

**TRANSLATION METHODS IN “A WALK TO REMEMBER” NOVEL  
TRANSLATED INTO “KAN KUKENANG SELALU”**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for  
the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in English Language.**



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## **STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY**

I hereby certify that this thesis definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinion or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2013

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## **MOTTO**

“Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, today is a gift of God, which is why we  
call it the present.”

(Bill Keane)

“Don't cry because it's over, smile because it happened.”

(Dr. Seuss)

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated with love and gratitude to:

- My beloved mother and father, who have raised me to be the person I am today. Thank you for unconditional love, guidance, and support that you have always given me, helping me to succeed. Thank you for everything.
- My sister, who always support and encourage me.
- My brother, who always help me
- Roffa, the little one, I love you so much
- All my dearest friends...thanks for amazing time with all of you...

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- 7 My brother, Mas Robby, who always helps me
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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Department of Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University. Furthermore, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcoming. For this, I welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

Semarang, 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2013

The Researcher

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### **ADVISOR'S APPROVAL**

This thesis has been approved by the advisor, Strata 1 Study Program of English Language, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2013 .

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## ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled *Translation Methods in “A Walk to Remember” Novel translated into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”*. It has two objectives. First, it is aimed at finding out the translation method used in novel. Second, it is aimed at finding out the reasons of the methods that are used in translating the novel.

The data collected were analyzed by reading both versions of the novel classifying each sentence according to the translation methods and explaining why the sentences are included into each translation method. There are 90 sentences in “A Walk to Remember” translated into “Kan Kukenang Selalu” novel.

The result shows that there are 5 kinds out of 8 translation methods found in translation work of novel “A Walk to Remember” “Kan Kukenang Selalu” the translation methods used by the translator in translating novel, word for word translation (1 utterance), free translation (16 utterances), literal translation (65 utterances), faithful translation (7 utterances), idiomatic translation (1 utterance). It is include source language emphasis.

Literal Translation Method is more frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

**Keywords:** *Translation Methods, A Walk to Remember, Literal Translation.*

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language has been very important for our life in the world because the language is used as a means of communication. It is a sign to identify of things in the world according to the society and it is also needed for human being to exchange information, goods and services. In other words, language is a means of interaction. It is produced to convey expression of our feeling and thoughts. The way for expressing our feelings used language, and language has two types, which are written and spoken. Language as spoken language can be realized in oration, dialogue, presentation, etc. Language as written language can be realized in letter, news, short message, short story, novel, etc.

One of international languages is English because many countries used it as second language, and mastering English is one of the ways to have a successful communication with all the people in the world. Unfortunately not anyone can understand English well, consequently they prefer using their mother language.

English and Indonesian languages have different cultures which influence the language used. Many English texts have been translated into Indonesian and vice versa. From the differences described earlier, it requires the process of translation.



Which translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), which translation is the process of transferring message or meaning from one language (source language) to others (target language), so a result of translation must have a correspondence relationship with the source text whether it is equal or not.

Eugene A. Nida (1974:48), a professional linguist and Bible translator, has given immense influence and has helped to show the significance of the correspondence between target text and target culture in translation works. Moreover, translation facilitates the cross-cultural communication necessary in today's society by converting one language into another. The following extract comes from Nida's approach, *Principles in Correspondence*, outlining his two fundamental orientations in translation, namely: formal equivalence translation and dynamic equivalence translation with special emphasis given to the conformance of receptor language and culture. Otherwise, dynamic equivalent translation refers to the nature that transfer messages contained in the original text so that the response of the people who read or hear the message being transferred is equal to the response of people who read or hear the original text.

Translation as an activity, not only involves the source language and target language, but also involves the source culture and target culture. According to Niranjana Mohanty (1994) in *Teaching Translation and Interpreting*<sup>2</sup>, translation in

essence is not only a bilingual activity, but at the same time a bicultural activity. The translator, through his act of translation, generates a symbiosis between the source culture and target culture. The translator not only requires a good knowledge of two languages, but also has a good understanding of both cultures.

In process of translation the translator must be careful to identify the source language into the target language when she or he starts transferring the messages. He or she must realize the different things between source language and target language, consequently he or she has to find its equivalent in target language that is suitable and has the same sense in source language. She or he has to find the equivalent in the target language but another problem faced by the translator in translating process can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable translation.

In the translating process, the translator has to deal with two different languages expressed in the forms of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. The translator must concern himself with finding the target language translation equivalents. That is why in every stage of translating process, a translator often finds some difficulties which can be classified into: (1) difficulties in the analysis and understanding of the source language, (2) difficulties in the process of transferring and in finding target language equivalents, and (3) difficulties in restructuring the transferred material to get the best result of translation (Soemarno, 1991: 1). Dealing

with these difficulties, to make a good translation, a translator sometimes has to make several adaptations or adjustments.

One of the causes which makes a translator difficult to produce a good translation is different grammatical structure of the source and the target languages. As stated by Baker (1992: 183), differences in the grammatical structures of the source and the target language often result in some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation. For example: the different grammatical structure between English and Indonesian.

