

THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION VARIATION OF SECOND PERSONAL ADDRESSEE IN THE PRINCESS DIARIES 2 MOVIE



THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree
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By:

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA
2012**

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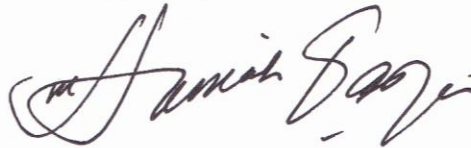
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On February 2012

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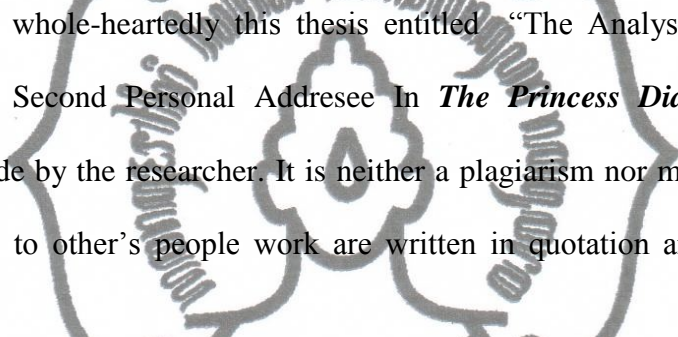
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PRONOUNCEMENT

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Stated whole-heartedly this thesis entitled “The Analysis Of Translation Variation Of Second Personal Addressee In *The Princess Diaries 2 movie* is originally made by the researcher. It is neither a plagiarism nor made by others. The things related to other’s people work are written in quotation and included in the bibliography.

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The Researcher

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MOTTO

Bukankah telah Ku perintahkan kepadamu: kuatkan dan teguhkanlah hatimu?

Janganlah kecut dan tawar hati, sebab Tuhan Allahmu menyertai engkau, kemanapun engkau pergi.

(Yosua 1:9)

Serahkanlah kuatirmu kepada Tuhan, maka Ia akan memelihara engkau!

Tidak untuk selama lamanya dibiarkanNya orang benar itu goyah.

(Mazmur 55:23)

*Keberanian timbul bukan tanpa rasa takut,
tapi kemampuan untuk memutuskan sesuatu hal lebih penting
daripada rasa takut*

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- **The Almighty, Jesus Christ**
- **My beloved parents**
- **My brother and sister**
- **My best friends**
- **My secret supporter**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, the researcher gives all praise and thanks to Jesus Christ. Just because of His blessing and guiding this work is finally completed.

In this completion, it can not be denied that helps, supports, advices, and assistances from many people have made this this process of making the thesis much easier. Therefore, on this very special occasion, I would like to express my gratitude deeply to:

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8. All the friends who always give their attentions and supports.

Again, this thesis is nothing senseless

Surakarta, April 2012

Researcher

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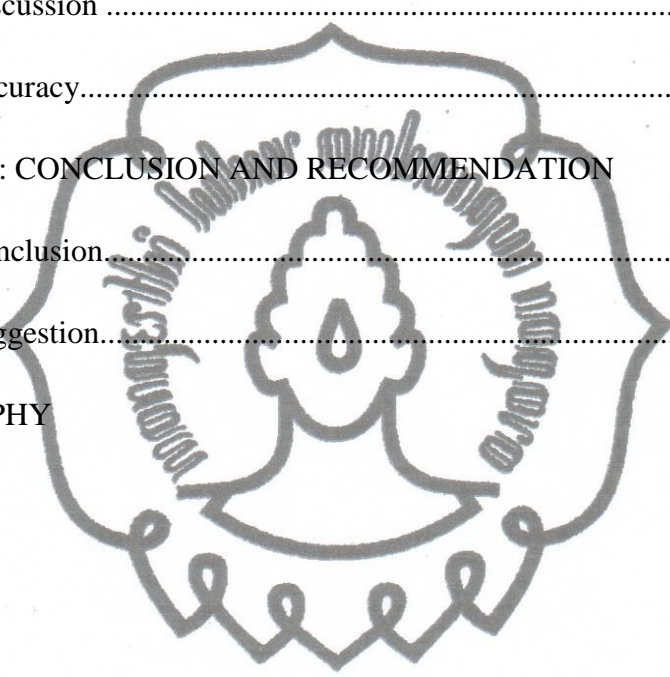
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ABSTRACT

Undergraduate Thesis: English THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION VARIATION OF SECOND PERSONAL ADDRESSEE IN THE PRINCESS DIARIES 2 MOVIE Department, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts. Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta. 2012.

The main purposes of this research are to know the kinds of English-Indonesian translation variations and the situation of the use of the English second personal addressee occurs in *Princess Diaries 2 movie*, and also the accuracy of translation in the movie.

This research is a descriptive research, which analyzes the translation variation of second personal addressee in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie*. The data in this research are the second personal addressee in *Princess Diaries 2 movie* and their subtitles. The second data are the result of the raters. The method applied in this research is descriptive research as the purpose of this research is to describe the variations and the accuracy. The researcher collects the data, classifies and analyzes them and then draws the conclusion from the analyzed data. The researcher applies purposive sampling technique. The choice of the second personal addressee is based on the English second person addresses in the form of subject.

The result of the research are: The English second personal addressees are variously translated into Indonesian. The English second personal addressee in form of pronoun *you* is translated into Indonesian pronoun *kau, anda, engkau, kamu, -mu, kalian, zero form and the different form of address*. The English Names are translated into Indonesian into *unchanged forms*. The data are categorized into three form they are : FN (First Name), LN (Last Name) and TLN (Title Last Name). The English Titles are translated into *unchange form*. The data are categorized into three groups, they are *Profession Title, Kin Title, and Nick Name Title*. The English endearments and expressions are translated into Indonesian in *similar and different senses*. The accuracy of the translation of English second personal addressee from English into Indonesian is represented by three raters result. The accuracy results of this thesis are based on the raters assesment and also the percentage of the data analysis. The translation variation of *Princess Diaries 2 movies* can be categorized as an accurate translation.

The researcher hopes that the research will give informations about the translation of second person address, especially English second person address that is translated into Indonesian. The researcher also suggests that the research would be useful and it can stimulate students to explore the other aspects of translation variation using other approaches

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Nowadays, human needs language to communicate with others and to establish good relationships. Without interaction, human must have difficulties to fulfill his/her needs. The interaction can be carried out through communication and the communication among others uses language as the medium. Therefore, human may convey his/her needs and ideas through language.

At the beginning, human just needs to learn his/her own language that is his /her mother tongue. As time goes by, for a certain reason he/she sometimes needs to communicate with other people who come from different societies, or even different countries. To make communication easier, human needs to master foreign languages. Besides, by mastering those different languages human will obtain a broader view because he/she can get information that does not exist in his own society. Unfortunately, because of some reasons, such as limited time or attention, not every person has the opportunity to study other languages. To bridge the gap between these groups, translation is needed. Thus, those who do not master a foreign language can get information through translation.

The description above indicates that translation work is important and useful for those who have no knowledge of the original language. This purpose of translation is confirmed by Taber who says that "It is my conviction that the primary purpose of translation is to make a message originally written in one

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language available in another language to people who have no knowledge of the first language” (in Purwo, 1990, p.187).

Since English is an international language which is used widely in the world, people tend to note their development in this language. However, many people rarely have enough knowledge about foreign languages. To solve the gap of comprehension, they usually need translation. There are many difficulties to translate an idea into a foreign language, so that a translation activity is needed to handle the problem. Newmark (1981) said that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. As a communication tool, translation according to Nababan (1999) states that “*terjemahan harus dikembalikan pada fungsi utamanya sebagai suatu alat untuk menyampaikan atau mengungkapkan suatu gagasan atau perasaan kepada orang lain*”. In other ways, translation means an activity of language role in social ways.

Eventhough there are many translation works, being a translator is not an easy work. This is related to the fact that the important thing to do in translation is not done only by mastering both languages, namely the Source Language /SL and the Target Language/ TL but also by mastering on the sociocultural aspect. (Soemarno(in Nababan, 1989) supports that idea, he states that “*seseorang yang menguasai dua bahasa pun tidak begitu saja otomatis menjadi seorang penerjemah yang baik. Selain berhubungan dengan masalah makna dan bahasa sumber (Bsu)/ bahasa sasaran (Bsa), seorang penerjemah juga berhadapan dengan masalah sosial*

budaya dan istilah-istilah yang digunakan dalam masalah masing-masing disiplin ilmu Bsa/Bsu” (p.2).

Literary work is one of the fields mostly translated into Indonesian. Generally translated literary works are read by Indonesian readers to learn how to solve certain problems in their lives by examining the other's people life in the literary works. In translating some text, the translator needs both the mastering of grammatical factors and naturalness of translation product which are considered based on the cultural aspect of the source and target languages. Each language has cultural factors and background. A good translator has to consider the social status between two speakers which have different social backgrounds. Both social and cultural background aspects have a relationship with sociocultural aspect. It is related to social status, participant relation and situational aspect.

One of the difficulties in translation is translating English personal pronouns as one reference. One of the translation problems connects with the sociocultural and situational context is the English – Indonesian second person address in form of *you*. It can be used for everyone, without considering the social status and age (even from the young man to the older one, man with the lower social status to the higher one), the relationship of the participants, the situation, etc. Related to this problem, Hasan (1976) states, “The category of personal includes the three classes of personal pronoun, possessive determiners (usually called possessive adjectives), and possessive pronouns”. English personal pronouns for the addressee or mentioned as second personal address is **you**. **You** can be translated into Indonesia as *commit to user* **kamu**, **anda**, **kau**, and **kalian** in plural form.

