



**TIME DEIXIS FOUND IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL
THE FAULT IN OUR STARS AND ITS TRANSLATION
INTO INDONESIAN BY INGRID DWIJANI NIMPOENO**

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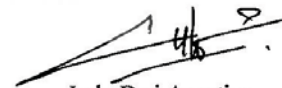
TIME DEIXIS FOUND IN JHON GREEN'S NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO INDONESIAN BY INGRID DWIJANI NIMPOENO

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Demikian, harap pernyataan ini dapat digunakan seperlunya.

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Yang membuat pernyataan,



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Life is how you make it. Do the best while you can.

We age slower when we move quickly versus standing still.

-John Green-



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To
My beloved parents Bapak Tri Handaya and Ibu Suriyah,

My lovely brothers Mas Ganang, Dek Yuda, and Dek Tian,

Thank you for your unconditional love and support.

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I realize that this final project is still far from perfect. Therefore, I will be very grateful for corrections, comments, and criticisms for improvement. Finally, I hope that this small work will be useful for readers.

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: *translation, deixis, time deixis*

Translation is a process of transferring the meaning of text from source language into target language. One of the crucial aspects in translation is time deixis. Time deixis refers to related time of speaking. Deictic expressions to indicate time deixis are adverbs of time and tense.

The objective of this study was to identify the equivalence of time deixis in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and its translation into Indonesian as well as to see whether the translated sentences can be justified with the Indonesian structure. This research was designed as a qualitative research. The data of the research were presented in a form of qualitative description. The object of the research was the utterances containing time deixis occurred in both English and Indonesian versions. All data collected were sorted, identified, classified and compared whether they were equivalent or not. The data gathered were analyzed descriptively.

The findings of the analyses show that there were three categories of time deixis which were found in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. They were present event, past event and future event which were identified by tenses and adverbial of time. The writer found 444 utterances containing time deixis. Some of those had one or more time deixis expressions. The writer found that not every word containing time deixis could be translated into equivalent meaning in the Target Language. This was because both of the languages had different context of time in tenses. In English, the tense can be identified by just looking at the used verbs, while in Indonesian, specific time signal is added to know when the event happens.

The writer concluded that not every English word indicating time deixis expression in the utterances was translated into equivalent meaning in the target language (Indonesian). However, the translated utterances were adequate in giving accurate meaning and same effect on the readers although they do not read the original one, because the translated texts still deliver the original messages. Learning time deixis translation can give some advantages for students in understanding the difference of tenses system between English and Indonesian and enriching their word choices in translation.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is about introduction which consists of six sections; they are: (1) background of the topic, (2) reasons for choosing the topic, (3) research problem, (4) purpose of the study, (5) significances of the study and (6) outline of the research report.

1.1 Background of the Topic

Language is used for people to communicate to each other. Language has an important role for human being in this world because human can communicate their ideas, meanings and feelings to others by using language. However, there will a problem when people from different countries meet and speak with different languages. Thus, we need translation in order to understand all of the required information.

Newmark (1988:5) states that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended to text”. However, there are some utterances that cannot be translated literally because their meanings are influenced by the context. So, the translator should notice the context in which an utterance occurs. To investigate the context of utterances, one of the aspects that should be regarded is deixis.

Marmaridou (2000:65) states that “deixis is derived from the Greek word *δείξις* (meaning ‘pointing’), concerns the use of certain linguistic expressions to locate entities in spatio-temporal, social and discoursal context”. In addition, Levinson (1983:54) states that “deixis is the relationship between language and context which is reflected in the structure of languages themselves”. Moreover, Hatch (1994:210) states that “deictic terms are used to refer to ourselves, the others, and to objects in the environment. They are used to locate actions in a time frame relative to present”. Thus, the function of deixis in an utterance is very crucial because even if we know every word of the utterance, we will not understand what the speaker means if we do not know whom/what a speaker refers to.

Levinson (1983:63) clarifies that deictic centre are typically assumed to be as follows:

- (1) the central person is the speaker,
- (2) the central time at which the speaker produces the utterance,
- (3) the central place is the speaker’s location at utterance time or coding time (CT),
- (4) the discourse centre is the point which the speaker is currently at in the production of his utterance, and
- (5) the social centre is the speaker’s social status and rank, to which the status or rank of addressees or referents is relative.

