

## Personal Pronoun Translational Shifts in Anime Translations

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**Abstract.** This study aims to describe the shift in personal pronoun terms found in *anime* translations. The data as the source text was taken from the *anime kawaii dake ja nai shikimori san* by Keigo Maki. The theory used in this study is the theory of intra system shifts by Catford (1965). The method used is descriptive qualitative method with note-taking technique. The results of this study indicate that the personal pronouns found in source language are *anta, boku, watashi, ore, orera, omae, omaera, kimi, koitsu, kono yarou*, etc. And in target language it becomes *kamu, aku, kalian*, and *dia*. As a conclusion, in SL there are various kinds of personal pronouns that are pronounced based on gender, while in TL they are neutral regardless of gender.

**Keywords :** Translational Shift, Pronoun, Japanese, Indonesian, Anime

### 1. Introduction

Every language has different pronouns for personal pronouns, these pronouns or personal pronouns are words that function in place of the first, second, third, or plural persons. These personal pronouns cannot be separated from everyday life, for example in formal or informal conversations. Japanese and Indonesian have differences in their pronouns, according to Tanaka [16] in Japanese pronouns are called 代名詞 (daimeishi) in which there are two kinds of pronouns namely 人称代名詞 (ninshou daimeishi) personal pronouns and 指示代名詞 (shiji daimeishi) demonstrative pronouns.

Iori [7] states that this ninshou daimeishi is divided into three parts, namely:

1. Jishou or daiichi ninshou daimeishi (first person pronoun)

It is the first personal pronoun used to indicate the first person pronoun or the speaker.

The singular examples are: *watashi, cinakushi, wash, atashi, boku, ore*, etc.

The plural are: *watashi domo, watashi tachi, cinakushi domo, cinakushi tachi, washira, atashi tachi, atashi ra, boku tachi, boku ra, ore tachi, ore ra*, etc.

2. Taishou or daini ninshou daimeishi (second personal pronoun)

It is a second personal pronoun which is used to indicate the second person pronoun or its interlocutor.

The singular example are: *anata, anta, kimi, omae, kisama, temee*, etc.

The plural are: *anata sama, anata gata, anata tachi, anta tachi, anta ra, kimi tachi, kimi ra*, etc.

### 3. Tashou (third person pronoun)

It is a third person pronoun which is used to show the third person pronoun as the person being talked about. Tashoo is further divided into 1. kinshoo which is to show those who are close to the speaker, for example: kono kata, kono hito, koitsu. 2. Chuushoo, which is to show those who are close to the other person, for example: sono kata, sono hito, soitsu. 3. Enshoo is to show something that is far from both, for example: ano kata, ano hito, kare, kanojo, yatsu, aitsu. 4. Futeishoo is used to ask questions, for example: dono kata, dono hito, donata, dare, doitsu. Then the plural forms are: kono hito tachi, kono hito ra, sono hito tachi, sono hito ra, ano hito tachi, ano hito ra.

Meanwhile, in Indonesian, the pronoun system is different, that is, it has no relation to gender. Alwi, et al., [2] described that personal pronouns in Indonesian are:

1. The first personal pronoun that refers to oneself or speaker.

Examples of first person singular pronouns: aku, daku, saya.

First person plural pronouns: kita and kami.

2. The second personal pronoun refers to the person being spoken to.

Examples of second person singular pronouns: kamu, anda, engkau, dikau, kau, etc.

Plural second personal pronouns: anda sekalian, kamu sekalian, and kalian.

3. The third person pronoun refers to the person being talked about.

Examples of third person singular pronouns: dia, ia, beliau, etc.

Plural third person pronoun: mereka.

The main focus in this study is the use of personal pronouns or 人称代名詞 (ninshou daimeishi) in translation. Each ninshou daimeishi has its own use and function, depending on the situation, to whom it is addressed. Social status, position, gender, age, and intimacy relationship between the speaker and the other speaker. Due to differences in the use of personal pronouns in Japanese and Indonesian, this is a problem for the translator, therefore the translator must make a shift in translation so that the personal pronouns have equivalence. Larson [8] states that there are two things that must be considered in translating pronouns. First, the translator must know the components of the two language systems so that they can be translated correctly. Second, translators must remember that pronouns have extended or secondary uses.

