, Him, Himself, It* and *Its.*

1) *Mereka* as third person deixis is translated into: *They, my, their, them,* and *he.*

2) *Dirinya* as third person deixis is translated into: *Thieir,* and *Her.*

3) *Dia* as third person deixis is translated into: *she, he* and *him.*

4) *Ia* as third person deixis is translated into: *she, her* and *he.*

5) *Ibu* as third person deixis is translated into *she.*

6) *Elis* as third person deixis is translated into: *she* and *her.*

7) *Perempuan* as third person deixis is translated into *she.*

8) *Melati* as third person deixis is translated into she.

9) *Istrinya* as third person deixis is translated into *she.*

10) *Mbak Minah* as third person deixis is translated into *she.*

11) *Laki- laki* as third person deixis is translated into *he.*

12) *Ayah* as third person deixis is translated into: *he* and *him.*

13) *Jali* as third person deixis is translated into *he.*

14) *Guru* as third person deixis is translated into *he.*

Place Deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari devided into: Proximal Distance and Distal Distance.

The kinds of Proximal distance in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari such as: *This, These* and *Here.*

1) *This* as Proximal distance translated into: *untranslated, Ini, Yang*, and *Ada*.
2) *These* as proximal distance translated into: *ini*
3) *Here* as proximal distance translate into: *Kesini, Tempat ini, Pulau ini*, and *Disini.*

The kinds of Distal Distance found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari such as: *those, that* and *there.*

1) *Those* as distal distance translated into: *itu* and *Kalau.*
2) *That* as distal distance translated into: *Yang, Itu, untranslated, Seperti itu, Ini* and *Begitu.*
3) *There* as distal distance translated into: *Disitu, Tiba, untranslated, Ada* and *Bersama.*

Time Deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari devided into: Past tense, Present tense and Future tense.

1) The kinds of Past tense of time deixis such as: *Then, After, When, In the afternoon, on the day, twice a week, one night, that night, on the ride home, in the morning, the night before, that day, that evening* and *upon*
2) Present tense of time deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari is *Now*
3) Future tense of time deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari is *Tomorrow.*

Social Deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari devide into: Absolute deixis and relational deixis.

Absolute deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madaari such as: *He* translated into *Guru, Her, Maid*, *He* translated into *Ayah* and *the art teacher*.

Discourse deixis found in *Bound* Novel into *Pasung Jiwa* by Okky Madasari devided devided into: *That, Those, This* and *These*.

1) *That* as discourse deixis translated into: *Ini, Untranslated, Yang* and *Itu*.

2) *Those* as discourse deixis translated into *Itu*.

3) *This* as discourse deixis translated into: *Begini, Ini* and *untranslated*.

4) These as discourse deixis is *not translated.*

b. **The Translation Accuracy of Bound Novel into Pasung Jiwa by Okky Madasari**.

1) **Accurate**

In this classification, all data taken are accurate. The content of this source sentence is accurately conveyed to the target sentence. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. It means that the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language accurately transferred into the target language absolutely no distortion of meaning.

001/ B/ PJ/ 001

Source Language   : I choose to stay in Malang.

Target Language   :*Aku tetap tinggal di Malang.*

The message in the source language is translated accurately in the target language by the translator. The translator knows well which word is

more appropriate to be applied in translating result. It can be seen that the sentence of *I choose to stay in Malang* is translated into *aku tetap tinggal di Malang.* It is used to delete or substract the verb *choose* and conjunction *to* in order to be translated into the target language. It can be deleted without changing the information to the auience.

2)   Less Accurate

The content of the source is accurately conveyed to the target sentence. The translated sentence can be clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some change in the word order are needed. Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is meaning eliminated, which interfere with the integrity of the message.

002/ B/ PJ/ 002

SL :   In Jakarta I was only a minion to Jali and the Habib.

TL :   Di Jakarta selamanya aku hanya akan jadi cecunguk.

The message in the source language is translated less accurately in the target language by the translator. The translator knows well which word is more appropriate to be applied in translating result. It can be seen that the sentence of *In Jakarta I was only a minion to Jali and the Habib.* Is translated into *Di Jakarta selamanya aku hanya akan jadi cecunguk.*The words of *Jali* and *the Habib* are not translated into the target language. The phrase of *was only* is translated into *selamanya hanya jadi*. But in the dictionary, the phrase of *was only* means *hanya jadi.* Therefore, it can be deleted without changing the information to the audience. It makes easier to understand and readable by the audience. If there is no previous word, the sentence will be ambiguous.

1)   Inaccurate

The source sentence is not translated at all into target sentence. It is omitted or deleted. It means that the meaning of the word, a technical term,

phrase, clause, sentence or source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted).

056/ B/ PJ/ 056

SL: Allahu Akbar! I shouted as we all piled into the trucks.

TL: Aku menyerukan nama Allah saat kami semua sudah naik ke truk dan pikap.

The message in the source language is inaccurately in the target language by the translator. The translator uses the wrong words to be applied in subtitling result. It can be seen that the phrase of *Allahu Akbar! I shouted as we all piled into the truck* is translated into *Aku menyerukan nama Allah saat kami semua sudah naik truk dan pikap*. If the phrase of *Allahu Akbar! I shouted as we all pilled into the truck* is translated into word-to-word the sentence structure in target language, the meaning is the same as the source language. It is completely different from the meaning of that word. In this datum the translator does not translated into the correct one. In the subtitle above, the translator is not translated all of the words.

4. **Discussion**

After analyzing the data above, the researcher presents some findings. The researcher analyze the types and function of deixis and translation accuracy in Bound novel into Pasung Jiwa by Okky Madasari. The researcher finds the fifth deixis, they are person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis, and discourse deixis. Here the classification of the finding in this research

Table 1

Types of deixis

No	Types of deixis	Data
1	Person deixis	781
2	Place deixis	56
3	Time deixis	15

13

4	Social deixis	4
5	Discourse deixis	38

Another finding is translation accuracy of the *Bound* novel into *Pasung jiwa* byy Okky Madasari. That there are three aspects for good accuracy that translation should fulfill: accurately, less accurate and inaccurate. From 400 total counts of data there are 200 data or 50 % belongs to accurate translation, 155 data or 38,7 % belongs to less accurate translation, and 45 data or 11,3 % belongs to inaccurate translation. The accuracy consists of three levels as shown below.

Table 2

Accuracy of the translation

Scale	Classification	Total	Percentage
1	Accurate	200	50 %
2	Less Accurate	155	38,7 %
3	Inaccurate	45	11, 3 %
TOTAL		400	100 %

There are some relationship between the translation of deixis analysis and translation accuracy. Deletion strategy in translation deixis can be considered as the inaccurate of the message convey between the source language and target language. The deixis translation which transfered into the same level in grammatical belongs to accurate of translation. When the source language and target language transfered in the different level of grammatical it can be less accurate. Accuracy translation is dominated by transfer strategy. Less accurately subtitle can be clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some change in the word order are needed. However, there is meaning eliminated, which interfere with the integrity of the message. Less

accurately subtitle is dominated by paraphrase strategy. Inaccurately subtitle is not translated at all into target sentence. It is omitted or deleted. Inaccurately is dominated by deletion strategy.

This research uses the theory of deixis from George Yule and Levinson about explanation and types of deixis. This deixis may involved person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. The researcher also uses the theory of Nababan (2012: 44-51). Nababan said that there are three aspects for good accuracy that translation should fulfill: accurate, inaccurate and less accurate.

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