Levinson divides deixis into five categories as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. Levinson (1983:73) says that “like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate reference to participant-role”. Therefore, this research will analyze how the time deixis in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green which was translated into Indonesian by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno are structured and adapted, and to identify whether the English translation of time deixis has reached the equivalent meaning.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons for choosing this topic. The reasons are:

- 1) *The Fault in Our Stars* novel by John Green was once of the 1# New York Times Best-Seller novels and also was the multi-million worldwide best-seller novels which has been translated into other languages, including Indonesian.
- 2) Deixis is very important since it influences the reader's perceptions toward the messages of the text.
- 3) Time deixis is one of the crucial aspects since it influences the ability to adopt the contextual meaning towards the temporal points involved in the story, so an appropriate translation can bring a better understanding of the story.

1.3 Research Problem

The problem which the writer wants to solve in this research concerns with the time deixis found in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* and its translation in Indonesian. The problem is how the translator dealt with the time deixis in translating the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green into Indonesian?

1.4 Purpose of the Study

In line with the statement of the problem, the objective of this study is to identify the equivalence of time deixis as well as to see whether the translated sentences can be justified with the Indonesian structure.

1.5 Significance of the Study

According to the purpose of the study, the writer hopes that the finding of the study can be useful in adding information about time deixis, especially in translation area. In addition, it can be helpful for readers in understanding the content of the novel, especially time deixis since time is one of crucial factors in language. And then, learning time deixis translation can give some advantages for students in understanding the difference of tenses system between English and Indonesian and enriching their word choices in translation.

1.6 Outline of the Research Report

This final project will be divided into five chapters. Each of them can be explained as follows.

The first chapter will be about *introduction* which consists of background of the topic, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, purpose of the study, significances of the study and outline of the research report.

The second chapter will present *review of related literature* which will be about review of previous studies, theoretical reviews, and theoretical framework.

The third chapter will give *methods of investigation*, which will contain research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, instrument for collecting the data, procedures of collecting the data, and procedures of analyzing the data.

The fourth chapter will present *data analysis and interpretation* which consist of general findings and result of the analysis.

Finally, this final project will be ended with *conclusion and suggestions* in the fifth chapter.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Reviews of related literature for this study are about: (1) review of previous studies, (2) review of related literature and (3) theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

The review of the previous study will be about several studies that were held before by the other researchers that analyzed about deixis.

The study about deixis has been done by many researchers. Here is several previous studies about deixis which are taken from journal. Ögeyik (2007) studied about deictic expressions and the types of deixis in Turkish narratives to develop textual and contextual understanding and to determine point of view in narrative texts. He found that the way we interpret the textual meanings may vary and deictic expressions are the clues for describing and interpreting texts and refer to linguistic elements of a discourse which expand their meanings within the discourse situation. However, the reception and the interpretation of deictic forms in the context of utterances by the receivers may change depending on the receivers' world knowledge, cultural background, life style, the community in which they live, the language level etc. In general terms, deictic forms which never function in a standard discourse situation may convey various implications on the receiver in accordance with the context or situation, and the clarification of these implicated meanings can be best illustrated within the field of pragmatics.

In addition, a study about deixis also has been done by Ribera (2007). Ribera studied text deixis in narrative sequences which looked at demonstrative descriptions, regarding them as text-deictic procedures which contribute to weave discourse reference in J.M. Barrie's *Peter Pan* and its translation into Catalan. It was found that demonstrative noun phrases (DemNPs) in narrative sequences prove to be a text-deictic procedure by showing their ability to express textual distance, emotional distance, or both, and therefore are related to the addressor's subjectivity. In this study, the higher number of DemNPs in the Catalan translation reveals a strong tendency of this text to use text-deisitic expressions to translate non-text-deictic English ones. This may imply changes in the cognitive perspective. Nevertheless, both languages, English and Catalan, show similar discourse entities.