In translating English novel such as reduction changes, addition and modification from the intrinsic element of the novel is often unavoidable. As a novel source language into target language dubbed, not all words can be changed just like that. To discover what changes are made from English novel, we can do a comparison (analysis) from the English version and Indonesian version.

On the other hand, it is different in translating literary works and non literary works. The literary works are concerned with the world of the imagination and centered in human being, sometimes reflected in their physical characteristics and theirs natural and climatic background, whilst non literary works described the fact of reality, modified by human intelligence, the translator can not take literary language

at its “face” singular denotative value and has to bear second often multiple connotative meaning in mind.

There are many translation jobs that can be chosen by a translator according to their own interest. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works. Literary works have many types and novel is one of them. Novels are included into literary works, so literary translation is focused on this study.

Taber in *Purwo* (1990:193) mentions that the primary purpose of translation is to make a message originally within one language available to people who have the knowledge of his first language. By translating a source work, for instance a novel, many people can read the novel in his first language so that they can understand the content of the novel or literary works. Landers (2001: 106) states that translating literature, the translator should not forget about the fluency, accuracy, register, a feeling for style on appreciation means, and transparency. It is not easy to translate a literary works, thus, to bridge two languages, the translator should have particular qualities. Novel such “A Walk to Remember” is a work of fiction, few characters, combining of matter-of-fact description with poetic atmosphere, shows a real of life.

In here the researcher is interested to analyze about translation methods used in novel “A Walk to Remember”, since it is the best novel by Nicholas Sparks based on New York Times Best selling Author in 2002, and also one of the best movies.

The researcher choose the translation method as analyzed it is because the translation method related with the translation result in the diction of the translator used in translating the novel.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

What methods are used in translating novel “A Walk to Remember” into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”?

## **1.3 Scope of the Study**

The researcher focuses on the utterances by Landon as the main character, used in translating novel “A Walk to Remember” into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”.

## **1.4 Objective of the Study**

To identify and describe the translation methods used in translating novel “A Walk to Remember” into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

1. The researcher

To explore about the translation methods used in the novel “A Walk to Remember”.

2. The readers

To get broader knowledge about translation

As an additional reference that may be use ful for the readers who are studying translation

### 3. Dian Nuswantoro University

As an additional reference to translation studies

## 1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis consists of five chapters, in which each paragraph has different elements.

The first chapter is Introduction. It consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

The second chapter presents review of related literature which tell the frame work of study. It consists of about language and communication, translation, approach in translation, translator, meaning, process of translation, the procedures of translation, untranslability, methods of translation, translating in literary work.

The third chapter deals with method of research. It consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

The fourth chapter presents the result of the study that was found out. It consists of description or presentation of data analysis and discussion.

In the last chapter, the researcher closes this study by presenting conclusions and suggestions

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Language and Communication**

Language is used by humans of a system of sounds and words to communicate. In other words, language is a means of interaction in our social life. Communication is a process by which information is exchanged between individual through a common system of symbol, sign, and behaviour (Webster 1983; 266). Three components in communication, they are: participant (person), topic (what is talking about), and means of communication (form of symbol, sign, etc).

#### **2.2 Translation**

The word translation comes from Latin; trans, across, and datum, to carry. From its terminology we can see from that translation is the connection between two different languages. Translation is the activity of transferring message from one language (source language) to others (target language). It means that the most important thing the translator must pay attention to is the message delivery; whether it is equal or not. Same as Catford (1969:20) who states that translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. Similar with Zuchridin Suryawinata, Sugeng Haryanto ( p: 12),



says that translation is made possible by equivalent of thought that lies behind its different verbal expression.

Some definition of translations based on experts, such as Bell (1991, p:45) states that translation is the expression in another language or target language of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence (scientific, literary, dialogue), similar with Bell, Nida and Taber (1974:12) states that translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in term of style. Moreover, based on Brislin (1976, p: 43) explain that translation is general term referring to the transfer of thought and ideas from one language (source language) to another (target language), whether the languages are in written oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standradization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

Based on the definitions of translation from the experts above, it can be concluded that translation replaces the textual material in one language into another language where the target language is the closest natural equivalent of the source language.

### 2.3 Approach in Translation

Translation is for discussion. Both are in its referential and pragmatic aspect. It has variant factor, but this factor cannot be precisely defined since it depends on the requirements and constraints exercise by one original on one translation. Nothing is purely objective or subjective, everything is more or less. There is an assumption of normally or usually or commonly behind each well-established principle. Qualifications such as always, never, must, do not exist, there are no absolute.

According to Newmark (1988: p:21), there are two approaches in translation. They are:

1. Start translating sentence by sentence in order to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, the deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the source text.
2. Read the whole text two or three times and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating.

The first approach may be more suitable for a literary and the second one is for technical or an institutional text. The danger of the first approach is that it may leave too much revision on the early part and is therefore time-wasting. The second approach can be mechanical; a translation text analysis is useful as a point of

reference, but it should not inhibit the free play of one's intuition. The first approach is for a relatively easy text, the second for the harder ones.

## **2.4 Translator**

The translator is the most important part in translation, because he becomes the receiver of the source text into target text that has the task of informing another audience depend in a situation under target-culture conditions about the offer (of information) made in the source text and the translator has his own assumptions about the needs, expectations, previous knowledge of the target language audience / receivers / addressees (obviously different from those for SL receivers).

