

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Theoretical Framework

From the above discussions on the previous chapters, this research then will focus on the change of word forms which are categorized as pronouns in the novel “The Sky is Falling” written by Sidney Sheldon. Since it is strongly related with meaning (equivalency), the translation is classified as *Literal Translation or Form-Based Translation*, according to Larson, or *Metaphrase* (as classified by Dryden), or *Semantic Translation* as been proposed by Newmark.

The translation aspect that is going to be studied in this research is accuracy, which is defined by Larson (1998) as reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text. The writer, then, set up some criteria of an accurate translation which are as follow:

1. Each word translated should be understood correctly.
2. The translation should give a complete or exact meaning of the original work.
3. The translation style and manner should be of the same character with that of the original.
4. If a word can be translated in more than one way, the best match should be chosen.

The part of speech that is going to be researched is pronouns. This is important since pronouns are the first thing that a translator will deal with in conducting his work. The English pronouns that are going to be studied are classified into several types, which are as follow:

1. Personal Pronouns, which include: *I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, and them.*
2. Possessive Pronouns, which include: *my, our, your, his, her, its, their, mine, ours, yours, hers, and theirs.*
3. Interrogative Pronouns, which include: *who, what, which, whom, whose, whoever, whatever, and whichever.*
4. Relative Pronouns, which include: *who, whom, whose, that, and which.*
5. Demonstrative Pronouns, which include: *this, these, that, and those.*

6. Reflexive Pronouns, which include suffix –self with one of the personal pronouns and the impersonal pronoun, which include: *myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, and oneself*.
7. Reciprocal Pronouns, which include: *each other* and *one another*.
8. Indefinite Pronouns, which include: *somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, everybody, everyone, everything, all, another, any, both, each, either, few, least, less, little, a lot (of), lots (of), many, more, most, much, neither, none, one, other(s), plenty (of), several, and some*.

Since accuracy and equivalency are related to meaning, the writer use English-Indonesian Dictionary to find the meaning of each pronoun analyzed. According to Echols and Shadily (1997), the pronouns which are analyzed should have the following meaning:

1. Personal Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
I	Saya, aku
We	Kami, kita
You	Kamu, engkau, Anda, saudara, kau
He	Dia, ia
She	Dia, ia
It	Dia, ia, -nya, itu
They	Mereka
Me	Saya, aku
Us	Kami, kita
Him	Dia, ia
Her	Dia, ia, -nya
Them	Mereka

2. Possessive Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
My	Saya, kepunyaan saya, -ku

Our	Kami, kita, kami punya, kita punya
Your	(kepunyaan) mu, (milik) kamu, kepunyaan tuan, kepunyaan saudara
His	-nya, kepunyaannya (male)
Her	-nya
Its	-nya, kepunyaannya
Their	Mereka (punya)
Mine	Milikku, kepunyaanku
Ours	Milik kami, milik kita, kepunyaan kita, kepunyaan kami
Yours	Kepunyaanmu, milikmu
Hers	Kepunyaannya (female)
Theirs	Punya mereka, milik mereka

3. Interrogative Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
Who	Siapa, siapa-siapa, barang siapa, siapa saja
Whom	Siapa, siapa-siapa, barang siapa, siapa saja
Whose	Siapa
What	Apa
Which	Yang mana
Whoever	Siapapun, barang siapa
Whatever	Apa saja, apapun
Whichever	Yang mana saja

4. Relative Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
Who	Yang
That	Yang, mana, supaya, agar, bahwa
Which	Yang

Whom	Yang
Whose	Yang

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
This	Ini
These	Ini
That	Itu
Those	Itu

6. Reflexive Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
Myself	Saya pribadi, saya sendiri
Ourselves	Kami sendiri, diri kami
Yourself	Dirimu sendiri
Yourselves	Diri kalian sendiri
Himself	Dirinya, dirinya sendiri
Herself	Dirinya, dirinya sendiri
Itself	Sendiri, dengan sendirinya
Themselves	Sendiri, mereka sendiri
Oneself	Diri sendiri