## 2. Method

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method with note-taking technique. Bodgan and Taylor in Moleong [10] explained that a qualitative descriptive method is a method used to produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. While the listening and note-taking technique according to Sudaryanto [15], the listening technique is a technique for providing data by listening to data on language use, and the note-taking technique is a technique for recording data so that it can be directly classified.

The source of the data in this study came from the *anime kawaii dake ja nai shikimori san* by Keigo Maki which released in 2022 via Bstation and Youtube Muse Indonesia, then it will be used as SL (source language) with subtitles translated by Muse Indonesia as TL (target language). The results found were 25 data originating from episodes 1-2, then the data were classified again based on the type of personal pronouns so that the final result was found as many as 20 data.

### 3. Results and discussion

Personal pronouns in the *anime kawaii dake ja nai shikimori san* by Keigo Maki with the translation using intrasystem theory by Catford [5], the results can be seen in the following table.

**Tabel 1.** Personal pronouns based on their categories

NO	Personal Pronomina	SL	TL	Amount	
1.	First Personal Pronouns	Singular	Watashi	Aku	4
			Boku	Aku	4
			Ore	Aku	4
		Plural	Orera	Kita	1
2.	Second Personal Pronouns	Singular	Anta	Kamu	1
			Omae	-mu	1
			Kimi	Kamu	1
		Plural	Izumi	Kalian	1
			Tachi		
Omaera	Kalian	1			
3.	Third Personal Pronouns	Singular	Koitsu	Dia	1
			Kono Yaro	Dia	1
		Plural	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>20</b>	

3.1 The first personal singular pronoun which is translated into (Aku)

Data 1

SL : 私も思い出します、泉さん。

watashi mo omoidashimasu, ijumi san.

TL : aku juga jadi teringat lagi, ijumi.

Data 2

SL : 私ちょっと心が狭いかも知りません。

watashi chotto kokoro ga semai kamoshirimasen.

TL : sepertinya aku ini sedikit jahat deh.

Data 3

SL : だからなるべく私のそばにいてくださいね。

dakara narubeku watashi no soba ni ite kudasaine.

TL : karena itu usahakan untuk tetap berada di sisiku.

Data 4

SL : じゃあ、私そろそろ戻りますね。

jya, watashi soro-soro modorimasune.

TL : kalau begitu aku pergi dulu.

The personal pronoun "watashi" is the first personal pronoun in the singular which is neutral so that it can be used by both men and women. It is the most common word used to refer to oneself, and can be

used in both formal and informal situations and to someone who is higher, lower, or equal. While the situation in some of the data above is Shikimori who uses the personal pronoun "watashi" when talking to her boyfriend Izumi, this is a non-formal situation or a daily conversation situation that is shown to equal interlocutors to show their intimacy. In translation, the word "watashi" becomes "aku", which in Indonesian "aku" is the first personal singular pronoun which is also neutral. Therefore, the translator has made a shift so that the personal pronouns in SL are commensurate with the personal pronouns in TL.

Data 5

SL : けど、僕だけ前上がりすぎちゃったかなあ。

kedo, boku dake maeagari sugi chatta kanaa.

TL : tapi apa cuma aku yang kegirangan sendiri?

Data 6

SL : もし、僕のせいで。式守さんが怪我でもしたら、いやだなあ。

moshi, boku no seide. shikimorisan ga kega demoshitara, iyadanaa.

TL : kalau dia sampai terluka gara-gara aku, aku enggak rela.

Data 7

SL : 僕だって式守さんを守るよ。

boku datte shikimorisan o mamoruyo.

TL : aku juga bisa melindungimu shikimori.