### **The principle of translator**

1. The translator must understand perfectly the content and intention of the author whom he is translating.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating (the source language) and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating (the target language).
3. The translator should avoid the tendency to translate word to word, for to do so is to destroy the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of the expression.
4. The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage.

5. Through his choice and order of words the translator should be able to produce a total overall effect with an appropriate tone.

According to Savory in his book *The Art of Translation* in 1957, p: 12, he says that a translation should be able to pass itself off as an original and show all the freshness of an original composition. That means a translator should transfer the meaning nearest equivalent, taking into consideration the probable thought of the author, the probable thought of author's reader and his own readers and the period of history in which the original author lived, etc. Beside that a translator's knowledge of the translated language (source language and target language) must be wide; it must also be critically applied so that no detail is likely to be missed. He also explained about six principles of translation,

1. (a) A translation must give the words of the original  
(b) A translation must give the ideas of the original
2. (a) A translation should read like an original work  
(b) A translation should read like a translation
3. (a) A translation should reflect the style of the original  
(b) A translation should possess the style of the translator
4. (a) A translation should read as a contemporary of the original  
(b) A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator
5. (a) A translation may add to or omit from the original  
(b) A translation may never add or omit from the original

6. (a) A translation of verse should be in prose

(b) A translation of verse should be in verse

Further more, Machali (2000: p:11) states that there are two requirements for a good translator. As a translator, she or he should have an intellectual requirement and practical requirement. The intellectual requirement is divided into five factors: 1). Good ability on the source English; 2). Good ability on the target language; 3). Knowledge of problem that will be translated; 4).The application of her/his knowledge; and 5). Skills of translating.

## **2.5 Meaning**

In the translation process, the first thing to do is finding the meaning of the source text. Lyons (1997: p:204) states that the study or giving meaning of the words is to understand the study of those words which are related to the relation of the meaning which are that words different from others.

Types of meaning by Palmer in Lusiana (2009:p: 26)

### **1 . Cognitive meaning**

The meaning refers to the purpose: it is the component of a language that is very closely related to the language outside.

## 2. Ideational meaning

The meaning that appears to cause the use of word which has concept.

## 3. Denotational meaning

The meaning of the group of the words based on the direct words and external language material

## 4. Propositional meaning:

The meaning which appears if someone limits the definitions of some meaning.

Since the main concern of this analysis is translation, here the researcher discusses translation in terms of form and meaning and in terms of orientation on translators and readers.

## **2.6 The Process of Translation**

In the process of translation is series of activities which is done by a translator at the time she or he transfer the message from the source language into the target language (Nababan, 1997:6). A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can caused mistakes in another point. In another word a translator must realize that it is different thing between source language and target language. If she or he has to translate a word or sentence which

contains the cultural aspect of a country she or he has to find its equivalence in target language that is suitable and has the same sense in the source language. And if this happened, the result of the translation would be less satisfying.

According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation :

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to. This is the level of literary translation of the source language into the target language, the level of translation has to be eliminated, but also acts as a connective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is pre-eminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several things at the same times.
2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which progressively has to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process. One should not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level, whether text is technical or literary or institutional, one has to make up mind summarily and continuously.
3. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension

and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which the language level has to be adjust. This level also links the first and the second level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.

4. The level of naturalness, of common language which is appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. Natural depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, 'neutral' language where spoken and informal written language more or less coincide.

Translation is not easy job. It needs serious attempt, because someone can not translate some texts just like that. The translator should do this work sistematically. It is called process of translation. Based on Dr. Ronald H. Bathgate, there are seven elements steps and integral parts in the process of translation, such:

1. Turning. It is mean getting the feel of the text to be translated. Depending on their field of work, translator need to be able to produce the language of a poet or novelist, lawyer or economist, research physicist or factory manager, advertising copywriter or biblical prophet. Each 'register' as it is often called demands a different mental approach, a different choice of words or turn of phrase.



2. Analysis. Once the translator has attuned his mind to the framework of the text to be translated, he or she will take each sentence in turn and split it up into translatable unit-words or phrases. He or she will establish the syntactic relation between the various elements of the sentence.
3. Understanding. After having split up the sentence to be translated into its elements, the translator will generally put it together again in a form which he or she can understand or respond to emotionally. The extent to which he or she can do this will depend on his or her basic knowledge of the subject matter.
4. Terminology. The next step is to consider the key words and phrases in the sentence to make sure that apart from understanding the feeling, what they imply, one has a translation for them which is in line with standardized usage and is neither misleading, ridiculous nor offensive for the target language reader.
5. Restructuring. When all the bricks needed for edifice of the target language text have been gathered or made, the translator will fit them together in a form, which is in accordance with good usage in the target language.

6. Checking. The translator will doubtless check his or her draft translation for typing errors and passages where a second perusal suggests a more elegant, or more correct translation. In addition, it is quite common for someone other than the translator to read through the finished translation and make or suggest changes.
7. Discussion. A good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between the translator and the expert on the subject matter.