Besides that, **you** is used to address everyone in each situation without considering the age, social status, sex and relationship between two participants. Based on the statement above, it can be said that being a good translator, one should pay attention to the sociocultural and also situational aspects. The sociocultural is closely related to the factors of social status, and the relation of the participant. As Suwito states” faktor socio cultural meliputi status social, hubungan para pelaku, dan sebagainya. Sedangkan faktor situasional meliputi siapa berbicara, kepada siapa, kapan dan mengenai apa” (Suwito, 1983, p.3)

The researcher conducts a study on the translation of second personal addressee found in *Princess Diaries 2 movie*. After collecting the data, the researcher scrutinizes the literary devices in the original text and the translated one. The researcher found the variations applied by the translator to transfer the same message to the target reader, for example:

1. SL : And **you** obviously don't speak English.

TL : Dan **kau** rupanya tak biasa bahasa inggris.

The second personal addressee **you** in a conversation below is used by Princess Mia to her guest party. This dialog occurred in their first meeting. They do not have close relationship yet. It happens in an uncomfortable situation.

2. SL : Have **you** met the princess yet?

TL : **Kau** sudah bertemu sang puteri?

The second personal address you in the dialog above is use by an uncle who spoke to his nephew. The conversation happens in the royal party. They have

intimate relationship. The situation when his uncle has a plan to make his nephew close with the princess.

3. SL: But **you**'re late, Your Majesty.

TL: Tapi **anda** terlambat yang mulia

The second personal address in the conversation above is addressed by the employees to the queen. They have formal relationship between the lowest and the highest level. To respect the Queen, the employees prefer to address her with **anda**.

4. SL: I am delighted to welcome **you** here this evening.

TL: Aku senang sekali menyambut **kalian** malam ini.

The second personal address in the conversation above is addressed by the queen to her guests. The situation is in formal form. The conversation happens in the royal party, where the Queen welcomes all of her guests. So she uses **kalian** to address her guests

5. SL: Many of **you** will remember King Rupert's
and my granddaughter, Princess Mia.

TL: **Kalian** pasti masih ingat Raja Rupert dan cucuku, Putri Mia.

From the examples above, we can see the variations of the translation of English personal addressee in different social status based on the formal and informal even. The researcher wants to analyze the naturalness of every dialogue; it will also show the acceptability to the target audience. Based on the title, the researcher also analyzes the translation variations used by translator to transfer the messages second personal addressee in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie*.

B. Problem Statements

Based on the title of research, the researcher divides the problem into two parts:

1. What translation variations occur in the English – Indonesian translation of the second personal addressee in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie*?
2. Is English-Indonesian translation of the second personal addressee in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie* accurate?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are:

- a) To describe the kinds of translation variation in English – Indonesian translation of the second personal addressee in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie*
- b) To examine the accuracy of the translation of English second personal addressee from English into Indonesian.

D. Research Benefits

The research expects to give benefit to:

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- a) The students of the English Department to expand their knowledge of second personal addressee translation from English to Indonesia, mainly to improve their ability of how to translate second personal addressee into Indonesian.
- b) The lecturers of English Department to use the result of research as additional information in teaching translation subjects especially second personal addressee.
- c) Translators, to give additional reference to produce the better translation.
- d) Other researchers, to stimulate them on the translation of other cohesive devices.

E. Research Limitation

In this research, researcher only analyzes the translation variation of second personal addressee. Specifically, it emphasizes on terms of address when they function as a subject in English – Indonesian translation found in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie*.

F. Research Methodology

This research uses a descriptive method. The descriptive method is conducted by collecting data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion. The source of the data is from *Princess Diaries 2 movie* and especially the dialogues occur as the data. The researcher uses questionnaire to collect the data of acceptability from the target audiences.

The technique of sampling employed in this research is purposive sampling.

G. Thesis Organization

The thesis consists of five chapters and are organized as follows:

- Chapter I : **INTRODUCTION** covers Research Limitation, Problem Limitation, Research Objectives, Research Benefits, Research Methodology, and Thesis Organization
- Chapter II : **LITERATURE REVIEW** includes definition of translation, process of translation, variation of translation, difficulties in translation, and accuracy.
- Chapter III : **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** consists of research method, source of data, sample and sampling technique, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis.
- Chapter IV : **DATA ANALYSIS** consists of analysis of the data and discussion.
- Chapter V : **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION** contains the conclusion and recommendation of the research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Translation

Translation means a process of transferring message from the first language text into second or target language equivalence. To know about translation, it is better to consider some definition from the translation defined by some experts.

Larson (1998) says that: “Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by the semantic structure.”

Peter Newmark (1981,p.7) states that :“Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message in one language by the same message in another language”. It means that translation is a craft in written form replacing the message or statement in one language into another in the same message.”

Nida and Taber (1969: 14) state about translation as follows: “translation consists of reproducing in receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and the second in terms of style” . However the translator needs to consider the equivalent textual material in another language. There are two equivalences, a dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence. A dynamic equivalence expresses the meaning naturally. It means that the priority of the translation is transferring the message of the SL into

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TL Here, the SL message should be expressed as properly as TL associated with the reader of translation. Meanwhile formal equivalence still maintains the original term of TL. It sometimes does not make the translation sounds proper for the impression of the expression is rather different in formal equivalence. According to Nida and Taber definition of translation above and supported by Simatupang (2002:2), he states that “menerjemahkan adalah mengalihkan makna yang terdapat dalam bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran dan mewujudkannya kembali kedalam bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk-bentuk yang sewajar mungkin menurut aturan-aturan yang berlaku dalam bahasa sasaran.” As Nababan stated, “dalam praktek menerjemahkan yang sesungguhnya perhatian seseorang penerjemah terfokus tidak hanya pada pengalihan makna suatu kata. Perhatiannya meluas ke masalah pengalihan pesan atau amanat (1999:48).” Related to translation as a written form, Wills (in Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003) clarifies that, “Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of written SL text into an optimal equivalent TL text”. From all definitions above we can conclude that translation is a process of writing to replace the message or statement in one language to another in the same message by finding closest natural equivalence.

Catford (1965:20) states “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. It means that the main idea of translation is to transfer the message from the source language into the target language. In other words, Catford says, “Translation is an operation performed on a language: a process of substituting a text in one

language for a text in another”. (1965:p 1). In accordance with Catford’s ideas, Ian Finlay says that “doing translation is the same as presenting a source language in the target language. It means that translation does not have to care about the form of language in details, but the most important thing is whether the presentation of the source text in the target language shows the same message as in the source language text.” The translator must do his/her tasks to showing the same message, or else if; the translator fails his/her task.

Retmono (2003:105) states that an ideal translation should consider some aspects. These include:

1. Accurate, reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text.
2. Natural, using natural forms of the receptor language in away that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated.
3. Communicative, expressing all aspects of the meaning in away that is readily understandable to the indeed audience.

From the statements above the researcher concludes that the essential thing in the translation is how to transfer a message from the source language into the target language closely related with the supporting aspect to gain natural and good translation.

Brislin wrote in his book *Translation: Application and Research* (1976:1), “Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thought and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in

written or oral form.” Brislin proposes a wider perspective of translation definition as he includes thought and ideas. He also states that translation can be presented in written and oral form.

From several definitions above, we can conclude that in the translation process, transferring the message from SL to TL is the main problem. Since there are some different aspects between the source language and the target language, a translator will find it difficult to gain exact equivalences. A translator only needs to quest the closest natural equivalence. In order to produce an ideal translation, the process of translation should also consider the style.

B. Process of Translation

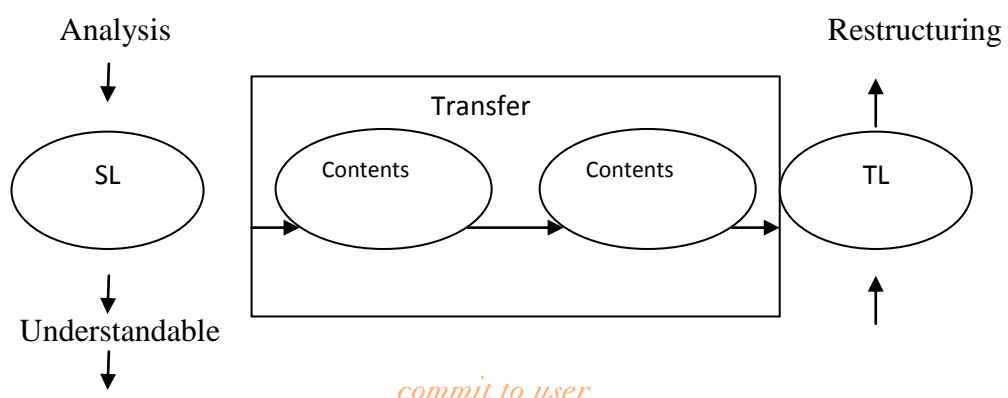
The process of translation can be defined as the system of message transferring activities from the source language into the target language. It has three aspects, they are:

1. The analysis of the source language: In this step, a translator has to comprehend the main theme of the text well. Moreover, it will be possible for the translator to do his/her job if she/he does not has good competences in SL. Therefore, the translator is required to master SL lexically and grammatically. Besides, the cultural competence is also needed in this step because the translation has tightly correlates with the culture.
2. Transferring message: It means that transferring of all parts of the source text into the target text. In this case, all lexical and grammatical

items, cultural differences, and even idioms have to be found. This step is the most difficult one because there are no languages that have exactly the same equivalent even that only one item. As we know, one of the principles accepted is that the sameness cannot exist between two languages; it becomes possible to approach the question of lost and gain in the translation process. However, it is still possible to get the closest meaning in both languages and those are what the translator has to find out.

3. Restructuring the transferred material: translator reconstructs the translated text in order to make it appropriate for target readers. In this step, the translator has to consider the style of language used and the reader who will read the translation. (Nababan, 1999:28)

For the further explanation, we can see the diagram of the translation process as follow:



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(Suryawinata, 1987: 80, in Nababan Teori Menerjemah 1999:25)

In short, the process of translation is done by going from the form of the source language into the form of the target language in semantic structure. Translation consists of studying the lexicon, and the cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

It has to be considered that transferring the content from two different systems of language is complicated. Therefore, some adjustments and strategies need to be applied apply to make a translation acceptable and readable for the target reader.