Data 18

SL : ごめん犬塚君！多分僕のせいだ。

gomen Inuzukakun! Tabun boku no sei da

TL : maaf Inuzuka! Pasti gara-gara aku.

The personal pronoun "boku" is the first personal pronoun in the singular form, but this personal pronoun is usually used by men, therefore "boku" is included in the male language variety or is called *danseigo*. This personal pronoun is also used in non-formal situations and is intended only for people who are equal or lower in degree than the speaker, this is to indicate a situation of familiarity or closeness between the speaker and the interlocutor, so that it may not be shown to people with a higher degree because it will be considered disrespectful. The situation from the data above is the use of the personal pronoun "boku" by Izumi when he is talking to his girlfriend Shikimori, and also to his friends. The word "boku" is translated as "aku" where in Indonesian the word "aku" is the first personal pronoun in the singular form but is neutral. Even though there is no male language variety in Indonesian, the translator chose the word "aku" to translate "boku" because it is considered equivalent, so the message from SL has been conveyed properly in TL.

Data 9

SL : 俺かよ？お前もだろう！

ore ka yo? Omae mo darou!

TL : kok jadi aku? Dih, berarti kalian juga kan!



Data 10

SL : よっしゃー、始めるぜ！まず俺からなあ。  
yossha, hajimeruze! Mazu ore kara naa.  
TL : oke, kita mulai! Aku duluan ya.

Data 11

SL : 俺と泉サッカーだなあ。  
ore to izumi sakka danaa.  
TL : aku dan izumi kebagian sepak bola ya.

Data 12

SL : 俺、トイレ。  
ore, toire.  
TL : aku mau ke toilet.

The personal pronoun "ore" is the first personal pronoun in the singular form but just like "boku", the personal pronoun "ore" also belongs to the male language variety or *danseigo* which is used in non-formal situations but has a firm impression and is intended only for people who are equal or lower degree also may not be used to other people of higher degree. In the data situation above the personal pronoun "boku" is used by Inuzuka who is a friend of Izumi and Shikimori, Inuzuka uses "boku" to address his friends when talking together. In TL "boku" is translated as "aku", in Indonesian "aku" is also the first personal singular pronoun which is neutral. This time, the translator made a shift to match personal pronouns in Japanese with personal pronouns in Indonesian so that the message could be conveyed properly.

### 3.2 The first personal plural pronoun which is translated into (Kita)

Data 13

SL : まあ、俺らもだけど。  
maa, orera mo dakedo.  
TL : yah, kita juga satu spesies sih.

The personal pronoun "orera" comes from the personal pronoun "ore" which is added with the suffix -ra at the end, and is used for plural forms, "orera" is also a variety of male language or *danseigo*. The translator chooses the personal pronoun "kita" to translate it because "kita" is the first personal pronoun which is also in the plural but does not include language varieties because it is neutral. The word "kita" is considered equivalent because then the message in SL can still be conveyed properly to TL.

### 3.3 The second personal singular pronoun which is translated into (kamu, and -mu)

Data 14

SL : あんたこそ大丈夫かい？頭ぼさぼさだよ。  
anta koso daijoubokai? Atama bosa bosa da yo.  
TL : kamu sendiri tidak apa-apa? Rambutmu berantakan begitu.

Data 15

SL : お前の彼女だろう。

omae no kanojo darou.

TL : dia kan pacarmu.

Data 16

SL : 何言ってるんですか？私と一緒に帰りたいのは君だけだってわかってるくせに。

nani itterundesuka, watashi ga isshoni kaeritai no wa kimi dake datte wakatterukuseni.

TL : kamu ini bicara apa? Padahal kamu tahu kalau aku hanya ingin pulang sekolah bersamamu.