## **2.7 The Procedures of Translation**

Translation should use the full resources and vocabulary of the target language. In literary translation, some source language terms may be deliberately left in the original in order to provide the feeling of a foreign setting. However, such practice is not acceptable in the case of legal and technical translation. In many cases, there may not be an equivalent word or phrase in the target language for the given word or phrase in source language. In such cases, the translator must translate the concept rather than the word or phrase. There are some procedures that taken from Rosyid, 2011, are as follows:

1. Translation, this means rendering the sound of a source language to a target language from.

2. Translation, this is the process of rendering the letters of one alphabet for the letters of another with a different alphabetical system.
3. Borrowing, a procedure to adopt source language text when target language has no equivalent for the source language text.
4. Literal, this is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowing and word-for-word translation
5. Transposition, this means one of the most common procedures used in translation. It involves replacing a grammatical structure in the source language with one of a different types in the target language in order to achieve the same effect. For example 'Good morning' is translates into 'Selamat pagi
6. Modulation, entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view modulation and transposition are two main process in translation. Transposition and modulation, may take place at the same time. For example 'No Smoking' is translates into 'Dilarang Merokok'. The word 'No' has modulation with 'Dilarang'.
7. Adaptation, this process is used when the other do no surffice. It involves modifying the concept, or using a situational analogous to the source language situation thought not identical to it. And adaptation may at same time entail

modulation and transposition, for example 'first class' is translated into 'kelas satu', the word 'kelas' adaptation from 'class'.

8. Omission, it means that there is no translation in source language to the target language text, for example 'beware of the dog' is translates into 'awas anjing galak', the omission word 'of' and 'the'.
9. Adding, this process is used to help when the translation that had the related with the technique, the culture and the others. Adding and borrowin may take place at the same time, for example 'National Bank' is translated into 'Bank Nasional' adding word 'Bank'.
10. Subtraction, it means the decrease of the source language text, for example 'automobile' is translated into 'mobil', the subtraction word 'auto'.
11. Expanded, it means expand of the target language text, for example 'whale' is translated into 'ikan paus', the expanded word 'ikan'.

## **2.8 Untranslability**

In doing translation, there is much untranslability found. Catford distinguishes two types of untranslability, they are the terms of linguistic and cultural. On linguistic level, untranslability occurs when there is no lexical or syntactical substitute in target language for source language. Linguistic untranslability he argues is due to

differences in target language, whereas cultural untranslability is due to the absence in target language culture of a relevant situational feature for the source language text.

## **2.9 Methods of Translation**

Translation method is a method widely used in teaching foreign languages. The principle is premised in this method is that the mastery of foreign languages learned that can be achieved by exercises translation of languages taught in the mother tongue of students or vice versa. The exercises of this translation is the main exercises in this method.

Newmark (1988) explains eight methods of translation in two perspectives. The first perspective emphasis on source language (SL) and the other on the target language (TL). Source language emphasis means that when the translator translate the text she or he follow what is common in the source language, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture of the source language, whereas target language emphasis means the translator follows the target language such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture to make the readers comprehend the translation text more. Each perspective provides four methods of translation. The first perspective provides word-for- word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation, while the second perspective provides, adaptation translation, free translation,

idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Those methods describes in V diagram below (Newmark; 1988).

Source Language Emphasis	Target Language Emphasis
Word-for-word	Adaptation
Literal	free
Faithful	idiomatic
Semantic	communicative

**Source : Newmark :1988**

From the figure above, it can be explained that the eight methods of translation, along with the examples taken from Wahyuningsih, 2008, p: 13, are as follows:

1. Word-for-word translation

The source language is translated word by word.

SL : I can swim

TL : *Saya bisa berenang*

2. Literal translation

The SL grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context.

SL: Don't bring my book

TL : *Jangan bawa bukuku*

### 3. Faithful translation

This method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and faithfully follows the SL grammatical forms.

SL : Could you close the window?

TL : *Dapatkah kamu menutup jendela?*

### 4. Semantic translation

This method concerns the aesthetic value-that is the beautiful and natural sound-of the SL text. In addition, the method compromises on an appropriate meaning. So, that no assonance, or repetition jars in the translation.

SL : He is a book-worm

TL : *Dia adalah orang yang suka membaca*

### 5. Adaptation translation

This is the freest form of translation mainly used for plays and poetry; themes, characters, plots preserved, source language culture converted to target language culture and text is rewritten.

SL: The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun  
It is the world goes round

TL: *Matahari ternyata bukan matahari terbit  
Dialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit*

## 6. Free translation

It is reproducing the matter or the context without the form of the original.

SL : Killing two birds with one stone

TL : *Sambil menyelam minum air*

## 7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

SL: You're cherry mood

TL: *Kamu kelihatan ceria*

## 8. Communicative translation

It attempts to readers the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both context and language are readily acceptable and comprehensive to the readership

SL : Beware of dog

TL : *Awas ada anjing*



## 2.10 Translating the Literary Work

In translating literary works, the translator may face the linguistic, literary, aesthetic and socio-cultural problems. The linguistic problems include the collocation and obscured. The aesthetic and literary problems are related with poetic structure, metaphorical expressions and sound while the socio-cultural problems arise when the translator translates expressions containing the four major cultural categories such ideas, ecology, behavior, and products. Translating literary works is perhaps always more difficult, than translating other types of texts, because literary works have specific values, aesthetic and expressive values. The aesthetic function of the work shall emphasize the beauty of the words (diction), figurative language, methaphors, etc., while the expressive function shall put forwards the writer's thought (or the process of thought), emotion, etc. And the translator should try at her or his best to transfer these specific values into the target language.