C. Kinds of Translation

There are many types of translation that can be used to translate various kinds of texts. However, in this research the researcher only discusses three types of them, they are; Word for word, Free Translation and Literal Translation which are commonly used in translation.

1. Word for Word Translation

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The translation is bounded by word order and the word form of the source language. The transfer of the idea of source language is based on the word order of sentence.

Example: SL : And **you** need a glass of coffee.

TL : Dan **kau** membutuhkan segelas kopi.

According to this example, the translation is categorized as rank-bound at word-rank. The translation is acceptable because the SL and TL have the same structures.

2. Free translation

Free translation focuses on the messages and ideas of the text in the source language. According to Catford (1974) “ A free translation is always unbounded equivalencies shut up and down the frank scale but tend to be at higher rank sometimes between larger unit than the sentences”. The messages and ideas are expressed by the translator’s own language. In this type the translator is unbounded to find the equivalent each word in the original text.

Example: SL: I am delighted to welcome **you** here this evening.

TL : Aku senang sekali menyambut **kalian** malam ini.

From the example above, the choice of equivalent is different. The translation of the sentence is not translated word by word. The message written in the English dialogue is understood by considering the context.

3. Literal Translation

In this type, the translator finds each equivalent of the restructure associating with the structure of TL. This type lies between the first two types of translation

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above. According to Catford, “literal translation lies between these extremes; it may start as it were, from word-for-word translation but make several changes with conformity with TL. In fact, the translator still maintains its original form in the source language much. In this way the translator is trying to produce to closest equivalent lexically and syntactically by emphasizing the external structure.

Example :1. SL : Good bye

TL: *Selamat tinggal*

2. SL: Good Sunday

TL: *Hari minggu yang baik.*

From the example above the translator concludes the literal translations use when the source language can not translated by word for word or free translations, but it can be translate by the closest meaning in target language.

D. Difficulties in Translation

In Nababan (1999) the different system between the source language and the target language is also shown by structural differences in word, phrase, clause, and sentence level. There are some problems in the translation, such as:

1. Ecological Problem: An ecological problem emerges because of difference of the existence of the creatures or phenomena in the world. The problem is to translate names of things or phenomena which exist in certain place (in TL) but does not exist in another place (in SL). For example: in

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western countries there are summer, winter, spring, autumn, but in Indonesia these weather does not exist. The other example: *komodo* cannot be translated in any other languages since it is the name of a species of animal. It comes from Indonesia and lives on Komodo Island in Indonesia.

2. Social culture: social culture is something that is closely related to social life. Each society has different cultural background. This is also reflected in the usage of their language. According with this case, the translator will find the difficulties which met the words or term that exist only in the source language. For example: the word *kebaya*, a kind of traditional clothes, wear by woman in Indonesia especially for wedding party. It will be difficult to translate it into English since American woman does not use *kebaya* as their traditional clothes. The problems of social culture also involve the use of second person addressee, especially *you*. In English *you* has various equivalent applied into Indonesian society.

3. Material culture: material culture is related to the different materials of each place. The different materials are concerned with the objects produced by human beings such as houses, dresses, furniture, and so on. For example: *van* is a vehicle for carrying goods on roads or railways but it is translated into Indonesian as *mobil barang*. Actually, *van* is not only carrying some good, but it also drive in roads and railways, meanwhile *mobil barang* is only drive on roads. It means that van loses its characteristic if it translated into Indonesian culture, there is no term *van*. The problem usually found by translator is translating the name of the

objects of the source language the object does not exist in the target language.

4. Religious culture: religious constitutes someone's belief to their God. The problem which often appears is the religious term. For example the word *Priest* is translated into *Pendeta* to refer to a Christian protestant, and *Monk* translated into *Pastur* to refer to a Catholic people
5. Linguistic culture: language has some characteristics in grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation. It makes the translator face the difficulty in choosing the appropriate word in translating a text. Besides that there are some other difficulties such as the style, personal pronoun, the title, and different cultural background. For example in English, there is a word *smile* while in Javanese there are some word having same features such as *mesem* and *ngguyu*. The word *uncomfortable*, in English it is word consists of three morphemes. *un*, *comfort*, and *able*. when it translated in Indonesia, it becomes *tidak nyaman*

Beside the difficulties above, there are some other difficulties such as style, personal pronoun, title, and different cultural background.

E. Accuracy.

It is a term used in translation evaluation based on the extent to which a translation matches its original. While it usually refers to preservation of the information content of ST in TT. Generally, translation is more accurate translated using literal rather than free translation. The meaning in the context of translation should be based on the type of equivalence which is found in the translation.

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Sager (1994: 148) in dictionary of translation studies says “The establishment of accuracy for a given translation is of course of pains is taking procedure which in practice has to be carried out “unit by unit at the level of the phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and the whole text”.

In this term, the researcher looks for several people who have competency of two languages (ST and TT) to become raters. Then the raters were expected to fill and examine some texts in a context. The instrument was completed with three scales; accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

F. Sociocultural Aspects in Translation.

Every language has its own rules and structures. Besides, it has sociocultural background which brings important roles in translation since language is the mirror of culture. Sociocultural background also has a correlation with the context of situation. Firth in Halliday and Hasan (1985:8) describes context of situation consisting of:

1. The participants in the situation refers to persons and personalities or the statuses and roles of the participants.
2. The action of the participants refers to what they are doing, including their verbal actions and non verbal actions.
3. The relevant situation refers to the surrounding objects and events.
4. The effects of the verbal actions refers to the changes brought by the participants.

Still in Halliday and Hasan (1985:9-10), Hymes states that “context of situation relates to the fact, people do on the whole understand each other.” The situation in which linguistic interaction takes place gives the participants a great deal of information about the meaning that is being exchanged, and the meaning that are likely to be exchanged. For the translator it is not easy to translate second person address form if he/she does not recognize the sociocultural aspects and the context of the text.

The sociocultural aspects in translating the pronoun system are interrelated to one another. They include style of speech, gender, social status, and different cultures.

1. Style of Speech

Style is the use of variety in association with mood, intimacy, and formality, and also the situational context of the communication takes place. In other words, style is not only connected with the situation the communication takes place, but it also has social meaning such as mood of the communication, intimacy of the participants, formality, and other social dimension of communication.

Mood of communication, informs the listeners that there will be differences in the use of personal pronoun of every situation. For example; in the form of intimacy for each participants, where the listeners can distinguish the uses of personal pronoun in intimate and familiar form.

According to Trudgill (1995),” formality is not, in fact, something which is easy to define with any degree of precision, largely because it subsumes very many factors including familiarity, kinship relationship, politeness, seriousness, and so on, but most people have good idea of the relative formality and informality of particular linguistic variants in their own language.”

Example : SL. Teacher : Could you open the window please?

Students: Yes (non-verbal he/she open the window)

TL. Guru : Bisakah kamu membuka jendela itu?

Murid : Ya (non-verbal murid membuka jendela)

The example above shows the form of style of speech. When the teacher asks the students a questions, he/she only anwsers the question by formality (yes or no), then he/she does what the teacher asks.

2. Gender

Sex differences in language are often just one aspect of more pervasive linguistic differences in the society reflecting social status or power differences. If a community is very hierarchical, for instance, and within each level of the hierarchy men are more powerful than women, then linguistic differences between the speech of women and men may be just one dimension of more extensive differences reflecting the social hierarchy as a whole (Holmes, 1992:166). He also states the linguistic forms used by women and man contrast – to different degrees- in all speech communities. There are other ways too in which the linguistic behavior of women and men differ. The claim that states women are more

linguistically polite than men which has emphasize different speech function (p.164).

Example : doctor (female) : Maybe you could try fresh fruit for dessert.

doctor (male) : Eat more fruit!

The example above, there are some differences between female doctor and male doctor. Female doctor uses indirect sentence when she is giving advice to the patient, but the male doctor uses direct sentence when he is giving advice to his patient. It shows based on the gender form.

3. Social Status

According to Trudgill (1995:105), the other important feature of the social context is the “context” of the person spoken to, and in particular the role relationships and relative statuses of the participants in a discourse. For example, speech between individuals of unequal rank is likely to be less relaxed and more formal than between equals rank, and certain language which has definite rules may exist as linguistic forms may or may not be used.

Example :1. ST : good morning **Your Royal Highness.**

TL : Selamat pagi **Yang Mulia.**

2. ST : Good morning **grandma**

TL : Selamat pagi **nenek.**

The example above, presents an unique relationship. The first conversation is in the formal situation between the Royal Highness and the

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Princess, in the second conversation is in the informal situation, the conversation between the Royal highness as grandmother, and the Princess as grand daughter. They have both formal and informal relationships. So the speech between them based on the situation context, and when or where they speak.

Table II. Personal Pronoun.

G. Personal Pronoun

G.1. Personal Pronoun in English Language.

Existential		Possessive	
Head			Modifier
Noun	Determiner		
I me	mine	my	
You	yours	you	
we us	ours	our	
he him	his	his	
she her	hers	her	
they them	theirs	their	
It	[its]	its	
One		one's	

Semantic category

Grammatical category

Class

Halliday and Hasan (1976) propose three types of references. They are personal, demonstrative, and comparative. However, the researcher only explains personal reference in this research.

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. It is divided into three classes: personal pronoun, possessive determiners (or possessive adjective), and possessive pronoun.

There are two types of personal reference in the communication process: first, personal reference defined by their roles in the speech roles, and the second, personal reference defined by other roles in the speech roles.

a. Speech roles

In the speech roles, personal reference represents the role of speaker and addressee within a conversation. The speaker is someone who speaks, while the addressee is hearer or listener. In traditional categories, this role is defined as first and second person (**I, you, and we**) and third person (**he, she, it, they, and one**)

b. Other roles

This role is a role within the structure of text. In the world class, personal reference belongs to class noun, subclass pronoun and class determiner. There are some classifications about these roles:

1. Class Noun, Subclass Pronoun

In this class, personal reference has the function as Head. Then it may function as subject (**I, you, we, he, she, it, they, and one**)

The second function indicates object (**me, you, us, him, her, it, them, and one**)

For example:

- a) I had a dog → in this sentence, **I** belongs to personal references, and may function as subject.
- b) They will meet me tomorrow → in this sentence **me** belongs to personal references, and may function as object.

