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|   |   |    | was miss Thomsin, as white as death. “ oh, Diggory Venn, pleas help me,” she said. “ I’m in trouble.”  | subject. It is changed to pronoun <i>me</i> when it is used for object. The word <i>me</i> is translated into <i>aku</i> .  |
| 2 | 2 | 8  | Then we’ll go to the inn now and talk to him,’ said Mrs Yeobright, looking across at the lighted window.<br>“ <i>Must I see him too Aunt?</i> ” Thomsin asked.<br>‘of course you must. I don’t trust him to tell me the truth.’        | <i>saya</i> is used as the equivalence of <i>I</i> in the person deixis , the object of <i>I</i> , that is <i>me</i> is translated into <i>saya</i> . The speaker is Thomsin.   |
| 3 | 6 | 23 | ‘That’s true, I suppose,’ Captain Vye answered. ‘But the Yeobrights have always lived in a very simple way. We never meet, because I said something, long ago, that made Mrs Yeobrights angry. <i>She has not spoken to me since</i> “ | The object form of <i>I</i> , that is <i>me</i> is translated into <i>aku</i> . Indonesian pronoun for first person singular is <i>aku</i> . It is used when the speaker speaks to person or people the same age, younger, or to those who already familiar. Captain Vye is as speaker. |
| 4 | 8 | 32 | (1) “ <i>I should have told you, I know,</i> ’ Clym told his mother. But I didn’t think you would be pleased with my plan.’  | Pronoun <i>I</i> from sentence (4) is translated into <i>aku</i> .  |









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|   |    |    |   | show the use <i>anda</i> . The speaker is Fudge and addressee is Prime Ministry.   |
| 3 | 7  | 28 | “ <i>Nothing, Thank you,</i> ’ Eustacia replied, looking down at ground.” | the dexis <i>you</i> is translated into <i>aku</i> . The nature of each translation is reflected in the choice second person singular to target language.                    |
| 4 | 10 | 39 | “ <i>She will be no help to you,</i> ’ Mrs Yeobright answered.’           | <i>you</i> as the object is translated into <i>-mu</i> . Every word of second person singular in the sentence is translated into equivalent concepts in the target language. |



























utterance or speech event, and also about the way in how to interpretation of utterances depends on analysis of the context utterance. Deixis is not a simple as it seems. Deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader to understand the text. It means that it will be better if the reader understand deixis to discover the meaning in a text. Moreover, sometimes the readers read some discourses of the text to get the real sense of words or phrases because some words in a language cannot be interpreted directly. A deep understanding is regarded as an important information which is focused by most of the readers. The equivalence 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 of meaning.