Based on Belloc, there are six general rules for the translator of prose texts, they are:

1. The translator should avoid his works word by word or sentence by sentence, but should instead tackle the work as an overall unit and keep in mind the whole sense of the work when carrying out his translation.

2. The translator should render idiom by idiom and idiom of their nature demand translation into another from that of the original.
3. The translator should be rendered into an equivalent target language intention, and as the weight that a given source language, expression may have is often different from the weight of its counterpart in the target language (stronger or could be weaker) if it translated literally the translator might find it necessary to add words to make up for the difference.
4. The translator should avoid the pitfall of similar word in different languages, for example of the sign 'brutal' which signifies 'serious' in French but has different denotation in English.
5. The translator is advised to transmute 'boldly' Belloc suggest that the essence of translating is 'the resurrection of an alien thing in a native body'
6. The translator should never embellish. He does stress the need for the translator to consider the prose texts as a structured whole whilst bearing in mind the stylistic and syntactical exigencies of the target language. He accepts that there is a moral responsibility to the original, but feels that the translator has the right to significantly alter the text in the translation process in order to provide the target language stylistic and idiomatic norms.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Research method is a kind of systemic work plan in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. The research method in this study covers research design, unit of analysis, source of the data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research is a descriptive qualitative method since the research has a purpose to describe and analyze the translation methods used in the novel “A Walk to Remember” .

#### **3.2 Unit of Analysis**

The analysis unit of this research is utterances by Landon as the main character in novel “A Walk to Remember”. In here there are 90 utterances, and 13 chapters.

#### **3.3 Source of Data**

The data of this research were taken from the novel “A Walk to Remember” written by Nicholas Sparks in 1999, by Warner Books and its translated

version “Kan Kukenang Selalu” translated by Kathleen SW in 2002, by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

### **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

1. Documentation method is used :
  - a. To get two versions of novel “A Walk to Remember”
  - b. To read two versions of novel “A Walk to Remember”
2. Finding and classifying the utterances by Landon as the main character in novel “A Walk to Remember” in English version, and in Indonesian version

### **3.5 Technique of Data Analysis**

The steps in the data analysis are as follows:

1. Coding the data in both versions
2. Analyzing all utterances by Landon as the main character into translation methods used in novel “A Walk to Remember” based on translation method in Newmark
3. Displaying the data in table
4. Checking in the dictionary
5. Drawing

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the data analysis to answer the problem of the research. The problem is formulated in order to know the methods used in translating novel “A Walk to Remember” into “Kan Kukenang Selalu” The data analysis covers the findings and discussion.

#### 4.1. Findings

Table 4.1 shows the findings of the methods used in the novel *A Walk to Remember* translated into *Kan Kukenang Selalu*.

**Table 4.1 Translation Methods in “A Walk to Remember” Novel Translated into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”.**

No.	Translation Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1.	Word for Word Translation	1	1,11%
2.	Free Translation	15	17,77%
3.	Literal Translation	66	72,22%
4.	Faithful Translation	7	7,77%
5.	Idiomatic Translation	1	1,11%
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to the table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the translation methods used in “A Walk to Remember” novel translated into “Kan Kukenang Selalu” are

word for word translation, literal translation, free translation, faithful translation, and idiomatic translation.

Literal translation method is more frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language converts construction of the source language into intended construction of the target language.

Free translation method is less frequently used because free translation is reproducing the matter or the context without the form of the original. Compared to literal translation, due to the reason of preserving mainly the message of source language not the construction or style.

Faithful translation method is used to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of grammatical structures in the target language.

Idiomatic translation method is used to reproduce the message of the source language but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms.

Word for Word translation method is translated word by word.

## 4.2 Discussion

The researcher collected, analyzed, and compared the translation methods, which are shown in “A walk to Remember” into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”. Then, the researcher describes the Translation Method used by the translator and gives its analysis of each sample. The researcher also gives a code for the data collection. This can be written in this following structure:

Code 001/1/SL-001/1/TL		Translation Method
SL		
TL		

1. SL: Source Language (English)
2. TL: Target Language (Indonesian)

Number of Translation Method/Source Language-Page/Line in Source Language/Target Language-Page/Line in Target Language.

### 4.2.1 Translation Methods in “A Walk to Remember” Novel translated into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”.

There are 8 types of Translation Method which are adapted from Newmark (1988:45). They are Word for Word Translation, Free Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Semantic Translation, Communicative Translation,

Idiomatic Translation, and Adaptive Translation. Below are the examples of Translation Methods:

#### 4.3 Word for Word Translation Method

Word for Word Translation is the source language is translated word by word.

They are translated using word for word translation method as follows:

The context of the story is Landon would take Jamie to the homecoming dance and when he arrived in Jamie's house, he knocked the door and waited Jamie to open the door, but Hegbert, Jamie's father which opened the door, and Landon said hello to him, with saying Hello Reverend.