Moreover, Aubali (2015) studied about deixis in Arabic and English, a contrastive approach which aimed to analyzed the similarities and differences between the two languages and how they are used. It was found that in person deixis, Arabic uses other features besides the deictic dimension, namely gender, number and case. The contrast is greater in the case of the second person, where English has just one form *you*, whereas Arabic has five forms; *anta*, *anti*, *antum*, *antum*, and *antuna*. Arabic has more third person forms, which help to identify the referent. The proximity dimension of the demonstratives may be neutralized, in which English uses the distal form *that*, whereas Arabic uses the proximal form *hatha*, *hathhe*. In time deixis, tenses in English take their time from the speaker-now. They are sometimes termed absolute. Arabic tenses, on the other hand, may

use their point of reference from the speaker now, in which they are absolute and deictic or they may use other points of reference. In this case they are relative and non-deictic. This gives adverbs of time a greater role in determining the deictic dimension of the verb than it is the case in English. The social deixis in Arabic has a plural form of the second person (besides the singular and the dual) but it is less to indicate a social status. English has only one second person pronoun form. Discourse deixis involves expressions which point to a part of discourse including the part in which the expression occurs. However, in certain cases, Arabic uses demonstratives, whereas English uses pronouns. The use of the distal and proximal demonstratives as discourse deixis often differs in the two languages; thus English uses the distal *that*, where Arabic favours the proximal *hatha*. In general terms, Arabic has more deixis expression forms than English forms.

A study about deixis in modern linguistics has been done by Kazazi and dylgejeri (2013). They found that deixis is a crucial element of pragmatics because pragmatics studies the way individuals produce and comprehend a communicative act of speech in a concrete speech situation. The ability to produce and comprehend these acts requires special knowledge of context. They analyzed that deictic elements are not only in literal texts but also in other pragmatic texts such as newspaper articles or even everyday speech.

A study about deixis also can be applied to an analysis of a novel. Rosmawati (2013) analyzed the use of the kind of deixis on *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* novel by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy. This study aimed to describe the kind of deixis on *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* novel. It was found that in the novel there were person deixis,

time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. However, the most dominant deixis is person deixis.

Besides those studies that are taken from international journal, there have been some final projects that also discuss this topic. Purwitasari (2009) studied about kinds of deixis in *Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince* by J.K. Rowling and its translation into Indonesian. She found that the equivalence of person deixis can be achieved by involving the inclusive/exclusive dimension and the familiar/non familiar dimension from source language into the target language. The equivalence of time deixis can be achieved through translating from source language into target language by giving temporal determiners and adverbial of times. The analysis of place deixis, discourse deixis, and social deixis showed that every word in the sentence of target language is translated into equivalent concepts in the target language to give accurate meaning.

In addition, a research about spatial deixis used in the *Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini and its translation into Indonesian was conducted by Purbarani (2011). Purbarani identified the equivalence of spatial deixis which is indicated by some expressions of adverbs of place, demonstrative pronouns, and motion verbs as well as to see whether the translated sentences can be justified with the Indonesian structure.

Therefore, after reviewing those previous studies, the writer decides to study a time deixis used in *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and its translation into Indonesian. The reasons are, first, the writer did not find any research which discussed the topic about time deixis specifically in the previous studies. Second,

based on the object study, *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green novel is interesting and has a good moral value that teaches us to use our time as well as possible while we live, and it was once be the first *New York Times* best-sellers novel. Third, the study on time deixis in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green and its Indonesian translation by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno has not been done yet. Those reasons lead the writer to do this study.

2.2 Theoretical Reviews

This review of theoretical background will present some theories related to the study. It will be about: (1) definitions of translation, (2) methods of translation, (3) requirements for a good translation, (4) translation equivalence, (5) general knowledge of deixis, (6) categories of deixis and (7) time deixis.

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

Some linguists deliver their own different theories of translation. Newmark (1988:5) stated that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended to text”. Another definition comes from Larson (1984:3) who stated that “translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language”. In addition, Bell (1991:5) gave the statement that “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. Moreover, Nida and Taber (1982:12) stated that “translating consists in 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”.

Therefore, based on the statements above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of text from source language into target language.

