CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   The English Pronoun

Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik (1985) in her book entitled *A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language,* elaborated English pronoun. In general, there are seven forms of personal pronoun in the English language are: *I, We, He, She, It, They, and You*. This pronouns nominative and accusative shape. Nomative personal pronoun refers to in Subjective Case can function as a subject in the sentence. Example: <u>*He went to the dentist last week*</u>. Meanwhile, functions as a personal pronoun accusative refers to in Objective Case in the sentence. Example: *Alex will go to the party with <u>her</u>*. For more details can be found at:

	Personal Pronouns		Reflexive Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	
	Subjective Case	Objective Case		Determinative Function	Independent Function
1st Person					
Singular	I	me	myself	My	Mine
Plural	We	Us	ourselves	Our	Ours
2nd Person					
Singular			yourself		
Plural	You	you	yourselves	Your	Yours
3rd Person					
Singular Masculine	He	him	himself	His	
Singular Feminine	She	her	herself	Her	hers
Singular Non-Personal	It		itself	Its	
Plural	They	them	themselves	Their	theirs

This table taken from Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik (1985)

The personal pronouns usually have definite meaning, and resemble the noun phrases introduced by the definite article in that they may have situational.

The 1st person and 2nd person pronouns, when they have specific reference, are used to refer to those directly involved in the discourse. The 3rd person pronouns may also be used situationally, to refer to some person or thing whose identity can be inferred.

The objective case is actually given about the function of these cases in grammars; this is often all that is given. But the objective case is also used to indicate the indirect object (I gave *her* it). The objective case is also used in prepositional phrases or complements. This use is noted by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik (1985)

Reflexive pronouns end with -self(singular) and -selves (plural). These suffixes are added to the determinative possessive forms for the 1st and 2nd person are *myself yourself ourselves yourselves*, and to the objective form for the 3rd person are *himself herself itself themselves.*

The reflexive pronoun takes the function of a noun phrase in the structure of the clause or phrase: it may be an object, a complement, or a prepositional complement. Since it covers to the subject, however, the reflexive pronoun cannot itself be a subject.

Possessive pronouns consist traditionally of two series: the first, 'weak' set of possessive pronouns has a determinative function, while the second, 'strong' set has an independent function as a noun phrase includes, Determinative: *my our your his her its their* and Independent: *mine ours yours his hers (its) their.* Besides using possessive pronouns, Determinative function means that the genitive noun phrase functions like a definite determiner: it plays a role in the super ordinate

noun phrase equivalent to that of a determiner (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik, 1985).

As the genitive forms of personal pronouns, the possessive pronouns behave very much like the corresponding genitive noun constructions, and they have already been illustrated in that connection. But whereas the genitive noun does not change its form in moving from determinative to independent function, five of the possessive pronouns change by the addition of a consonant to the determinative form. Parallel to the independent genitive, the independent possessive can occur as any of the following nominal elements: subject, object, complement, or prepositional complement. But it is particularly common in complement function.

2.2. The Indonesian Pronoun

Indonesian has two categorizations of pronoun. As cited in a book entitled *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* by Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, and Moelino (1998), those catagorizations are *Personal Pronoun and Pronoun Phrase*.

2.2.1. Personal Pronoun

Personal	Singular	Plural		
		Neutral	Exclusive	Inclusive
First	Saya, aku, daku, ku-, -ku		Kami	Kita
Second	Engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau, -mu	Kalian, kamu, sekalian, anda sekalian		
Third	Ia, dia, beliau, -nya	mereka		

This table taken from (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 1998)

Personal pronoun is a word used to refer to people or participants and can serve as subject, object, or predicate (first person), the addressee (second person),

as well as other people talking about (the third person) (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 1998). The division of this category can vary between one language to another language. To be able to understand more clearly, we must know the characteristics of the personal pronoun in English and Indonesian.

