

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background of the Study

Bible is one of the great book in history and have been translated into many languages. There were 66 books in it, contain Old Testament and New Testament. The original text and manuscripts of the Bible are in Greek, Hebrew, and Aramaic. The Bible is the best-selling book of all the time with estimation 100 million copies have been sold per year and has a tremendous influence upon the history and literature of all Christian cultures (Gasparyan 2020).

Translating religious texts is a complex task that demands careful consideration. It involves finding a balance between preserving the original message's spiritual and theological meaning while making it understandable to a new audience in a different language and culture. Several key factors must be taken into account, including cultural and linguistic differences, the complexity of the text, translation philosophies, decision-making, community involvement, and interpretation. When translating biblical texts, specific challenges arise from translating idiomatic expressions, pronouns, and proverbs, which require attention to linguistic, cultural, and theological nuances.

Translating pronouns requires a detailed attention to cultural and historical context to ensure that the intended meanings are faithfully conveyed. The researcher aims to analysis the translation pronoun to transfer these message from the English Standard Version (ESV) in English to the Indonesian *Terjemahan Baru Version*.

The researcher chose ESV (2001) and TB versions due to their status as the most used version in their respective languages. By employing these up-to-date translations, the researcher seeks to provide fresh insights into the translation process and contribute to the field of biblical translation studies. This version emphasizes the research aspect and the significance of using the latest versions of the Bible for the study. (Naudé 2021)

In this study, the researcher explores and analysis the translation pronoun from English Standard Version in *Terjemahan Baru*. According to Anthony this is refer to intercultural where people combine something of two or more cultures at once (Pym 2014). Translating pronouns in English to Indonesian is a difficult task to decide which pronoun is as the subject or the object. For example: **ia** dan **dia** in many ways has the same function but there are certain constraints that are owned by each (Moeliono et al. 2017). In the position as a subject or in the front of the verb **ia** dan **dia** can both be used. However, if it functions as an object or located to the right of what explained, only the form of **dia** and **-nya** can appear. As an object preposition, **dia** and **-nya** can be used, but **ia** can not be used

The aims of this research is to analyze the pronouns from English to Indonesian. The translation of pronouns, as articulated by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik (1985) have been instrumental in shaping the field of translation study, in their book entitled “*A Comprehensive Grammar of The English Language*”, elaborated English pronoun. In general there are three forms of pronoun in the English Language: *Personal Pronouns, Reflexive Pronouns, and Possesive Pronouns*. In Indonesian there are three forms of pronoun: *Personal pronouns and Indicator pronouns and Questioning Pronouns*.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Bible, as one of the most influential and widely translated texts in history, presents unique challenges in translation, particularly when transferring meaning across linguistically and culturally distinct languages. While the English Standard Version (ESV) and the Indonesian Terjemahan Baru (TB) are the most widely used Bible translations in their respective languages, the translation of pronouns between English and Indonesian remains a complex and underexplored area.

Specific challenges arise in Indonesian pronoun selection, particularly with forms such as **ia**, **dia**, and **-nya**, which may appear functionally equivalent but are governed by distinct grammatical and positional

constraints (Moeliono et al. 2017). For instance, while both **ia** and **dia** can function as subjects before verbs, only **dia** and **-nya** are permissible as objects following verbs or in prepositional object positions. These constraints require translators to make nuanced decisions that go beyond simple lexical equivalence.

Furthermore, translating biblical pronouns demands careful attention to theological accuracy, cultural appropriateness, and linguistic naturalness. Pronouns in biblical texts often carry theological significance, referencing divine persons, prophetic figures, or covenant relationships, making their accurate translation essential for preserving the spiritual and doctrinal integrity of the text.

Despite the importance of pronoun translation in biblical texts, there is limited research analyzing the specific strategies and patterns employed in translating pronouns from the ESV to the TB, particularly in the Gospel of John Chapter 1, a theologically rich passage with complex pronominal references. This gap in research necessitates a systematic analysis of pronoun translation to identify the translation strategies, patterns of equivalence, and challenges encountered in transferring pronominal meaning from English to Indonesian within the biblical context.