2.2.2 *Methods of Translation*

The central problem of translating a text has always been whether to translate the text literally or freely. To create good translation texts, translators should use methods of translation in translating texts. There are several methods of translation can be chosen by them. Translation method influences the translation product. It means that the translation product depends on the translation method chosen by the translator because his purposes and/or desires will have an effect on the whole translation product. There are eight methods proposed by Newmark (1988:45-47), the methods are:

- 1) *Word-for-word translation* is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words.
- 2) *Literal translation*, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.
- 3) *Faithful translation* attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It

transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

- 4) *Semantic translation* differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.
- 5) *Adaptation* is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly for plays comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have rescued period plays.
- 6) *Free translation* reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.
- 7) *Idiomatic translation* reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original (Authorities as diverse as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this form of lively, 'natural' translation).
- 8) *Communicative translation* attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

It can be concluded that the translation methods can be divided into two groups. The first group focuses on the source text; they are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The second group focuses on the target text; they are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

2.2.3 Requirements for a Good Translation

As a good translator, one should know how to make a good translation. So, it is important to know some requirements to get the best translation. The requirements for a good translation are mentioned differently by different experts of translation. According to Newmark (1988:6), “there is no such thing as a perfect, ideal or correct translation, a translator is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his means of expression, and always pursuing facts and words”. Newmark (1988:6) added that the translator works on four levels, they are:

Translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge and verification of the facts and the language that describes them- here, what is wrong, mistakes of truth, can be identified; secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage; thirdly, an art, which distinguishes good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of the translation; lastly, a matter of taste, where argument ceases, preferences are expressed, and the variety of meritorious translations is the reflection of individual differences.

Moreover, in defining the requirements for a good translation, Larson (1984:6) stated his own definition. He stated that “the best translation is the one which (1) uses the normal language forms of the receptor language, (2) communicates, as much as possible, to the receptor language speakers the same

meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language, and (3) maintains the dynamics of the original source language text”.

In addition, Bell (1991:36) stated that a translator must know:

(1) how propositions are structured (semantic knowledge), (2) how clauses can be synthesized to carry propositional content and analysed to retrieve the content embedded in them (syntactic knowledge), and (3) how the clause can be realized as information-bearing text and the text decomposed into the clause (pragmatic knowledge).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that accurateness, naturalness, semantic knowledge, syntactic knowledge and pragmatic knowledge are required to produce a good translation which make the translation product more understandable by the readers.

2.2.4 Translation Equivalence

Translation equivalence is one of the important requirements that should be noticed in translating a text. Baker (1992:10) stated that “there are five different levels of equivalence at word level, above word level, grammatical level, textual level, and pragmatic level”.

- 1) *Equivalence at word level*, it discusses translation problems arising from lack of equivalence at word level. It means that there is no word in the target language, which expresses the same meaning as the source of language word. Many of us think of the word as the basic meaningful element in a language. Meaning can be carried by units smaller than the word. Some linguists have suggested the term morpheme to describe the minimal formal

element of meaning in language, as distinct from word, which may or may not contain several elements of meaning (Baker 1992:10-11).

- 2) *Equivalence above word level*, it happens when words start combining with other words to form stretches of language. They almost always occur in the company of other words. But words are not strung together at random in any language; there are always restrictions on the way can be combined to convey meaning (Baker 1992:46).
- 3) *Grammatical equivalence*, it describes the variety of grammatical categories which may or may not be expressed in a different languages and the way this area of language structure affects decisions in the course of translation (Baker 1992:82).
- 4) *Textual equivalence*, it discusses about word order as a textual strategy (rather than grammatical feature) and explores a number of ways in which its role in controlling information flow can be explained (Baker 1992:119).
- 5) *Pragmatic equivalence*, it explains the way utterances are used in communicative situations and the way we interpret them in context. It will look how a given text comes to make sense to a given readership (Baker 1992:217).

In pragmatic equivalence level of translation, the phenomenon of deixis is the single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context reflect in the structure of languages themselves. It has been explained by Levinson (1983:54) that “deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or

grammaticalize features of the context of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances”.

Therefore, the equivalence in translation has an important role. It can bring the readers to read the translation text like the real text since the translators try to express the same meaning as the source of language without missing any messages from it. Thus, to make an understandable and acceptable translation, a translator needs to choose appropriate equivalence level of the target language. For example, to translate the use of language in context, the translator uses pragmatic equivalence. In addition, deixis is one of aspects that should be noticed in translating pragmatic equivalence level since it concerns with the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used.