7. Reciprocal Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
Each other	Saling, satu sama lain
One another	Saling, satu sama lain

8. Indefinite Pronouns

ENGLISH PRONOUN	INDONESIAN EQUIVALENCE
Somebody	Seseorang
Someone	Seseorang
Something	Sesuatu
Anybody	Siapa saja, seseorang
Anyone	Siapapun, siapa saja
Anything	Apa saja, sesuatu
Nobody	Tak seorang pun
No one	Tak seorang pun
Nothing	Tak ada apa-apa
Everybody	Semuanya, semua orang
Everyone	Tiap orang
Everything	Segala sesuatu
All (of)	Segala, segala-galanya, semua, semuanya, seluruh
Another	Yang lain, satu lagi
Any (of)	Apa saja, satu atau beberapa, sedikit, lagi
Both (of)	Kedua, berdua, keduanya
Each (of)	(tiap-)tiap, setiap
Either (of)	Salah satu, tiap, salah seorang
A few (of)	Golongan kecil, sedikit, beberapa orang
Least (of)	Yang paling sedikit, sekurang-kurangnya, setidaknya-tidaknya, paling sedikit, paling tidak
Less (of)	Tak sebanyak, kurang
A little (of)	Sedikit
A lot (of)	Banyak (singular)
Lots (of)	Banyak (plural)
Many (of)	Banyak
More (of)	Buah lagi, lebih banyak
Most (of)	Sebagian terbesar, paling, sangat, amat

Much (of)	Banyak, sebanyak
Neither (of)	Tak ada, tiada seorangpun
None (of)	Tak seorang pun, tak satu pun, tak sama sekali
One (of)	Seseorang, orang, salah satu
Other(s)	Orang lain, yang lain, satu lagi
Plenty (of)	Banyak
Several (of)	Beberapa orang, beberapa
Some (of)	Beberapa, suatu, sedikit, salah seseorang

3.2. Time of the Study

The study was conducted within the time of two years.

3.3. Research Method

The method being used in this study is descriptive analytical. The writer collects all the pronouns found in the Novel *The Sky is Falling* along with their Indonesian equivalence in the translated version, *Langit Runtuh*, and then analyzed whether the translated version is accurate or not.

3.4. Research Approach and Field of Study

The research approach in this study is by describing and analyzing data, and decides whether they are accurate or not based on the criteria previously mentioned in determining accurateness of a translation. Meanwhile the field of study involved here is reading, writing, and translation.

3.5. Data and Data Sources

The data that being studied are:

1. English pronouns written in the novel *The Sky is Falling*.
2. The Indonesian equivalence of pronouns occurred in the original novel in the translated version, *Langit Runtuh*.
3. The accuracy of Indonesian equivalence of English pronouns occurred in the original novel.

Meanwhile, the data obtained is gained from two novels, namely:

1. Sheldon, Sidney, *The Sky Is Falling*, Warner Books Inc, New York, 2001.
2. Sheldon, Sidney, *Langit Runtuh*, translated by Hidayat Saleh, Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, 2001.

3.6. Data collection and data Analysis Technique

The data in this study is collected into several steps, which are:

1. Writing all pronouns occurred in the novel *The Sky is Falling*.
2. Categorizing the pronouns found in the novel.
3. Writing the Indonesian equivalent of each pronoun occurred in the translated novel.

The data analysis technique consists of several steps. The steps are:

1. Identifying the sentences containing pronouns written in the original novel.
2. Placing those sentences into a following table.

No.	Original Version	Kinds of Pronoun	Translated Version	Accurate/Inaccurate

3. Identifying the pronoun occurred in each sentence and categorizing it into certain kind of pronoun.
4. Finding out their Indonesian equivalents in the translated novel.
5. Analyzing how English pronouns were translated into Indonesian language.
6. Analyzing their accuracy based on the criteria used.
7. Giving interpretation.