Generally, personal pronouns in Indonesian has more than form, for example the first personal pronoun singular form can use words, *saya, aku, daku, ku-, dan –ku*. The word *saya* used for formal situations both in writing and in formal situations. For formal writing in the document as well as situations such as speech, speech or lecture. This pronouns can also be used to talk with parents or people in high places (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 1998). As for informal situations usually use the word *aku*, this pronoun is used to people of lower social status or to any person younger age (Badudu, 1996).

The use of words *aku* can also show intimacy between speaker and listener. Therefore, it is often found in the form of stories, poetry or everyday conversation. The first personal singular *daku,* it is generally used in the literature. In addition, variations in the word *aku* is *-ku* and *ku-*. The form of the word *-ku* can be used in construction in ownership and usually attached to the front of the word, for example, *mobilku, sahabatku, rumahku*. Here the form of *aku* or *daku* can not be used. Instead, the form *saya* can be used to show ownership and placed behind the noun which has, for example: sepeda *saya,* adik *saya,* kambing *saya*. Other forms of variation *aku* is *ku-*. The forms of *ku-* is really different between *–ku*. The form of *ku-* attached to the behind of the word is a verb (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 1998).

In addition to the first personal pronoun singular, in the Indonesian language, also known as the first personal pronoun plural. There are two forms of personal pronouns first plural, that *kami* and *kita*. If the word *kami* and *kita* are placed in a sentence then both these pronouns have different meaning . example:

a. *Kita* akan pergi pagi-pagi sekali (*We* will leave early in the morning)

b. *Kami* akan pergi pagi-pagi sekali (*We* will leave early in the morning)

The word *kita* said like a sentence (a) includes the speaker, the speaker and possibly others, are also called inclusive. Instead, the words *kami* as contained in the sentence (b) is more exclusive, which means pronouns only includes speakers and but others the speaker (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 1998).

Meanwhile, the second personal singular form also possess several kinds, namely: *engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau, mu-*. Personal is used in different circumstances. Personal *engkau, kamu* dan *–mu* by the parents to young people who are already well known, the higher the social status or people who have an intimate relationship regardless of age and social status. While, second personal pronouns *anda* commonly used in personal relationships so that you do not mean to one particular person, but the speaker does not want to be too formal and too familiar.

Personal pronouns second plural has two forms, namely *kalian* and personal second coupled with the word *sekalian: anda sekalian, kamu sekalian* (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 1998). In general, *kalian* word is not used by people with lower social status to his superiors.

There are two kinds of singular third personal that *ia, dia* atau *–nya* dan *beliau*. Although *ia* and *dia* in many ways the same function, there are certain constraints that are owned by each. Personal third other singular is *–nya* also used to change the category of a verb be nominal. When it is placed on the verb, turned into nominal categories. For example, Ditunda*nya* ujian itu membuat murid bersorak kegirangan. While the third personal pronouns singular *beliau* expressed respect. Therefore, he was used by someone younger or lower social status than those who discussed (Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono, 1998).

The third personal pronoun plural is *mereka*. Besides the plural, *mereka* differ by singular personal pronoun in reference. In general *mereka* are only used for a human being. Plural objects or concepts expressed in another way; for example, by repeating the noun or by changing the syntax. Examples are:

a. Teman-teman akan datang. *Mereka* akan membawa makanannya sendiri. (Friends will come. *They* will bring their own food)

b. Pak Agus mempunyai tiga anak perempuan. *Mereka* semua mahasiswi Universitas Airlangga. (Pak Agus has three daughters. *They all* Airlangga University student).

2.2.2. Pronoun Phrase

A noun phrase includes a noun, a person, place, or thing—and the modifiers which distinguish it. Pronouns can also be a phrase to follow the rules, below.

1. The addition of collective Numeral

   Contoh: mereka *berdua,* kami *sekalian,*dan kamu *semua.* (*both of them, all of we, all of you*)

2. The addition of the questioner word

   Contoh: saya *ini*, kami *itu*, mereka *itu*.

3. The addition of the word *sendiri*

   Contoh: saya *sendiri*, dia *sendiri*, mereka *sendiri*.(*myself, himself, herself, themselves*)

   4. The additon of a clause *yang*

   Contoh: mereka *yang* tidak hadir (akan ditegur). they *were* not present (to be reprimanded).