2.2.5 General Knowledge of Deixis

To achieve a good translation, pragmatic equivalence is one of important aspects since it emphasizes on the meaning by the speaker. In this case, one of the crucial aspects within pragmatic area that should be regarded is deixis. It is supported by Levinson (1983:27) who stated that “deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns with the relationship between the structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used”.

The word deixis is derived from Greek meaning “pointing” or “indicating”. Levinson (1983:54) stated that “deixis is considered the most obvious and direct linguistic relation of the relationship between language and context”. He also stated that “deixis concerns the ways in which languages encode or

grammaticalize features of the context of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance”.

In other words, Grundy (1995:15) stated deixis is “the property of a small set of words like *I*, *here*, and *now* that they refer to an aspect of the context in which they are uttered”. He added that “the indeterminacy can only be resolved when we look at the context, and particularly at three aspects of that context, *who* the speaker is and *where* and *when* the sentence is uttered”.

According to Hatch (1994:210), “deictic terms are used to refer to ourselves, the others, and to objects in the environment. They are used to locate actions in a time frame relative to present”. Hatch (1994:210) also stated that “deictic expressions are typically pronouns, demonstratives (*this/that, these/those*), certain time and place adverbs (e.g., *here* and *now*), some verbs of motion (e.g., *come/go*), and even tenses”. In fact, all languages have expressions that link an utterance to a time and space context and that help to determine reference. These are words, then, whose meaning cannot be given in any precise way in a dictionary because they are dependent on context for interpretation.

Moreover, Moore, 2001 (taken from <http://www.shunsley.eril.net/armoore/>) stated that “deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and it is very important for learners of second languages. But it has some relevance to analysis of conversation and pragmatics. It is often and best described as ‘verbal pointing’, that is to say pointing by means of language”.

Marmaridou (2000:65) stated that “deixis, a term which is derived from the Greek word δείξις (meaning ‘pointing’), concerns the use of certain linguistic

expressions to locate entities in spatio-temporal, social and discursal context”. In English, such deictic expressions typically include first and second person pronouns, demonstratives, tense, certain place and time adverbials and some verbs such as, *come, go, bring, take, and fetch*. In addition, Marmaridou stated that “deixis is organized in an egocentric way. It is because deixis is organized relative to specific parameters of the communicative event that place the speaker as the centre of deixis”. Thus, Levinson (1983:63) stated deictic centre to be as follows.

(1) the central person is the speaker, (2) the central time at which the speaker produces the utterance, (3) the central place is the speaker’s location at utterance time or CT, (4) the discourse centre is the point which the speaker is currently at in the production of his utterance, and (5) the social center is the speaker’s social status and rank, to which the status or rank of addressees or referents is relative.

Therefore, based on the explanation about deixis above, we can see that deixis which means pointing or indicating to person, place, and time are dependent on context for interpretation. Moreover, three aspects of that context are *who* the speaker is and *where* and *when* the sentence is uttered.

2.2.6 Categories of Deixis

Deixis is divided into several categories. Each expert has different perception in categorizing deixis. Grundy, in his book entitled *Doing Pragmatics* (1995:15) divided deixis into three categories: person deixis, place deixis, time deixis. Furthermore, Levinson (1983:63) stated new concept by adding discourse (or text) deixis and social deixis.

We can say that person deixis, place deixis and time deixis are called traditional categories of deixis. Then, discourse deixis and social deixis are

modern categories of deixis. Here is the explanation of traditional categories of deixis based on some experts.

1) Person Deixis

In defining person deixis, each expert has his own definition. Levinson (1983) stated that “person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participation in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered”. Marmaridou (2000) also stated that “person deixis may also encode other participant roles such as that the bystander, or the hearer, who is other than the speaker”. In addition, Hatch (1994) stated that “person deixis refers to grammatical markers of participant roles in a speech event”.

Person deixis is divided into several types. Levinson (1983:62) stated that the types of person deixis can be divided into three, “the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself, second person the encoding of speaker’s reference to one or more addressees, and third person the encoding of reference to persons and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question”. He added that “in a speech event, as speakers switch, the deictic center is itself abruptly moved from participant to participant”.