Excerpt 1

<b>Code</b> 48/23/SL-60/22/TL		<b>Translation Method</b>
<b>SL</b>	<b>Hello, Reverend</b>	Word for Word Translation
<b>TL</b>	<b>Halo, Pendeta</b>	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using word for word translation method. It is because the words are translated singly in their most common meanings. The words in the source language have the same construction in target language.



#### 4.4 Free Translation Method

Free translation is reproducing the matter or the context without the form of the original. They are translated using free translation method as follows:

The context of the story that Landon is in a pretty bad mood. Before the show is opened, it became a busy day for him. The boys who are included in the drama class had to move all the props away from the classroom into the PlayHouse after the school time was over. Landon and Eddie were walking and carrying one of the items and Landon also had to drive in Jamie for a mile out of his way to make sure that Jamie got home. Actually Landon was not interested in doing this because of Jamie's father, who does not even like him. It would make Landon angry at Jamie.

Excerpt 2

Code 124/11/SL-134/19/TL		Translation Method
SL	Look	Free Translation
TL	Dengar	

The utterance in the utterance above is translated using free translation method. The word **look** here literally means **melihat** but the translator uses Free Translation by translating it as **dengar**. This translation is more suitable for the story since the novel told that there is a condition where Landon asked Jamie to listen to

Landon's words. The translator is trying to make the target reader understand as far as possible in understanding the content when they are reading the novel.

The word **look** in source language is translated into **dengar** in target language. It is because if the word **look** is translated by using its original meaning that is **melihat**, the result of the translation would sound strange with the context of the utterance in the novel.

The context of the story in novel that is when Landon came to Jamie's home to pick up her, he met Hegbert who is Jamie's father and they had a conversation while waiting for Jamie. Jamie asked Landon if Hegbert gave Landon a hard time or not, and Landon answered by saying we were just visiting that it refers to the conversation.

#### Excerpt 3

Code 51/15/SL-63/15/TL		Translation Method
SL	We were just <b>visiting</b>	Free Translation
TL	Kami cuma <b>mengobrol</b>	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using free translation method. The word **visiting** in the source language means **mengunjungi** in English-Indonesia dictionary. But, the translator translated it as **mengobrol**. The translator chose the word **mengobrol** as the translation of the word **visiting** in order to make

the target language sound natural and makes sense with the previous sentences in the novel. The translator was considering It made the translator translated the word **visiting** freely into the word **mengobrol** and the translation is acceptable in the story.

In the context of the story, Jamie said to Landon that she and Hegbert were just visiting doctor. Jamie was sick and it made him think of making Hegbert happy by performing the drama as well as possible. Landon who also plays in the drama, meets Jamie everyday to practice the drama together but he did not know about Jamie's condition. That is the reason why he asked about Hegbert's condition because he thinks the person who is sick is Hegbert.

#### Excerpt 4

Code 41/25/SL-53/3/TL		Translation Method
SL	Is he <b>okay</b> ?	Free Translation
TL	Ayahmu <b>sehat</b> ?	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using free translation method. The word **okay** means **baik** literally, but the translator translated the word **okay** in the source language into **sehat** in the target language. The translator translated it completely which is different from the source language because the translator wants to make it easily understood by the readers.

The translator translated it freely for she wants the result of the translation acceptable in regards to the context of the story . The translator translated the word **okay** into **sehat** because she considered the context of the story. People who came to the doctor is people who is in unwell condition. It makes her choose the word **sakit** as the free translation of **okay** in the source language.

The context of the story shows that Eric and Landon were hanging out on Saturday night with a couple of friends, they were eating boiled peanut and talking about Henry Preston, when Eric asked Landon, “how was your date with Jamie?” and Landon said, “it was okay” to explain that there was nothing special in their date.

Excerpt 5

Code 65/7/SL-75/27/TL		Translation Method
SL	it was okay	Free Translation
TL	biasa saja	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using free translation method. The translator translated the clause **it was okay** into **biasa saja** because she wants the readers of target language understand well when they read the novel. This translation is more acceptable for the story. The translator is trying to make the meaning in target language sound more natural. Because on the context of the story,

the translator chose the word **biasa saja** as the free translation of **it was okay** although it is okay literally means **baik-baik saja**.

The context of the story is Eric asked Landon about his date with Jamie Sullivan. And Eric said that Landon like Jamie but Landon tried to deny his feeling with saying yeah, I might be full of crap.

#### Excerpt 6

Code 66/5/SL-76/24/TL		Translation Method
SL	yeah, I might be full of crap	Free Translation
TL	ngawur	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using free translation method. The translator of the novel translated the sentence **yeah, I might be full of crap** in the source language into the word **ngawur** in the target language. The translation of the word **ngawur** in the target language is acceptable. The translator wants the readers to understand it well as they read the novel and may improve their vocabulary. The utterance **yeah, I might be full of crap** in the source language is translated into **ngawur** in the target language. It is completely different meaning in the target language from the source language. It would make the translation included into free translation method.