2. Class Determiner

As determiner, personal reference may function as Head (**mine, yours, ours, his, hers, its, and theirs**) and as Modifier (**my, your, our, his, her, its, their, one's**)

For example: take mine → **mine** as determiner has a function as head.

G.2. Personal Pronoun in Indonesian Language.

Indonesian language only has two personal pronouns; they are personal and demonstrative pronouns. The researcher only explains personal pronoun to focus on the discussion.

Personal pronoun is a pronoun pointing to person; it can refer to the speaker (the first person), hearer (the second) and the people whom they are talking about (the third). The diagram of personal pronoun system in Indonesia language can be seen below:

Table III. Personal Pronoun System in Indonesian Language

Personal	Makna			
	Tunggal	Jamak		
		Netral	Eksklusif	Inklusif
Pertama	saya, aku, daku, ku-, -ku		kami	kita
Kedua	engkau, kamu, anda, dikau, kau- , -mu	kalian, kamu (sekalian), anda sekalian.		
Ketiga	ia, dia, beliau, -nya	mereka, -nya		

(Moeliono. et. al, 1998:172)

The researcher only explains about second personal pronoun in this discussion to focus on the problem discussion. The second singular pronouns are *engkau*, *kamu*, *anda*, *dikau*, *kau-*, *-mu* can be placed as the subject in front of verbal word. Meanwhile *kalian* has a function as object.

Example: SL: I am very glad tonight; all of **you** come to this party.

TL: Saya sangat bahagia malam hari ini, **kalian** semua datang ke pesta ini.

Kalian as personal pronoun has function as an object.

H. Terms of Address

Terms of address are terms of expression used by one person to another he/she talks to. The use of terms of address depends on the relationship between addresser and addressee and the relative statuses of individuals involved in a conversation. The researcher divides terms of address into two. They are English second person address and Indonesian second person address.

H.1. English Second Personal Address

Trudgill (1995:105-108) says that “personal address are terms of expression used by one person to address another one.” The use of personal address depends on the relationship between addresser and addressee and the relative status of individuals involved in a conversation. He also states that there are four varieties of the form of English second person address. They include pronouns such as *you* ; names such as *Rico*, titles such as *sir and madam*; and terms of endearments and expression such as *dear, honey*, etc. In another book, Fasold (1990: p.2) says that” address forms are the words speaker use to designate the person they are talking to.”

The use of second personal address depends on the relationship between addresser and addressee and the relative status of individuals involved in a conversation. Most European languages, for instance, unlike English which has only **you**, distinguish, especially in the singular, between a polite and a familiar second-personal pronoun.

There are at least four forms of address in English, namely: title (T), title plus last name (TLN), title plus first name (TFN), and first name (FN). The terms

of address above have their-own social and situational factors in use. The power of ordinary factor and solidarity, determine the choice of address form.

If someone addresses his interlocutor by using nonreciprocal “formal terms”, we will know that his or her relationship is not intimate or distant because of the difference in social status or power. If someone addresses his interlocutor who is higher status or older using reciprocal “informal terms”, we can see that their relationship is intimate or close because the variant forms of address consist of term of title alone (T), term of last name (LN), and term of multiple name (MN) such as title plus last name (TLN).

The title (T) alone indicates least intimacy between addresser and addressee, and it usually designates one’s rank or occupation such as mayor, colonel, nurse, etc. And last name (LN) represents degree of intimacy that is greater than TLN but less than FN.

Example:

Form of FN (First Name)

- a) SL: **Joseph**, I want you to protect him and keep your eye on him at all times.

TL: **Joseph**, aku ingin kau melindunginya dan awasi dia setiap saat.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/017)

The situation is when the royal Queen asks his bodyguard to protect her granddaughter. She uses his first name **Joseph** to address him. It is informal situation.

Form of TLN (Title Last Name)

b) SL: **Viscount Mabrey**, you have the floor.

TL: **Bangsawan Mabrey**, silakan bicara.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/013)

This is formal situation when the parliaments have a meeting in the royal palace. Each member of parliaments addresses other members using Title Last Name.

H.2. Indonesian Second Person Address.

According to Kridalaksana(1982), the system of second personal address is “ system tutur sapa yang mempertautkan seperangkat kata-kata atau ungkapan yang dipakai untuk menyebut atau memanggil para pelaku dalam suatu peristiwa”. The system of second personal addressee is described in the diagram below

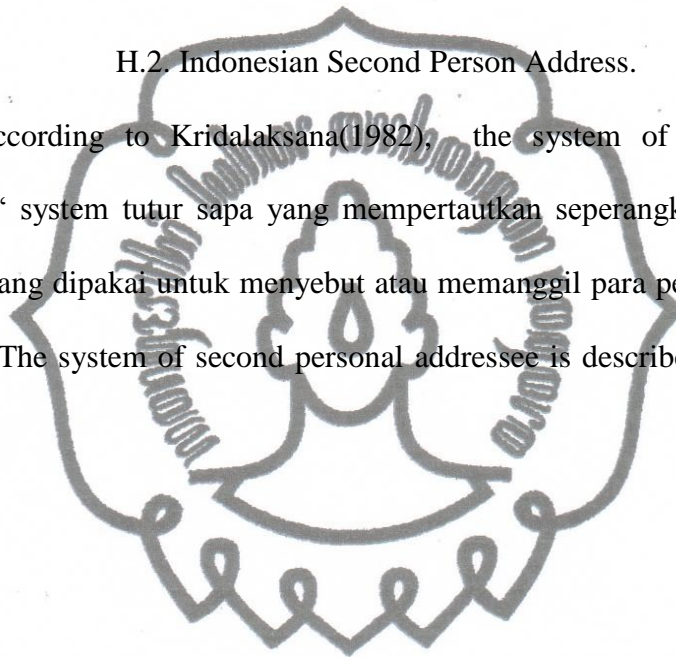


Table IV. System of Second Personal Addressee

Status			Function	
Higher	bapak,	ibu,	The participant	Pe+V, pembaca,

	paman, etc		pendengar
Equal	saudara, anda, you, etc	The position/Title	jendral, dokter, guru, suster, etc
Lower	saudara, adik, kakak, etc		

(Kridalaksana, 1982, p.16)

From the diagram above, higher means that the addresser is older than the addressee is. The lower means the addresser is younger than the addressee. **Equal** means that the participant has the same age. **Status** means the position or social status of the second personal. **Function** means the title of the second personal address.

The term of second personal addressee has something to do with the reciprocal and non-reciprocal relationship as Kridalaksana says, “Tutur sapa orang kedua ini mempunyai dimensi resiprokal dan non resiprokal” (Kridalaksana , 1982:16). Reciprocal relationship means that the relationship or the status of the participants is equal. The reciprocal relationship usually has reciprocal term of address between the speaker and the hearer. For example, A and B have the same occupation in their office as teachers. A addresses B with **Bapak**, and B also addresses A with **Bapak**.

Non-reciprocal relationship means that the speaker and the hearer have different positions or social status. The different position or social status causes *the terms of addressee* are different. For example, there is a conversation between

the teacher and one of his students, the student will address the teacher with *Bapak*, and the teacher will address the student with his first name (FN).

I. Film Translation.

Nowadays, film becomes one of the entertainment alternatives. Even watching a film becomes a hobby for many people in many countries. It also becomes a daily need for many people, because they enjoy spending their time by watching television, especially films.

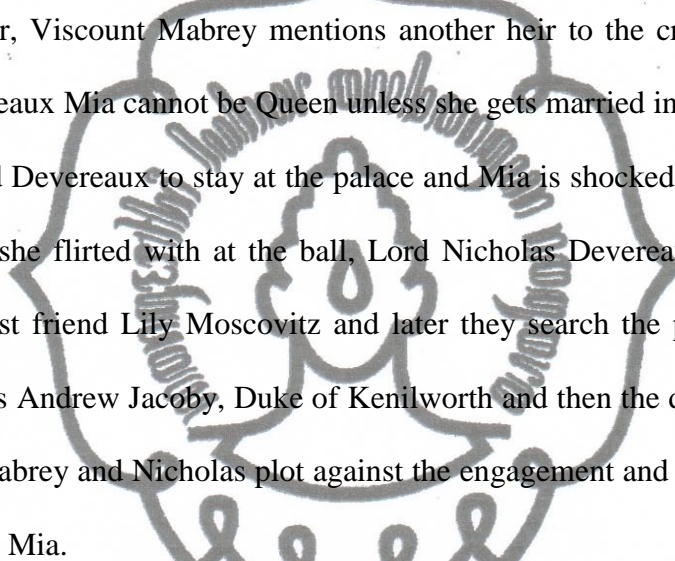
In watching a film, the audiences are not only interested in the text but also in the gestures of the actors, they listen to the back sound, and notice the conversation of the actors. A film, as a form of theater, consists of the performance and the dialogue. Both of them are the most important things in a film and cannot be separated from one another.

Related to the performance and text, a theater consists of the dialectical perform between both performance and text, because all of them are the correlation between two elements of film. A translator should concern both. The texts are the dialogues of the actors or actress which appear at the bottom of the screen. The text will be characterized by rhythm, intonation patterns, pitch, and loudness.

J. The Movie

The film opens with Mia Thermopolis Crown Princess of the fictional country of Genovia, graduating from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson

School. Mia, Joe, and Fat Louie the cat all fly to Genovia for Mia's 21st birthday and for her to take her grandmother, Clarisse Renaldi's place as Queen of Genovia. At her birthday ball, she has to dance with all the eligible bachelors. She accidentally steps on a mysterious young man's shoe and dances with him. When Mia's crown falls off, Viscount Mabrey catches it and it is revealed that he's planning to steal her royal position.