The writer provides two categorizations of pronoun, English and Indonesian pronouns, since this study discusses the translation of English into Indonesian pronouns. Those are applied to help the writer in analyzing the translation of English pronoun into Indonesian of the movie *The Fault in Our Stars*. The main categorization employed is the categorization of English pronouns because this study focuses on spoken characteristics of the Hollywood movie for example *The Fault in Our Stars*. The categorization of Indonesian pronoun used to support the analysis because Indonesian pronouns differ from English Pronouns.

2.3.   Subtitling

Subtiting is one of the forms of translation. It is a method of movie translation. Subtitles, sometimes refferred to as captions, are transcriptions of movie of TV dialogue, presented simultaneously on the screen (Baker, 2001). Subtitling can be defined as the process by which can be connected between the

source language speech on television and film with the original sound and movement in the audio-visual with another language or as a target language.

Cintas (2009) states that subtitle is an explanation about the original dialogue of text which is usually presented in the written text form and placed at the bottom of the screen. Moreover, Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary 8th edition defined, subtitle is words that translate what is said in a film/movie into different language and appear on the screen at the bottom. Therefore, subtitle is part of translation which is used to translate a dialogue on screen in the form of written dialogue and usually placed at the bottom of the screen.

Translating movie or subtitling is interesting since it is not similiar with translating book. Considering scenes where there are a lot of informations to be processed by the translator. It is the fact that langauge is used for subtitling that needs to be more compact. It occurs not only because of space limits but also due to the time constraints.

Gottlieb (2001) defines subtitle is the transcription of film or TV dialogue which is presented on the screen. Tveit (2004) explaines subtitle as part of translation whereby it is used for translating a text on screen. The placement of subtitle has to do with the size of the image and is usually placed at the bottom of the screen. Cintas (2009) states that subtitle is an explanation about the original dialogue of text which is usually presented in the written text form and placed at the bottom of the screen.

In subtitling, the subtitlers should synchronize between line for subtitle, dialogue, and image since they are related to each other (Tveit, 2004). Azaola

(2009) states that the common and effective line for subtitling is only two lines and is placed at the bottom of the screen since it should be compromised with the image. So, it is believed that it will interfere the image as little as possible. Furthermore in subtitling, the subtitlers should also synchronize between the dialogue and image (Tveit, 2004). They should observe the interrelation between how a plot is told and how it is shown. In this case, the appropriateness between the dialogue and image should be synchronized.

2.4 Translation Procedure

Translation procedures are methods applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT) (Newmark, 1988). Defining translation as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text, it means that, in translation, the meaning of source language text is transferred into the target text accurately and appropriately according to author's purposes.

Newmark (1988) also states that the central problem of translation has always been whether to translate literally. While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of langauge (Newmark, 1998). Newmark proposes some translation procedures, whose use always depends on a variety of contextual factors, within a certain range of probability which are useful to the translator as explained below:

1. **Literal translation:** word-for-word translation,example *we are a student* translated into *kita adalah seorang pelajar*.

2. **Transference:** transferal of a word or expression from the source language/text, directly into the target text without translating it at all**,** example is *subtitle*. In English or Indonesian subtitle is the same meaning and the same translation.

3. **Naturalization:** basically transference in which you apply target language spelling and morphology (and pronunciation) to the expression or word in question. The example: Singapore – Singapura, Computer - komputer

4. **Cultural Equivalent:** translating a culturally rooted word in the source text/language with a roughly equivalent culturally rooted word of the target language/text – note. The example: Ngaben - cremation

5. **Functional Equivalent:** translating a word in the source language/text with a functionally equivalent target language word (i.e. a word which has the same meaning). The example: *Pecalang* - traditional security guard

6. **Descriptive equivalent:** translating a source language/text word using a description of the concept it refers to in the target language.

7. **Modulation:** change of viewpoint or substantial conceptual concept in the translation, for instance, using the name of a category for a specific member of the category, using a part for the whole (and vice versa), active for passive, changing polarity etc.