## Excerpt 7

Code 49/10/SL-61/6/TL		Translation Method
SL	That's okay, sir	Free Translation
TL	Tak apa-apa, sir	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using free translation method. The utterance **that is okay** means **itu baik** literally. The translator uses free translation by translating it as **tak apa-apa** which is completely different, from the meaning in the source language construction. This translation is suitable for the story. The translator is trying to make the target readers understand as far as possible in reading the novel without ever taking a second look.

The utterance **that is okay** in the source language is translated into **tak apa-apa** in the target language because in the previous sentence, it is told that Landon came to Jamie's house and Hegbert who opened the door. Hegbert said to Landon that he was busy so that he did not open the door directly when Landon knocked at the door. Landon answered Hegbert by saying **that is okay**. It made the translator choose the clause **tak apa-apa** which is acceptable in the target language. The translation result is acceptable in target language culture, because it has the same meaning as the context of the story in the novel.

The context of the story is Landon angry with Jamie, because it was a busy day for him. He also had to drive in Jamie for a mile out of his way to make sure that Jamie got home. Actually Landon was not interested in doing this because of Jamie's father, who does not even like him. It would make Landon angry at Jamie. He was in bad mood.

Excerpt 8

Code 125/5/SL-135/16/TL		Translation Method
SL	Do not you get it?	Free Translation
TL	Kau masih juga belum mengerti, ya?	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using free translation method. The translator wants the readers of target language understand well when they read the novel. The utterance **don't you get it?** In the source language itself, it means **tidak kah kau mendapatkannya** literally, but the translator used free translation by translating it into **kau masih juga belum mengerti, ya?** She wants to deliver the message as clearly as possible, so the target reader could catch the meaning of the utterance itself.

## Excerpt 9

Code 88/8/SL-98/27/TL		Translation Method
SL	I will <b>learn the lines</b> on my own	Free Translation
TL	Aku akan <b>menghafalnya</b> sendiri	

The utterance above is translated using free translation method. It is because the translator did not preserve the construction of utterance in the source language. The utterance **I will learn the lines on my own** is translated into **Aku akan menghafalnya sendiri** in the target language. It can be seen that there is a alliteration of phrase to word in the phrase **on my own** in the source language into the word **sendiri** in the target language. The word **learn** in the utterance **I will learn the lines on my own** is translated freely into **menghafalkan**, the phrase **the lines** in source language can be described into **naskah** in the target language [The chosen word means **learn the lines**, which in the context this story is the drama dialogue that will be played by Landon]. It made the translator translated the word **menghafal** as translation of **learn the lines**.

The context of the story is Landon was confused with the situation, and he tried to asked Jamie and his question was about what she will do today.



## Excerpt 10

Code 41/21-22/SL-52/29-30/TL		Translation Method
<b>SL</b>	So, I said instead, you were at the orphanage today	Free Translation
<b>TL</b>	Aku mulai berkata, “Ehm, kau <b>pergi</b> ke panti asuhan hari ini?”	

The utterance in source language above is translated using free translation method. The word **so** in the source language which means **jadi** literally, is not translated by the translator. The translator translated it completely different with the source language because the translator wants to make it understood to the readers.

The utterance above is translated using free translation method because the translator added the word **pergi** in the target language, which does not exist in the source language. She translated the source language freely by deleting the word **so** in the source language and adding the word **pergi** in the target language.

#### 4.5 Literal Translation Method

Literal translation is the source language grammatical forms that are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. They are translated using literal translation method as follows:

## Excerpt 11

Code 40/9/SL-51/13/TL		Translation Method
SL	I would love <b>some</b> , I said	Literal Translation
TL	Aku suka <b>limun</b> , ujarku	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language. The translator did not translate the word **some** but rather converted the word order in the source language. **Some** itself means **beberapa** and **lemonade** means **limun**, but the translator translated **some** freely into **limun**, because she wants the target readers to understand what is meant by the word **some** in the target language.

**I would love some I said**, in the source language is translated into **Aku suka limun**, in the target language because in the previous sentence it is told that Jamie asked Landon if he liked some lemonade or not. It would make the translator choose the word **Limun** as the translation of the word **some** in the source language, and it represents the lemonade in the previous sentence. The translator made the translation acceptable in the target language.

The context of the story is when Landon were young, he and his friends hide behind the trees and shout to Hegbert, Hegbert is a fornicator.

Excerpt 12

<b>Code</b> 4/19/SL-16/7-8/TL		<b>Translation Method</b>
<b>SL</b>	Hegbert <b>is a</b> fornicator	Literal Translation
<b>TL</b>	Hegbert <b>tukang zina</b>	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **is** and **a** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. She left the words **is** and **a** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in the target language. That would make the utterance sound natural in the target language.

The context of the story is when Landon and Jamie were at homecoming dance, they were sitting, and Landon was watching at Angela (Landon ex girlfriend)

when Lew (Angela boyfriend) spotted him at her. Lew asked Landon is he staring at Angela.

Excerpt 13

Code 56/19/SL-68/18/TL		Translation Method
<b>SL</b>	I <b>was not</b> staring	Literal Translation
<b>TL</b>	Aku <b>tidak</b> memandangnya	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language. If the translator uses word-for-word translation on the utterance **I was not staring** in the source language considered it would be **Aku adalah tidak memandang** in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **was** and **not** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. She left the word **was** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the word **was** untranslated in the target language, it makes the utterance translation in the target language sound natural.