Moreover, Marmaridou (2000) stated that “pronoun *I*, *you* and *we* typically indicate speaker, addressee and group including the speaker and including or excluding the addressee. Along with, pronoun *we* cannot be properly analysed without reference to the social parameters of a speech event. Furthermore, pronoun ‘you’ and ‘I’ can be analysed independently of social factors”.

Therefore, from the explanation above, I come to infer that person deixis is the grammatical category of person directly reflects the different roles that individuals play in the speech event: speaker, addressee, and other. The categories of person deixis are *first person* is the speaker's reference to self; *second person* is the speaker's reference to addressee(s), and *third person* is reference to others who are neither speaker or addressee.

2) Place Deixis

The explanation about place deixis has been explained in many ways. Here are several explanations about place deixis. According to Hatch (1994), "spatial, or place, deixis refers to how languages show the relationship between space and the location of the participants in the discourse". Moreover, Levinson (1983) stated that "place deixis concerns the encoding of special location relative to the location of the participants in the speech event. Probably most languages grammaticalize at least a distinction between *proximal* (or close to speaker) and *distal* (or non-proximal, sometime close to addressee), but many make much more elaborate distinctions as we shall see". The distinctions are commonly encoded in *demonstrative* (as in English *this* vs. *that*), *deixis adverb of place* (in English *here* vs. *there*).

Marmaridou (2000) stated that place deixis is largely from two facts:

- a) A speaker is an entity in space and, as such, her utterance are produces in that space.
- b) To the extend that speaker's location may be different at different times, place deixis automatically incorporates a temporal aspect of the speesh event.

Therefore, the conclusion of the explanations above is that place deixis concerns with the spatial locations relevant to an utterance which commonly encoded in demonstrative *this* vs. *that*, and deixis adverb of place *here* vs. *there*.

3) Time Deixis

Time deixis is also known as temporal deixis. “Time deixis concerns itself with the various times involved in and referred to in an utterance” (taken from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deixis>). Then, Levinson (1983) stated that “time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken (or a written message inscribed)”.

The basis for systems of reckoning and measuring time in most languages seem to be the natural and prominent cycles of day and night, lunar months, season and years. For example *this / last / next Monday / week / month / year, now, then, ago, later, soon, before, yesterday, today, tomorrow*.

2.2.7 Time Deixis

Time deixis is one of the crucial aspects of deixis. Marmaridou (2000) stated that “time deixis make reference to the ways particular cultures conceptualize and measure time”. In line, Levinson (1983) stated that “time deixis encodes times on co-ordinates anchored to the time of utterance”. In addition, he stated “time deixis is commonly grammaticalize in deictic *adverbs of time* (like English *now* and *then, yesterday* and *this year*), but above all in tense”. Like all aspects of deixis, time deixis makes ultimate references to participant role. They

are: the moment of utterance (inscription) is known Coding Time (CT); and the moment of reception is called Receiving Time (RT).

Moreover, Hatch (1994:217) called time deixis refers to time relative of speaking and stated that:

Temporal, or time, deixis refers to time relative to the time of speaking. English, for example, uses *now* versus *then*, *yesterday*, *today*, and *tomorrow*. However, languages differ in how many deictic day names are included. Confusion sometimes occurs when units are not clearly indicated as being definite calendar times or definite in relation to the moment in which we are located. For example, “next week” or “in a fortnight” are confusing to the person who isn’t sure what day it is at the moment of speaking.

Not only that, Hatch (1994:218) also stated that:

While we think of time deixis as locating ourselves in terms of *now* versus *then*, we use deictic time markers for additional functions as well. For example, we use them to give verisimilitude to our stories. Often it is not important that the time frame be known other than it happened *then* (i.e., once upon a time) rather than *now*. Locating the time of an action more precisely makes it somehow more credible.

In addition, Grundy (1995:25) stated the list of some deictic items whose reference can only be determined in relation to the time of the utterance in which they are occurred:

This/ last/ next Monday/week/month/year

Now, then, ago, later

Yesterday, today, tomorrow

However, in some languages, especially English, the most pervasive aspect of temporal deixis is tense system. “In fact, almost every sentence on those languages makes reference to an event time. Often this event time can only be determined in relation to the time of utterances” (Grundy, 1995:26).