Later, Viscount Mabrey mentions another heir to the crown, his nephew Lord Devereaux. Mia cannot be Queen unless she gets married in 30 days. Clarisse invites Lord Devereaux to stay at the palace and Mia is shocked when she sees he is the man she flirted with at the ball, Lord Nicholas Devereaux. Mia is joined with her best friend Lily Moscovitz and later they search for a possible husband. Mia chooses Andrew Jacoby, Duke of Kenilworth and then the days later they are engaged. Mabrey and Nicholas plot against the engagement and so Nicholas starts flirting with Mia.

Princess Mia starts to practice firing a flaming arrow as part of the ceremonies for the time when she is crowned as a Queen. At a garden party, Mia gets annoyed seeing Nicholas with Lady Elissa. They argue near an isolated fountain and Nicholas suddenly kisses Mia. After that Nicholas gets second thoughts about stealing the crown and Mabrey realises that Nicholas has fallen in love with Mia. Later, Mia is practicing archery when Nicholas tells her that he's leaving, but he wants to meet Mia for the last time.

Mia is upset, but agrees to meet him. They go to the lake, dance and fall asleep. When they wake up, Mia sees a man in a boat videotaping them. Mia thinks Nicholas set her up and storms off. When she gets back home, the video has already been broadcast on TV. She apologizes to the disappointed Andrew and they realize that they don't love each other. But he says that he has promised to marry her and a gentleman never breaks his promise.

When Mabrey leaves for the wedding, Nicholas is debating on whether he should go also. Gretchen tells him that his uncle sets up what happened at the lake. Nicholas leaves for the ceremony on his grandfather's penny-farthing bicycle, the only means of wheeled transport available. Meanwhile Mia is walking down the aisle, but runs out realizing she can't marry Andrew. Clarisse goes after her and tells her not to make the same mistake she did and gives up finding love. Mia walks back inside, saying she wants to become Queen without a husband, but Mabrey says his nephew should be King. Nicholas declines the crown, Parliament votes and the law is changed. Clarisse asks Joe for his hand in marriage and they get married. Mia becomes Queen, but not before Nicholas confesses his love for her.

K. Related Research

The research concerning with this is the research study entitled” *An analysis on English – Indonesian translation of the second person address in the movie Anna and the King* by Niken Widi Hapsari (C0300044) 2005. In this

research the researcher focuses on the strategies and the audience's acceptance on the use of the second pronoun and its percentage.

An other research entitled "*The Translation Analysis Of English First Singular Pronoun (I and Me) Second Singular And Plural Pronoun (You) In C.S Lewis's Novel Entitled "The Chronicles Of Narnia : Magician Nephew And Its Indonesian Version"* By Isti Wijaya C1305020 2009. In this research the researcher focuses on the strategies analysis of second singular pronoun and the accuracy of the second singular pronoun.

Comparing to the research written by Niken Widi Hapsari and Isti Wijaya, the research also focuses on the use of second personal addressee, especially on the variation of second personal addressee and the accuracy. It is also based on the sociolinguistic point of view, concerning with the social and situational factor.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

The researcher uses descriptive method in this research. Descriptive method is one of the qualitative research designs. According to Sutrisno Hadi (1983:3), “This research is a descriptive research, where the researcher is only collecting the data, analyzing it then taking the resume and writing the result.”

According to Bogdan and Biklen (in Creswell, 1994:171), “descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing it, and writing the result.”

The data of this research emphasize on the meaning and the process of transferring second person addressee into target text, that is why the research written in descriptive form. Based on Merriam (in Creswell, 1994:145) “Qualitative research is descriptive in that the research is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures”.

Moreover According to Sutopo (2002:111) “....in the qualitative research the aim of this study case is the details and deep descriptions about the true condition in the fields”

In this research, the researcher records the dialogs containing the expression of second person addresses as the data. They are taken from *Princess Diaries 2 movie*. The data is analyzed based on the sociolinguistics point of view including the sociocultural and situational aspects.

Related to the statement above, the researcher collected the translation variation of English second person addressees in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie* and analyzed them, drew conclusion and formulating hypothesis.

B. Data and Source of Data

The data in this research were categorized into two forms, they were; second personal addressee found in the *Princess Diary 2 movie* adapted from Meg Cabot's novel 2000 and their translation. Because, there are many second personal addressee reference cases found in this movie and the data from the result of the raters who have both English-Indonesian competence as informants to assess the translation accuracy.

C. Sample and Sampling Technique

Sample is a part of individuals that will be investigated. The researcher uses purposive sampling, according to Bailey (1978:83), "in purposive sampling, the researcher uses his or her own judgment about which respondents to choose and picks only those who best meet purposes of study".

Sutrisno Hadi (1983, p.70) defines that "sample is a part of research object which is representation all the populations as a drawing of maximal populations."

From the statements above it can be concluded that applying purposive sampling technique means picking one sample of the data as the representation of each certain category that is made before.

In this research, the researcher intentionally only focus on the expression of second personal address in the form of subject.

D. Method Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used content analysis method to collect the data from the subtitle of the **Princess Diary 2 movie**. Besides, in this research, the researcher uses purposive sampling method but the data being collected are limited. The researcher read and understood the data and then collected all the data which have second person addressee in the form of subject. After that, the researcher put the data into questionnaire and giving it to the raters.

E. Data Classification

In doing classification, the researcher focuses on the variation of English – Indonesia translation and the accuracy of second personal addressee. They are:

1. Classification 1: the kinds of the translation variation and variation based on sociolinguistic point of view of English – Indonesia translation of second personal addressee.
2. Classification 2: the accuracy of the second person addressee translation based on the percentage.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, researcher used theory from Fasold and Trudgill to classify the data based on the variation. The variation was categorized into four classification, they are:

1. English second personal addressee you is translated into Indonesian second personal addressee in the form of kau, kamu, anda, -mu, kalian, zero, and another form of address.

2. English second personal addressee in the form of names. It is categorized into three forms, they are: FN (First Name), LN (Last Name), and TLN (Title Last Name)

3. English second personal addressee in the form of Title. It is categorized into three forms, they are: PT (Profession Title), KT (Kin Title), and NT (Nick Name Title).

4. English second personal addressee in the form of endearment and other form of expression.

Besides, the researcher also used quality assessment to measure the accuracy of the translation product. In order to get objective assessment, the researcher is assisted by three raters who fill the questionnaire. From the raters result, the researcher decides how accurate the translation is.

G. Research Procedure

The research procedure is meant to set up an effective direction in conducting research.

The procedure was taken, as follow:

1. Determining the object of the research.
2. Collecting data of the second personal addressee in the “Princess Diaries 2” movie.
3. Writing the collected data on a paper.
4. Numbering and encoding the collected data
5. Classify the data based on the classification.

6. Distributing the questionnaires to the raters.
7. Taking the questionnaires from raters.
8. Analyzing the data using the technique of analyzing data as mentioned below.
9. Drawing conclusion.

H. Coding

The researcher needs to design this research. Based on data classification, the researcher classified the data and gave a code in each of them. The data encoding in this research is as follows: **C1/PD2/ENG/001** and **C1/PD2/IND/001**. **C1** is a code for sub classification of the translation variations. **PD2** is the title of **Princess Diaries 2** movie. **ENG** and **IND** are the language version of the dialogue. 001 shows the data number. The aim of the code combination is to make the data more systematic and easier to be understood.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

1. The Analysis the Translation

Variations of Second Personal Addressee.

The kinds of the variations of second personal addressee are caused by varieties of English second personal addressee and their translation in Indonesian. They are categorized into four classifications.

A. Sub classification 1. English second personal address in the form of English Pronoun.

In this classification, the researcher classified the data containing English second personal addressee in the form of English pronoun. The English pronoun **you** is variously translated into Indonesian pronoun **kau, anda, kamu, -mu, kalian, Ø**, and **other form of address** for example:

- a. SL: **You** should be more careful, your Royal Highness

TL: **Kau** harus lebih hati-hati, Puteri.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/008)

- b. SL: Princess, there's someone from parliament **you** should meet.

TL: Putri, ada tamu dari parlemen yang harus **anda** temui.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/007)

- c. SL: Somebody might try to take that away from **you**.

TL: Ada yang berniat rebut mahkota itu dari**mu**.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/009)

- d. SL: **You** are all going out into the world as individual.

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TL: **Kalian** akan terjun ke dunia sebagai pribadi.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/001)

- c. SL: The Queen bids **you** good morning, princess. She is in session with parliament.

TL: ratu menyampaikan selamat pagi. Ia sedang bersidang dengan parlemen.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/010)

All the examples above indicate the use of English second personal addressee translated into Indonesian second personal addressee. The form **you** could be translated into **kau, anda, kamu, -mu, kalian, 0**, and **other form of address**. The table below showed the number of datum of English second personal addressee classifications.

Table VI. Classification Second Personal Addressee in the Form of Pronoun.

No	Sl	Tl	Number of datum	Numb er
1.	You	Kau	005, 006, 008, 011, 014, 015, 016, 017, 019, 020: 025, 026, 028, 029, 032, 034, 037, 040, 042, 059, 070, 073, 109, 111, 112, 121, 123, 128, 130, 133, 136.	31
		Anda	007, 057, 120.	3
		Kamu	036, 049, 119, 124, 126, 131, 135, 139, 140.	9

		-Mu	002, 006, 009, 012, 021, 022, 025, 092, 110 115, 129, 132, 134.	13
		Kalian	001, 003, 004, 035, 098, 118, 138.	8
		Ø	010, 013, 018, 024, 027, 031, 033, 039, 043, 050, 061, 064, 067, 108, 137.	16
		Another form address	030, 113, 127.	3

B. Sub classification 2. English second personal address in the form of Names.

In this classification, the researcher classifies the data which were containing second personal addressee in the form of **names**. They are translated

into unchanged form. They were categorized into three forms they are: **FN** (First Name), **LN** (Last Name), and **TLN** (Title Last Name).