From the 14th data it can be seen that the personal pronoun is "anta", this word is the second personal pronoun in the singular form and belongs to the variety of women's languages or joseigo. Whereas in the 15th and 16th data "omae" and "kimi" are personal pronouns of both singular forms which are included in the male language variety. All of these personal pronouns are used in informal situations and are addressed to people who are equal or lower than the speaker. The situation in data 14 is the word "anta" is used by a grandmother who asks about Izumi (Shikimori's boyfriend) who wants to help her cross the road but Izumi's situation looks worse than her. Then in data 15 the word "omae" was used by Inuzuka in a situation when Izumi realized that Shikimori, who was playing volleyball, was his girlfriend. Whereas in the 16th data the word "kimi" is actually used by a woman, namely Shikimori who is telling Izumi that she only wants to go home with him. Even though "kimi" is a danseigo, it can be used by the opposite sex too. And in the translation the words "anta", "omae" and "kimi" become "kamu or -mu", even though they are included in danseigo and joseigo but in Indonesian there is nothing like that so the translator translates them to "kamu or -mu" because in the personal pronouns of the Indonesian language "kamu or -mu" is also included in the second personal pronoun in the singular form, it's just that it is neutral or can be used by both men and women.

3.4 The second personal pronoun plural form which is translated into (Kalian)

Data 17

SL : 俺かよ？お前らもだろう。

ore ka yo? Omaera mo darou!

TL : kok jadi aku? Dih, berarti kalian juga kan!

Data 18

SL : 泉たちも遊びに行くの？

izumi tachi mo asobi ni iku no?

TL : kalian juga mau nongkrong?

The personal pronouns "omaera" and "Izumi tachi" are included in the personal pronouns of the two plural forms, and in translation they become "kalian" which is the second plural personal pronoun as well. by adding -ra and -tachi suffixes in the end, it can be said to be a plural form or can be used to show more than one person. These two personal pronouns are used for non-formal situations and for people of equal or lower degree. In data 17, the situation is that Inuzuka is teasing back his friends, namely Hachimitsu and Nekozaqi, because they think that Inuzuka will become a mosquito if he is with Izumi and Shikimori. Whereas in the 18th data situation "Izumi tachi" is used by Nekozaqi when asking Izumi and Inuzuka who will also play bowling together. In this data the translator has also paid attention to the situation where the words "omaera" and "Izumi tachi" are translated into "kalian" because this is not only addressed to one person but to two people at once.

3.5 The third personal pronoun in the singular which is translated into (Dia)

Data 19

SL : こいつ化け物か？

koitsu, bake mono ka?

TL : dia itu monster ya?

Data 20

SL : このやろ本気じゃねか？

kono yaro honki jyane ka?

TL : ternyata dia main serius

The personal pronouns "koitsu" and "kono yaro" are the third personal pronouns in the plural form which belong to the kinshou type, which is used to show something close to the speaker. "koitsu" and "kono yaro" are also included in the male language variety, but their use is very rude because it seems to demean the person being talked about, so it is inappropriate to say it to people of a higher degree. This word is also used only in non-formal situations, as in the 19th data Inuzuka questioned as if he didn't believe in Shikimori's bowling skills when she managed to get all strikes. Furthermore, on the 20th data when playing volleyball but in a losing situation, Nekozaki looked cynical because her opponent was playing seriously. These two personal pronouns are translated into "dia" by the translator because he sees in the situation that they are talking about other people who are near to them. The personal pronoun "dia" in Indonesian is also included in the third personal pronoun in the singular form but is neutral.

#### 4. Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that the first singular personal pronoun found is watashi, boku, and ore which have the meaning "aku", while the plural form is orera which has the meaning "kita", then the second personal pronoun the singular form found is anta, omae, and kimi have the meaning "kamu or -mu", while in the plural they are omae and Izumi tachi which have the meaning "kalian". And last, the three personal pronouns in the singular form that belong to the kinsou type are koitsu and kono yarou which have the meaning "dia". From the above results it can be concluded that translating personal pronouns from Japanese to Indonesian is not easy because of the difference in systems, in Japanese personal pronouns there are various kinds of pronouns that are pronounced based on gender or language variety, whereas in Indonesian all the pronouns are neutral without regardless of gender.

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