The tense system is an important aspect of temporal deixis. The English language has only two tenses which are shown in the verb: the present tense and the past tense. The present tense is the proximal form and the past tense is the distal form. “The actual distance or proximity to be expressed means not only the distance from current time, but also distance from current reality or facts” (Yule, 1996:14-15). So, if we for instance consider an utterance in present tense, we know that it was produced “during a temporal span including the coding time” (Levinson, 2005:115). Past tense would mean that the event took place before the coding time. For example;

- (a) I live here now;
- (b) I lived there then.

The present tense is the proximal form as in (a) and the past tense is distal form as in (b).

In Lyons (1977:677), “tense, in those languages which have tense, is part of the deictic frame of temporal reference: it grammaticalizes the relationship which hold between the time of the situation that is being described and the temporal zero-point of the deictic context”.

Tense is also one category of deixis from the kind of deictic temporal reference. However, tense is not a universal feature of language.

Though not all languages have tense, it is probably true to say that all languages have various deictic adverbs or particles of time, comparable with the English word *now*, *then*, *recently*, *soon*, *today*, *yesterday*, etc., which provide the means, when it is necessary or desirable, for drawing deictic temporal distinctions of the kind that are obligatory, and grammaticalized in the fullest sense as tense-distinctions, in such languages as English (Lyons, 1977:678).

I come to infer that time deixis refers to time related the time of speaking. Deictic expressions to indicate time deixis are adverbs of time like *now* and *then*, *yesterday* and *this year*, and also tense (past, present, and future).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Based on the review of the previous studies, it can be known that there have been some studies about deixis and its translation into a target language. Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of text from source language into target language. The single most obvious way in which the relationship between language and context reflected in the structures of languages themselves is through the phenomenon of deixis.

There are five categories of deixis based on Lavinson; however, I limit the study on time deixis. Time deixis is a kind of deictic device and refers to temporal points and spans based on the time at which an utterance is spoken (or a written message inscribed). The categories of time deixis that will be studied in this research are past tense, present tense and future tense.

This study will be designed as a qualitative research and the nature of the study will be descriptive and explorative. Methods of collecting data that will be used are observation and documentation methods to identify every utterance whether it contains time deixis expressions. Then, all expressions that have the same meaning are eliminated or reduced. So, the research will be more simple and understandable. All of the expressions that have been through the residual process then are documented in the result table. After the data are collected, they will be

analyzed descriptively. The data will be described in the form of comparison of the English and the Indonesian version. The framework design also can be seen in figure 2.1 below.