Example:

a. SL: **Joseph**, I want you to protect him and keep your eye on him at all times.

TL: **Joseph**, aku ingin kau melindunginya dan awasi dia setiap saat.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/017)

b. SL: **Sir**, you will find that the word "fear" is not in my vocabulary.

TL: **Tuan**, kau tahu kata "takut" tidak terdapat dalam kosakataku.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/032)

c. SL: Monsieur **Mabrey**, S'ilvous plait.

TL: Tuan **Mabrey**, silakan.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/062)

d. SL: Help him **Arthur**. One day he could be king.

TL: Tolonglah dia **Arthur**. Suatu hari nanti ia akan menjadi raja.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/084)

The table below shows about the number of classification.

Table VII. Classification Second Personal Addressee in the Form of Names

No	Form	SL	TL	Number of datum	Number
1.	Unchanged	FN	FN	017, 020, 024, 034, 045, 055, 059, 069, 071, 087,	9
		CN	CN	046, 047, 048, 052, 079, 080, 089, 093, 103, 116.	10
		TLN	TLN	004, 013, 070.	3

C. Classification 3. English second personal address in the form of Titles.

In this classification, the researcher classifies the data containing second personal addressee in the form of **Titles**. The data were categorized into three groups. They are **Profession Title**, **Kin Title**, and **Nick Name Title**.

Example:

a. SL: **The Queen** bids you good morning, princess. She's in session with parliament.

TL: **Ratu** menyampaikan selamat pagi. Ia sedang bersidang dengan parlemen.

(C3/PD2/ENG/IND/004)

b. SL: **Viscount Mabrey**, you have the floor.

TL: **Bangsawan Mabrey**, silakan bicara.

(C3/PD2/ENG/IND/013)

The table of the numbers of datum classifications of variation term second personal addressee in the form of Title.

Table VIII. Classification Second Personal Addressee in the Form of Title

NO	SL	TL	Number of datum	Number
1.	EPT	IPT	010, 013, 034, 041, 046, 047, 048, 052, 060, 080, 099, 100, 103.	13
2	EKT	IKT	004, 030, 076, 078.	4
3.	ENT	INT	032, 038, 062, 068, 072, 110, 120, 125.	8

Classification 4. English second personal address in the form of Endearments and other form of expression.

The translation variation belongs to this classification in the form of endearments.

For example:

SL: **Mia, my dear.**

TL: **Mia, sayang.**

(C4/PD2/ENG/IND/035)

Table of the data belongs to English second personal addressee in the form of endearment and other form of expression.

Table IX. Classification Second Personal Addressee in the Form of Endearment.

No	TL	Number of datum	Number
1	Endearment	015, 035, 087, 097, 109.	5

The analysis above shows that the English second personal addressee in different social status can be translated into Indonesian.

1. The English second personal addressee is translated into Indonesian in the form of **Kau**, **anda**, **kamu**, **-mu**, **kalian**, **0 (Zero)**, and another form of address. The majority of English second personal addressee is translated into **Kau**.
2. The English second personal addressee in the form of Names is translated into Indonesian in two ways. There are unchanged and changed forms. The unchanged form is also divided into three groups. They are **FN** (First Name), **LN** (Last Name), and **TLN** (Title Last Name). Besides that, the changed form can be translated in the different form of address.

3. The English Title are divided into three groups. They are **EPT** (English Profession Title), **EKT** (English Kin Title), and **ENT** (English Nickname Title). It is translated without changes.

4. The English second personal addressee in the form of **endearments** is translated into Indonesian endearment form.

2. The Analysis of Situation Translation Variation

Of Second Personal Addressee based on the Social Status of the Participant's Point Of View.

The English second personal addressee is translated variously in Indonesian. It will be discussed more detail according to each classification and the situation of the conversation. The classification is divided into four groups based on the form of English second personal addressee.

A. Sub Classification 1.

In this classification, the data were categorized into English second personal addressee in the form of pronoun. The classifications are classified into seven ways. English second personal address in the form of **you** is translated into Indonesian second personal address in the form of **kau, kamu, anda, -mu, kalian, zero, and another form of address.**

a. Sub Classification 1.1

In this classification, English pronoun **you** is translated into Indonesian pronoun **kau**.

Example:

1. SL: And **you** obviously don't speak English.

TL: Dan **kau** rupanya tak bisa bahasa Inggris.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/005)

2. SL: Are **you** sure you don't want to exchange licences and proof of insurance?

TL: **Kau** yakin tak ingin menukar lisensi dan bukti asuransimu?

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/006)

3. SL: **You** should be more careful, you're Royal Highness.

TL: **Kau** harus lebih hati-hati putri.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/008)

4. SL: But **you** don't have to do this, Mia

TL: Tapi **kau** tak perlu melakukannya Mia.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/014)

5. SL: **You** just have to open the door before the passenger dies of old age.

TL: **Kau** tinggal membuka pintu sebelum penumpangnya mati tua.

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(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/019)

From the data above, the researcher analyses the English second personal addressee into form of **you**, which is translated into **kau**.

The first conversation shows the conversation between Princess Mia and Prince Jacques. The social status of both participants is at the same level. The situation of the conversation happened at the dance party. Both of them are not acquainted each other. So from the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the participants who have same level and social status uses **kau** for address the other.

In the second conversation, the participants are Princess Mia and Lord Devereaux. They are at a dance party. Mia is the princess of Genovia, and Lord Devereaux is a family of the royal palace. It is their first time meeting and they do not know each other before. Mia uses pronoun **kau** to address Lord Devereaux because she has higher level than him.

At the third conversation, the participants are Princess Mia and Viscout Mabrey. He is a member of the parliament and also royal palace's family. He wants to meet Princess Mia because he has a cruel plan to annex the royal crown of Genovia. Mia has a higher level than Viscout Mabrey, so Viscout Mabrey knows how to take his self in the lower level than Princess Mia. He uses **Kau** to address Princess Mia.

The fourth conversation is between Queen Clarisse and Princess Mia. They are speaking when Princess Mia is confused about her wedding. Queen

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Clarisse gives some advices for her granddaughter. So she uses **kau** to address Princess Mia because they have close relationship.

In the last conversation, the participants are Queen Clarisse and her Royal bodyguard, Joseph, and they have different levels. She calls him with his first name, after that she uses **kau** to pronoun her courtier. It is a formal conversation.

b. Sub classification 1.2

In this classification, the researcher analyses English pronoun **you** into Indonesian pronoun **Anda**.

For Example:

1. SL: Princess, there's someone from parliament **you** should meet.

TL: Putri, ada tamu dari parlemen yang harus **anda** temui.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/007)

2. SL: If it pleases **you**. At your service.

TL: Jika **anda** berkenan aku siap melayani.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/057)

3. SL: **You** have a duty, sir, to Genovia.

TL: **Anda** mempunyai tugas tuan, pada Negara.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/120)

From all of the examples above, the researcher analyzes each conversation from the participant's social status point of view and the situation above.

In the first conversation, there are two participants. They are the Queen's assistant and Princess Mia. The queen's assistant address princess Mia uses pronoun **anda**. They have different level of social status background. The using of pronoun **anda** in the conversation above is the polite one. The situation of the conversation refers to the formal situation.

The second conversation is between the kingdom's maid and Princess Mia. It is their first time meeting. So the maid uses pronoun **anda** to address Princess Mia. They have distant relationship between princess and her servant. Because of this condition, the situation in this conversation is formal.

The last conversation is between the royal guard and the member of the parliament. They have formal conversation, so the royal guard uses **anda** to address member of the parliament. Both of the participants do not have close relationship.

The translation of English pronoun **you** into Indonesian pronoun **anda** will happen when the participants have a distant relationship or a close relationship in a certain reason or purpose.

c. Sub Classification 1.3

In this classification, the researcher analyzes English pronoun **you** into Indonesian pronoun **kamu**.

Example:

1. SL: I loathe **you**.

TL: Aku benci **kamu**.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/036)

2. SL: **You** would look lovely on a postage stamp!

TL: **Kamu** akan terlihat tampan di perangko!

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/119)

3. SL: Would **you** like to be a princess today?

TL: Apakah **kamu** mau menjadi puteri hari ini?

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/124)

The second conversation is between Lord Mabrey and Lord Devereaux. This is an informal situation where the participants have close relationship as uncle and nephew. There are some problems in the Genovia Palace. Then Lord Mabrey talks a joke that Lord Devereaux would look lovely on the postage stamp. He uses Indonesian pronoun **kamu** to address his nephew.

The last example is between Princess Mia and an orphan in an orphanage. The orphan is watching a parade, and then Princess Mia comes close to her. She

speaks as a friend to the orphan. She gives advice to her, and then asks her to follow the parade and walk as a princess. This is informal conversation between two participants who have different level and social status.

English pronoun **you** is translated into Indonesian pronoun **kamu**. It is used if the addresser has a higher status than the addressee or at least they have equal status. It can also be used by the older person to address to younger one.

d. Sub Classification 1.4

In this classification, the researcher analyzes English pronoun **you** into Indonesian pronoun **-mu**.

Example:

1. SL: Bye. We love **you**.

TL: Sampai nanti. kami menyayangimu.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/002)

2. SL: Are **you** sure **you** don't want to exchange licences and proof of insurance?

TL: **Kau** yakin tak ingin menukar lisensi dan bukti asuransimu?

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/006)

3. SL: Somebody might try to take that away from **you**.

TL: Ada yang berniat rebut mahkota itu darimu.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/009)

The first conversation is between Princess Mia and her friends. The situation is when they are saying good bye to each other in the graduation moment. The participants have close relationship, and they are best friend. This is informal conversation.

In the second conversation, there are two participants. They are Princess Mia and Lord Devereaux. They have equal social status; Lord Devereaux is a member of the kingdom's family. They have the conversation on the dance floor. Princess Mia uses Indonesian pronoun **-mu** to address Lord Devereaux. They talk about the insurance because Princess Mia is incidentally steps on his foot, the topic is informal.