Therefore, this study seeks to address the following problems:

1. What types of pronouns are found in John Chapter 1 of the English Standard Version (ESV)?
2. What translation techniques are employed in translating pronouns from the ESV to the Terjemahan Baru (TB) in John Chapter 1?

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to identify and classify pronouns types in John Chapter 1 from SL to TL. The research aims to analyze the translation

techniques used for pronouns to ensuring that their meanings and functions are accurately conveyed in the target language.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to provide new contributions and information in the translation field by looking at how the translation pronoun used in Source Language to Target Language. The use of pronouns also shows a better understanding of how languages and cultures are adapted. In Indonesian translation if Ia, Dia, and Nya, start with a capital letter it prefers to God. If start with small letters dia, ia -nya, it prefers to the people who is not God.

#### **1.5 Methodology of the Study**

According to Pamplona, “the Research Methodology is a systematic framework used to solve the research problem by using the best and most feasible methods to conduct the research while aligning with the aim and objectives of research.” (Pamplona 2022). According to Bungin, the documentary method is a data collection method used in social research methodology to trace historical data. By using this methodology the problem of research will find through collecting, highlight data, comparing data and analyzing data to find the contrastive in the two different pronoun sources in applying literal translation.

This research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach, as it aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the translation pronouns employed in the English to Indonesian translation of the pronouns in the Gospel of *John Chapter 1*. The methodology employed in this research is integral to achieving a comprehensive analysis of the translation pronouns and translation techniques in the Bible of *John chapter 1* during their transformation from English as the *Source Language (SL)* to Indonesian as the *Target Language (TL)*.

#### **1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The research is focused on specific pronouns, they are personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun and possessive pronoun in John chapter 1 from English Source Language in *English Standard Version* and their translation in Target Language of *Terjemahan Baru* in Indonesian.

## 1.7 Status of the Study

There are previous studies that discuss about the translation pronoun entitled “An Analysis Of Translation Procedures of Pronouns In ‘The Fault In our Stars’ Movie (English-Indonesian Subtitle)” conduct by Permata at Universitas Airlangga in 2015. The main focus of this study is finding translating in the English Pronouns into Indonesian from the movie *The Fault in Our Stars* by identified the changed of the English pronouns into Indonesian pronouns, identified the translation procedure in translating the English pronouns into Indonesian Pronouns of the movie *The Fault in Our Stars*, and interpreted the result of analysis in regard to pronouns used in English and Indonesian subtitle. The researchers study Focuses on the translation of pronouns specifically in John Chapter 1 of the Bible. This involves analyzing a religious and literary text, which has unique linguistic and cultural considerations.

The second previous studies was entitled “An Analysis of the Translation of English Pronouns as Subjects into Indonesian Using the Strategy of Interpersonal Change” (Manissa 2019). The researcher focuses on analyzing and comparing the English personal pronouns as subjects with its Indonesian translation. The researcher believes that certain norms, customs, and cultural differences have taken place in the translation process, and is determines to find these differences from the novel *Alice-Miranda at School* (2010) by Jacqueline Harvey and its Indonesian translation *Alice Miranda di Sekolah* (2011, translated by Reni Indardini).

The third previous studies was entitled "Contrastive Analysis Between English Pronouns and Indonesian Pronouns in 'The Story of an Hour' by Kate Chopin and Its Translation". This study from UIN KHAS Jember conducts a contrastive analysis of English and Indonesian pronouns using Kate Chopin's short story "The Story of an Hour" and its Indonesian translation. The research analyzes and compares how English pronouns are rendered in Indonesian, highlighting the grammatical and lexical differences between the two pronoun systems. The researcher's study focuses on the translation

pronoun from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TS) in “John Chapter 1”.

### **1.8 Organization of the Study**

Chapter I, Introduction, presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, methodology of the study, scope and limitations of the study, and status of the study.

Chapter II, Literature Review: This chapter will present the English Pronoun, Indonesian pronoun, and definitions of translation

Chapter III, Findings and Discussion. Research findings and discussion. This chapter will present research findings on the translation pronoun In John Chapter 1 : English Standard Version to Terjamahan Baru.

Chapter IV, Conclusion and Suggestions. This chapter will present conclusions and suggestions.