8. **Recognized Translation:** using a well-known accepted target language translation for a specific source language institutional term

9. **Translation Label:** provisional target language translation of a source language term that does not have any conventional translation in the target language

10. **Compensation:** this is said to occur when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in contiguous sentence.

11. **Shift of Transpositions:** this procedure refers to changes in grammar, for instance when a passive non-finite clause has been changed into a relative clause in the passive or when the passive phrase changes into an active phrase. The example: A pair of shoes – *Sepasang sepatu*

12. **Compenential Analysis:** the basic process is to compare a SL word with a TL word which has a similiar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common an then their differing sense components.

13. **Reduction/expansion:** adding or removing elements in translation (essentially a type of shift)

14. **Paraphrase:** Amplification or explanation of meaning in target text.

15. **Couplets:** couplets combines two the above-mentioned procedures respectively for a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words.

16. **Note, Additions, Glosses:** the additional in which a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural, technical or linguistic, and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original,

readership. The translator supplies additional information in the form of footnotes, endnote, and glossaries at the end of the text, or within the text.

17. **Synonymy:** translating a source language/text word or expression with a target language expression that is nearly, but not completely, functionally equivalent. The example: High price - *harga mahal*.

18. **Through-Translation:** the literal translation of common collocations, names of organization, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases. It should be only when they are already recognized. The example: IMF - *Dana Moneter Internasional*

19. **Deletion:** the source language word or phrase, as a translation unit, is dropped in the target langauge text. It is an omission of redundant stretches of langauge in non-authoratitative texts, especially metaphors and intensifiers.

In translation process, there are many cases arise in translating caused by the different linguistic and different culture between Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). The first is the forms of word which are different between Source Language and Target Language. For example, the words Padi, Beras and Gabah in Indonesian are only translated "rice" in English since the three words are considered the same in meaning. Munday (2008) interpreted translation as the product of a text that has been rendered or the process of transforming a text from the original language into another language.

2.5.   Related Studies

There are some studies about translation of address term which are conducted by researchers. One of them is the study conducted by Dhian Ambarwati (2006) entitled *An Analysis of The Idiomatic Translation Found in The Subtitles of Movie Entitled Scream.* She attempts to point out that in translating idiomatic expression in a movie, one has to take into consideration the choosing of the translation method. She uses qualitative approach since the source of the data is in the form of words. She writes the translation of the movie scripts, finds some sentences that are considered to have idiomatic expressions needed for analysis, and compiles the choosen idiomatic expressions. Whereas, the techniques of data analysis are classifying the type of translation based on Newmark theory and describing the idioms which are misinterpreted then interpreting the result. The differences between this research with my research are she analyzes idiomatic expressions in *Scream* movie and also uses theory from Newmark. But in my research, I analyzes pronouns in *The Fault in Our Stars* and use theory about subtitle in movie.

Second, the study conducted by Stefany Ksatria (2008) entitled *An Analysis on The Translation Procedures of The Slang Expressions Found in The Subtitle of A Movie Entitled American Pie: The Wedding*. She analyzes A teen-age American movie often uses slang in daily spoken communication. It needs a subtitle which is a kind of translation. In this study, English slang as the source language can be a barrier for the TL viewer to perceive the message of the TL text. This problem can be solved by translation, which functions as a medium between English, the SL and Indonesian, the TL. By using qualitative method, the writer wants to give

a detailed description about the translation procedures in translating slang expressions, especially in a movie entitled *American Pie: The Wedding* As the result, the study shows that several applied translation procedures are Literal Translation, Transference, Couplets, and Deletion.

The last related study is a study conducted by Siti Fauliyah (2013) entitled Strategies of Translating Address Term in *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih II* (Indonesian-English Subtitle). The address term which belongs to pronoun and name categorization, and the most frequently applied strategies is using a more general word strategy. The Indonesian address term is often translated into a more common and general English address term in order to provide a better understanding to the target readers, English speaking people. The translation of this study indicates a success in transferring and conveying Indonesian address terms into English. The meaning of the translation address term can be transferred very well to the target readers.