On the last conversation the participants are Lord Mabrey and Princess Mia. They meet for the first time. Lord Mabrey is a member of the parliament. He has lower level of social status than Princess Mia. He had a dream to capture the reign of Royal Genovia. The conversation between both of them is formal. They have distant relationship.

English second person pronoun **you** is translated into Indonesian pronoun **-mu**. It is used if the addressers have a higher status than the addressee or at least they have equal status. Basically, the use of **-mu** is similar with **kamu**. The participants are having a close or distant relationship and a good acquaintance. Indonesian pronoun **kamu** or **-mu** can be used in protesting, ordering, and expressing anger.

e. Sub Classification 1.5

In this classification, the researcher analyzes English pronoun **you** into Indonesian pronoun **kalian**.

1. SL: I am delighted to welcome **you** here this evening.

TL: Aku senang sekali menyambut **kalian** malam ini.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/003)

2. SL: Many of **you** will remember King Rupert and my granddaughter, Princess Mia.

TL: **Kalian** pasti masih ingat Raja Rupert dan cucuku Mia.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/004)

3. SL: **You** two make such a lovely couple.

TL: **Kalian** pasangan serasi.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/035)

As shown in the example above, first and second conversations are between Queen Clarisse and her guests. She welcomes her guest in the dance party. The Queen uses Indonesian pronoun **kalian** to address all of her guests. The situation of the conversation did not focus on the social status of each guest, but it is based on the numbers of the guest.

The last conversation shows the situation when the addresser uses Indonesian pronoun **kalian** to address more than one addressers.

From all of the examples above, the researcher conclude that the English pronoun **you** is translated into Indonesian pronoun **kalian** when the addresses are more than one persons.

f. Sub Classification 1.6

In this classification, the researcher analyzes English pronoun **you** translated into Indonesian pronoun **0 (Zero)** form.

1. SL: The queen bids **you** good morning, Princess. She's in session with parliament.

TL: Ratu menyampaikan selamat pagi, Ia sedang bersidang dengan parlemen.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/010)

2. SL: It's not a very difficult job, **you** know.

TL: Itu bukan tugas sulit.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/018)

3. SL: Now, if **you**'ll come with me, I have something to show you.

TL: Sekarang, ikut aku, aku ingin tunjukkan sesuatu padamu.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/022)

4. SL: Mia. Here **you** go.

TL: Mia, ini dia.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/024)

5. SL: **You** see, usually, when I ask a woman to dance, I always show her my family tree.

TL: Biasanya, jika berdansa, aku selalu ceritakan garis keturunanku.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/027)

6. SL: That is impressively sneaky, Grandma. Did **you** come up with this on your own?

TL: Ini curang sekali nek, ini ide nenek sendiri?

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/031)

As explained before, the translation of **zero form** is aimed to make an adaptation. The difference of this sub classification from the previous classification is the Indonesian pronoun. In this classification, the translator translated **you** into zero form in the Indonesian pronoun. It is confirmed that the inferior speaks to superior in formal style of speech.

d. Sub Classification 1.7

In this classification, the researcher analyzes English pronoun **you** into Indonesian **another form of address**.

1. SL: I would never sass **you**.

TL: **Nenek**, aku tak mungkin mengejek

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/030)

2. SL: Piacere, **You**'re the hairdresser

TL: Piacere, **si penata rambut**.

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/113)

3. SL: doesn't mean **you** shouldn't.

TL: bukan berarti **nenek** tak bisa

(C1/PD2/ENG/IND/127)

The personal pronoun **you** is translated into **another form of address** when the participants have a close, intimate relationship. Besides that, it also shows intimate relationship in a different social status, a lower position and a higher one.

From the entire example above, the researcher concludes the situational aspects of the translation variation of English second personal addressee are in the form of pronoun.

1. SL: **You**

TL: **Kau**

It is divided into four analysis of the relation of the participants, they are:

- a. The relation of the participants is intimate, equal. It is showing the intimacy.
- b. The relation of the participants is intimate, higher position/status to lower one. It is showing the power and intimacy.

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- c. The relation of the participants is distant, equal. It is making solidarity.
- d. The relation of the participants is distant, equal. It is showing the different condition/mood.

2. SL: **You**

TL: **Anda**

It is divided into two analysis of the relation of the participants, they are:

- a. The relation of the participants is close, equal. It shows respect and keeping distance.
- b. The relation of the participants is distant, equal. It is keeping a distance.

3. SL: **You**

TL: **kamu**

- a. The relation of the participants is intimate, a higher position/status to the lower one. It shows a power and intimacy.

4. SL: **You**

TL: **-mu**

It is divided into two analysis of the relation of the participants, they are:

- a. The relation of the participants is intimate, equal. It shows a different condition.

- b. The relation of the participants is intimate, equal. It shows completing a sentence.

5. SL: **You**

TL: **Kalian**

It is divided into two analysis of the relation of the participants, they are:

- a. The relation of the participants is equal. It shows that the addressee more than one person.
- b. The relation of the participants is intimate, a higher position to the lower one. It shows the power and the addressee is more than a person.

6. SL: **You**

TL: **Ø**

It is divided into two analysis of the relation of the participants, they are:

- a. The relation of the participants is intimate, equal. It shows that it directly addresses the addressee.
- b. The relation of the participants is intimate, equal. It shows that it is the form of command.

7. SL: **You**

TL: **Another form of address**

It is divided into three analysis of the relation of the participants, they are:

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- a. The relation of the participants is intimate, a lower position to a higher one. It respects the addressee.
- b. The relation of the participants is distant, equal. It respects the addressee.
- c. The relation of the participants is intimate, equal. It shows the intimate.

Sub Classification 2.

In this classification, the data is containing English second personal addressee in the form of names in the way of unchanged. The classification belongs to **First Name (FN)**, **Last Names (LN)**, and **Title Last Name (TLN)**.

A. Sub classification 2.1

The data in this classification belongs to English second personal addressee in the form of **First Name (FN)**, unchanged. Example:

1. SL: **Joseph**, I want you to protect him and keep your eye on him at all times.

TL: **Joseph**, aku ingin kau melindunginya dan awasi dia setiap saat.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/017)

2. SL: **Mia**, would you care to welcome our guest?

TL: **Mia**, kau tak ingin menyambut tamu kita?

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/020)

3. SL: **Elissa**, congratulations. You know, Andrew has a PhD in anthropology from Oxford.

TL: Selamat **Elissa**, kau tahu, Andrew punya gelar PhD bidang antropologi di Oxford.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/034)

4. SL: **Charlotte**, how many members of parliament are there?

TL: **Charlotte**, berapa jumlah anggota parlemen?

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/034)

In the first conversation, there are two participants. They are the royal highness, Clarisse, and her bodyguard, Joseph. Queen Clarisse addresses her bodyguard using his first name. The situation showed the command of the queen to her bodyguard to protect her granddaughter, Princess Mia.

The second conversation is between queen Clarisse and her granddaughter princess Mia. The situational context of the example above is when the queen gives command to her granddaughter to welcome the royal guest. Both of the participants have close relationship.

The third conversation is between Princess and Elissa, Princess Mia's guest. They have far relationship. Princess Mia addresses her guest using first name to show her respect for her guest, Elissa.

The fourth conversation is between two participants. They are Princess Mia and the royal secretary, Charlotte. The situation happens when Princess Mia asks to the royal secretary about the count of parliaments. It is the formal conversation between them. So Princess Mia addresses the royal secretary using her first name. It shows the far relationship in the formal situation.

From all of the examples above the researcher concludes that:

1. English First Name (FN) used to address the addressee which has a lower position or status.
2. English First Name (FN) used by the participants which have equal position and close relationship.
3. English First Name (FN) is still translated into English First Name (FN) in order to maintain the original culture of the source language, English, even though in the target language, Indonesia.
4. English First Name (FN) is also used in the other case of superior –inferior relationship is between the participants of different age/seniority in which the addresser is older than the addressee.

B. Sub Classification 2.2

The English Names which belongs to this classification is **Complete Name (CN)** which is translated unchanged.

Example:

1. SL: By marrying, **Patrick O'Connell**.

TL: Dengan menikahi , **Patrick O'connel**.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/044)

2. SL: Her Royal Highness Princess **Amelia Mignonette Thermopolis Renaldi**.

TL: Tuan Putri **Amelia Mignonette Thermopolis Renaldi**.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/046)

3. SL: **Anna Netrebko**, Opera's new rising star.

TL: **Anna Netrebko**, Bintang opera yang baru naik daun.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/093)

4. SL: Her Majesty **Clarisse Renaldi**,

TL: Yang Mulia **Clarisse Renaldi**,

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/048)

From all of the examples above, the researcher concludes:

1. English Complete Name (CN) is used because of tradition or to show honours a relative.
2. English Complete Name (CN) is used by the participants who have far relationship and different status.
3. English Complete Name (CN) used to address the addressee which has higher position than the addresser.

C. Sub Classification 2.3

In this classification, the data belong to the form of **Title Last Name (TLN)** which is translated into unchanged form.

013: SL: **Viscount Mabrey**, you have the floor.

TL: **Bangsawan Mabrey**, silakan bicara.

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/013)

070: SL: **Mrs. Kout**, our housekeeper,

TL: **Nyonya Kout** pelayan kami,

(C2/PD2/ENG/IND/070)

From the first conversation, there are two participants; the prime minister and Viscount Mabrey. The prime minister uses **Title Last Name (TLN)** to address the addressee. He introduces Mabrey using his title to show the honour and prestige for all the parliament members.

In the second conversation, the situation is informal. The queen Clarisse introduces her housekeeper the third person in this conversation. The participants have distant relationship.

From the both examples above, the researcher concludes:

1. **English Title Last Name (TLN)** is used in conversation by the participants having a distant relationship for certain purpose.
2. **English Title Last Name (TLN)** is used by the participants in the informal situation to respect someone who will introduce to the other people.