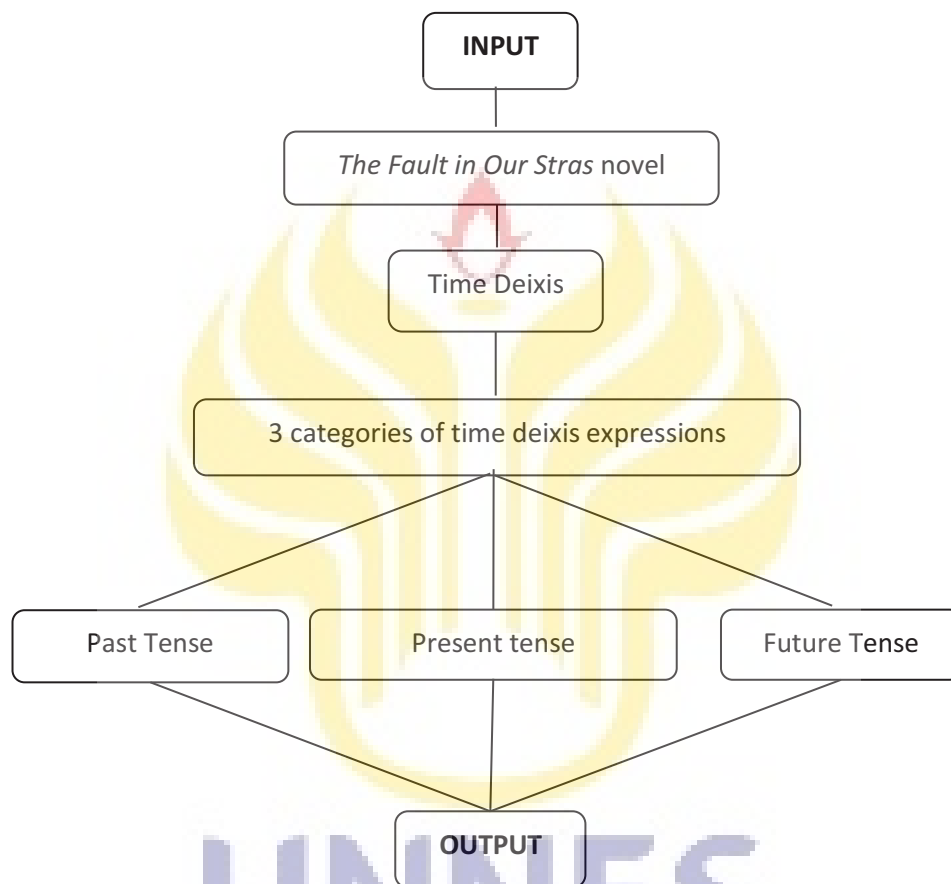


Figure 2.1 Framework Design

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I come to infer that this study will be about comparison of time deixis expressions that are found in the original novel in English and Indonesian translation novel. The research design is qualitative research, and the nature of the study will be descriptive and explorative. Methods of collecting data that I will

use are observation and documentation method. After the data are collected, they will be analyzed descriptively in the form of comparison.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestions. Conclusion is derived from the findings and discussion of the previous chapter. Meanwhile, suggestions are addressed to several people in relation to the study.

5.1 Conclusion

This study was intended to see how the translator dealt with time deixis in translating the novel *The fault in Our Stars* by John Green into Indonesian.

The writer had done all the procedures of collecting the data. Based on the collected data, the writer found 444 utterances containing time deixis. Every utterance had one or more time deixis expressions and was divided into time deixis categories. After going through the procedures of analyzing the data, it could be concluded that there were three categories of time deixis expressions that are used in the novel *The Fault in Our starts*. The categories were present event, past event, and future event which were marked by tenses and adverbial of time. In English, the tense could be identified by the verbs used, while in Indonesian, it could not be identified by the verbs used. We needed to add the specific time signal to make one sentence in Indonesian to know when the event happened.

In addition, not every utterance had equivalent meaning with target language. Some of the words or phrases were omitted in the English form and sometimes the translator added words or phrases in Indonesian form. The

equivalence could be reached by understanding the situation or context of the utterance in order to know the correct time in the speech event. However, most of them are translated into equivalent concepts in the target language to convey the same meaning to make the readers easy to understand the content of the novel.

Finally, the writer comes to infer that not every English word indicating time deixis expression was translated into equivalent meaning in the target language (Indonesian). However, the translated utterances were appropriate in giving accurate meaning and same effect on the readers when they read the original one, because the translated texts still deliver the original messages.

5.2 Suggestions

In translating process, translators should know both the content and context of the source text since they will influence the result of the translated text. Translators need to observe their word choices, whether they are appropriate or not with the meaning in the SL words that will make the readers easy to understand. Then, the translators should be aware of the different usage of the source language to be transformed into target language equivalents. In this case, they are supposed to learn the strategies how to cope with this problem. This needs serious concern, for the failure in transforming one language to another language will cause misunderstanding among the readers.

In translating time deixis, English is different from Indonesian mainly in the context of tense. In English, the tense can be identified just by looking at the verbs used, while in Indonesian, it cannot be identified just by looking at the verbs

used. We need to add the specific time signal to make one sentence in Indonesian known when the event happens.

Another crucial aspect in translating time deixis is that the translator should be careful to decide whether an adverbial of time deixis should be translated or omitted since it may influence the context of the utterance.

Translating time deixis will give some advantages for students as beginners in being translators. By learning about translating time deixis, students will understand more about the differences of tense system between English and Indonesian so that it can improve their knowledge about that. Moreover, they will be able to take a correct choice in translating adverbial of time. In addition, in translating time deixis, a beginner can enrich their word choices in translating, decrease some mistakes in understanding the context of the text, especially in time reference. Besides that, for students of English Education, literature works especially English novels are not only as a medium for entertainment, but also it can be a medium for studying learning English especially in time deixis. For the reader, translating time deixis will make the reader easily know when the event happens whether in the past, present or future.

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