From the entire example above, the researcher concludes the situational aspects of the translation variation of English second person address in the form of Names.

1. SL: **First Name (FN)**

TL: **First Name (FN)**

a. The relationship of the participants is a higher position to a lower one and in the ends by showing a power.

b. The relationship of the participants is equal, close and in the ends by showing solidarity.

2. SL: **Complete Name (CN)**

TL: **Complete Name (CN)**

a. The relationship of the participants is equal, distant and in the ends by respecting and keeping the distance to the addressee.

3. SL: **Title Last Name (TLN)**

TL: **Title Last Name (TLN)**

a. The relationship of the participants is equal and in the ends by respecting and keeping a distance.

Sub Classification 3.

This sub classification is for the translation variation belongs to English second personal addressee in the form of Titles. This form is divided into three classifications. There are **English Profession Titles** (EPT), **English Kin Title** (EKT), and **English Nickname Title** (ENT).

A. Sub Classification 3.1

In this sub classification, the data are English Profession Title (EPT) which is translated into Indonesian Profession Title (IPT). Example:

1. SL: **My Lord Archbishop**, I would like to take this man as my husband, if you please.

TL: **Uskup Agung**, aku ingin dinikahkan dengan pria ini, jika diperkenankan.

(C3/PD2/ENG/IND/041)

From this example, the situation is between the queen Clarisse and Lord Archbishop. The queen should keep the distance and be respectful to her interlocutor. Showing her respect to the Archbishop, she is addressed him with his profession title Archbishop. This Profession title Archbishop is an important profession; therefore, it is a must to respect a man having a profession as an Archbishop. The researcher chooses Uskup Agung as the equivalent for Lord Archbishop. The queen Clarisse has a formal and distant relationship with the Lord Archbishop.

B. Sub Classification 3.2.

In this sub classification, the data are **English Kin Title (EKT)** which is translated into **Indonesian Kin Title (IKT)**. Example:

SL: Gorgeous, **Grandma**, But kind of a letdown after the jewels, I'm not gonna lie...

TL: Indah **nek**, tapi setelah melihat perhiasan itu aku agak kecewa...

(C3/PD2/ENG/IND/078)

In this conversation, the participants are having a close and familiar relationship. The conversation is between Princess Mia and her Grandmother, queen Clarisse. The situational context of the example above is when the Princess Mia's grandmother shows her the present in her room. The researcher uses **nek** as Indonesian translation for the word **grandma** in order to associate the social condition of SL.

C. Sub Classification 3.3.

In this sub classification, the data are **English Nickname Title (ENT)** which is translated into **Indonesian Nickname Title (INT)**. Example:

1. SL: You have a duty, **sir**, to Genovia.

TL: Anda mempunyai tugas **tuan**, pada Negara.

(C3/PD2/ENG/IND/120)

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In this example, the speakers are between the royal bodyguard and the prime minister. They have inferior-superior relationship. The situation shows the prime minister's respect and to keep a distance with his employer.

English Nickname title is used by the participants having different social status. It is used by someone to address the addressee having higher status. The translator used *tuan* as the equivalent for *sir*.

From the entire example above, the researcher concludes the situational aspects of the translation variation of English second personal addressee in the form of Titles.

1. SL: **English Profession Title (EPT)**

TL: **Indonesian Profession Title (IPT)**

→ The relationship of the participants is equal, distant, and in the ends by respecting the addressee.

→ The relationship of the participants is equal, close, and in the ends by respecting the addressee.

2. SL: **English Kin Title (EKT)**

TL: **Indonesian Kin Title (IKT)**

→ The relationship of the participants is Intimate, a lower to a higher, have a familiar relationship, and in the end it is show that the addresser has a familiar relationship with the addressee.

3. SL: English Nickname Title (ENT)

TL: Indonesian Nickname Title (INT)

→ The relationship of the participants is distant, a lower to a higher, and in the ends by respecting the addressee.

→ The relationship of the participants is distant, a lower to a higher, and in the ends by showing that it directly addresses the addressee.

Sub Classification 4.

The data in this sub classification belongs to the form of endearment and expression. Both of them show relationship between the participants in each situation. The participants having a close, an intimate relationship, usually use this form. The addresser uses it with a certain purpose.

A. Sub Classification 4.1

The second person address in the form of English terms of endearments and expressions are translated into the Indonesian terms of endearment and expression in similar sense.

1. SL: Andrew? **Yes, dear.** Coming

TL: Andrew? **ya sayang**, aku datang.

(C4/PD2/ENG/IND/097)

The situation from the conversation above is between Princess Mia and her betrothed, Prince Andrew. They have close and intimate relationship. The conversation shows the expression of love and intimacy. Prince Andrew addresses Princess Mia using **dear**. It shows happy feeling intimacy between both of them. They enjoy their relationship and show it to the other people around them about how much their love is.

From the entire example above, the researcher concludes the situational aspects of the translation variation of English second personal addressee are in the form of Endearment and expression.

- a. The participants have a familiar relationship, happy intimate, and in the ends by showing the intimacy and love.
- b. The participants have a familiar relationship, happy intimate, and in the ends by flattering the addressee but still showing love.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion.

In this chapter, the researcher would like to answer the problem statements and conclude the research. The problem statements consist of two basic questions:

First is to describe the kinds of translation variation in English – Indonesian translation of the second personal addressee in the *Princess Diaries 2 Movie*.

In this research, the researcher found that the English second personal addressee are translated into Indonesian various pronoun. They are:

1. The English second personal addressee in the form of pronoun **you** is translated into Indonesian pronoun **Kau, Anda, Kamu, -mu, Kalian, Zero, and Another form of address.**
2. The English second personal addressee in the form of Names is translated into Indonesian form of unchanged. They are: **First Name (FN), Complete Name (CN), and Title Last Name (TLN).**
3. The English second personal addressee in the form of Titles is translated without changes. It divides into **English Profession Titles-Indonesian Profession Titles (EPT-IPT), English Kin Titles-Indonesian Kin Titles (EKT-IKT), and English Nickname Titles-Indonesian Kin Titles (ENT-INT).**

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4. The English second personal addressee in the form of **endearments** are translated unchanged.

1.1. This chapter concludes the explanation of variation of English second personal addressee based on sociolinguistic point of view.

In this research the situation of English second personal addressee variation will be:

- a. The English second personal addressee **you**, is translated into **kau** indicating that the position or social status of the participants is equal. However, it can be used by the participants with the addresser having a higher social status or position. Therefore, the participants with an intimate and distant relationship have certain purpose when using it.
- b. The English second personal addressee **you**, is translated into **anda** to indicate that the dialogue is in the formal situation. It can be used by the addresser in a higher and lower status. To show the respect of the addresser, this kind of translation is not only used by the participants in distant but also in intimate relationship.
- c. The English second personal addressee **you**, is translated into **kamu** and **-mu** indicating that the addresser has a higher or at least equal position or social status. In other situation this pronoun is used to express the anger and protest.
- d. The English second personal addressee **you**, is translated into **kalian** to indicate that the addressee is more than one. It can be used by the addresser from the higher to the lower status and the lower to the higher

and it is not a form of respect, usually in intimate situation or at least to create an intimacy.

- e. The English second personal addressee **you**, is translated into **0 (Zero)** aimed to make an adaptation. The difference of this sub classification from the previous classification is the Indonesian pronoun. In this classification, the translator translated you into zero form in the Indonesian pronoun. It is confirmed that the inferior speaks to the superior in formal style of speech.
- f. The English second personal addressee **you**, is translated into another form of address used to express the respect or the feeling of love in terms of intimate relationship.

2.1. In this research English personal addressee in the form of names is translated into the unchanged form in order to maintain the original culture of the SL for there is different form of names in Indonesia. It consists of the translation of **FN, CN, and TLN**.

3.1. The English second personal addressee in the form of address is translated to the unchanged form in order to maintain the original culture of the SL culture and to explain the respect of the addresser to the addressee. It consists of the translation of **EPT, EKT, ENT**.

4.1. The English second personal addressee in the form of endearments. This expression is used to show intimate and close relationship between the participants. Especially for the participants who have special relationship, such as the loving couples, lover, etc.

Second is to examine the accuracy of the translation of English second personal addressee from English into Indonesian which is represented by three raters, accepts the translation of English second personal addressee in the *Princess Diaries 2 movie* in the form of accuracy. The English second personal addressee is exactly translated and the message of the sentence can be understood well by the target audiences. In this case, accuracy includes politeness and style of speech related with sociocultural factors, such as cultural background, the context of situation and the relationship of the participants. Based on the percentage, shown that the data are accurate; First is Accurate, 79, 86% English pronoun you translated into Indonesian pronoun form, second is Less Accurate, 8,20% English pronoun you translated into Indonesian pronoun in different form and the last is Inaccurate, 11,94% English pronoun you is not translated.

B. Suggestions.

Based on the research finding, the researcher would like to give some suggestions to the students, the translator and the other researchers.

1. To the students which are studying translation, the researcher hopes that the result of the research will be advantageous as one of the informational sources to enlarge and sharpen knowledge of the translation, especially translation of English second person address. The researcher also hopes that the students will realize that the different culture affects different choice of translating second person address. In order to reach the translation sound well the students have to study the sociocultural factors

of the two languages being translated. The students can also learn about the accuracy of the translation and how to measure it from raters.

2. To the translator, the researcher expects that the research motivates them to realize that a translator should consider that the different participants and social status cause different choice of equivalents. Moreover, translating English second personal addressee is done variously into Indonesia; the translator also should consider the situational factor happens in the conversation of that drama to find the appropriate translation variations.
3. Finally, other researchers are suggested to conduct a further research relating to the study. since the study cover only the translation variations of second personal addressee with a specific participants, the writer suggests to the other researchers to conduct the analysis of translation of second personal addressee concerning with the various participants, in details of different social status. Since the choice of the equivalent of the second personal addressee is closely related to the factors of context of situation.