The context of the story is Landon was sweating all over, his shirt was soaked. Jamie was surprised with Landon looked like, and she suggested to Landon to checked by the doctor, and Landon said that he will be okay, he just sweat a lot sometimes.

Excerpt 14

Code 39/22/SL-50/30/TL		Translation Method
SL	I <b>will</b> be okay, I <b>am</b> sure.	Literal Translation
TL	Aku <b>tidak</b> apa-apa, <b>aku</b> yakin.	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the utterance **I will be okay, I am sure** singly but rather converted the words order in the source language the one which is acceptable in target language construction. The translator left the words **will** and **am** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in the target language. By leaving the two words **will** and **am** untranslated, it makes the utterance translation in target language sound natural.

The context of the story is Eric asked Landon is he got a date yet? And Landon answered it Not yet, but I'm working on it.

Excerpt 15

Code 37/19/SL-48/28/TL		Translation Method
<b>SL</b>	Not yet, I said, but <b>I am</b> working on it.	Literal Translation
<b>TL</b>	Belum, sahutku, tapi <b>aku</b> sedang berusaha	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **I am** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **am** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By the leaving the word **am** untranslated, it makes the utterance translation in the target language sound natural.

The context of the story is Jamie asked Landon, what should she bring when she visits Landon's family, because in the South it was tradition to always ask first.

Excerpt 16

Code 162/22/SL-172/23/TL		Translation Method
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<b>SL</b>	You <b>do not</b> need to bring anything	Literal Translation
<b>TL</b>	Kau <b>tidak</b> usah bawa apa-apa	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **do not** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **do** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in the target language. By leaving the word **do** untranslated, makes the utterance translation in the target language sound natural.

The context of the story is after dinner Jamie and Landon walked around to the garden. Jamie said that Landon's parents are wonderful people, and Landon responded that, they're nice.

Excerpt 17

Code 166/6/SL-176/7/TL		Translation Method
<b>SL</b>	<b>They are nice</b>	Literal Translation
<b>TL</b>	<b>Mereka</b> memang baik	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **they** and **are** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **are** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the word **are** untranslated, it makes the utterance translation in the target language sound natural.

The context of the story is Landon and Eric was hanging out in Saturday night at the waterfront outside of Cecil's Diner, eating and watching people cruising in their cars, and Landon saw Jamie was walking down the street, wearing brown sweater and carrying Bible in her hand. Landon wants to know what Jamie is looking for.

Excerpt 18

Code 84/14-15/SL-95/13-14/TL		Translation Method
SL	She <b>is not</b> my girlfriend, I said. <b>I do not</b> have a girlfriend.	Literal Translation
TL	Dia <b>bukan</b> pacarku, sahutku. Aku <b>tidak</b> punya pacar.	



The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **is not** in the utterance She **is not** my girlfriend, I said, singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **is** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the word **is** untranslated in the target language, it makes the utterance translation sound natural.

The translator did not translate the words **do not** in the utterance I **do not** have a girlfriend, singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **do** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the word make the utterance sound natural in the target language.

The context of the story is Jamie called Landon, and Landon asked her why are you calling me? Jamie called Landon it is because she wanted Landon to come in her house on that day.

## Excerpt 19

Code 69/22/SL-80/15/TL		Translation Method
SL	Why <b>are you</b> calling me?	Literal Translation
TL	Kenapa <b>kau</b> meneleponku?	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **are you** in the utterance **why are you calling me** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **are** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in the target language. By leaving the word **are** untranslated in the target language, it makes the utterance translation sound natural.

## Excerpt 20

Code 84/18/SL-95/17/TL		Translation Method
SL	I <b>am not</b> engaged	Literal Translation
TL	Aku <b>belum</b> bertunangan	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **am** and **not** in the utterance **I am not engaged** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **am** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the word **am** untranslated in the target language, it makes the utterance translation sound natural.

The context of the story is Landon discussed with Jamie about who will play Tom Thornton in the school play. And Landon offered Darren Woods became Tom, but Jamie requests that Landon playing Tom Thornton.

Excerpt 21

Code 75/18/SL-86/7/TL		Translation Method
SL	What about Darren Woods?	Literal Translation
TL	Bagaimana dengan Darren Woods?"	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **what** and **about** in the utterance **What about Darren Woods?** singly but rather converted the word order in the

source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **about** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the word **about** untranslated in the target language, it makes the utterance translation sound natural.

Excerpt 22

Code 42/3/SL-53/10/TL		Translation Method
SL	Sure is a beautiful day	Literal Translation
TL	Hari yang indah sekali	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **sure is a** in the utterance **Sure is a beautiful day**, singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the words **sure is a** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the words **sure is a** untranslated in the target language, it makes the utterance translation sound natural.

The context of the story is when the play was done Landon said to Jamie that she's beautiful. For the first time Jamie wore a touch of makeup. She looked exactly like an angel, and everyone in the whole auditorium knew it.

Excerpt 23

Code 135/6/SL-145/3/TL		Translation Method
SL	<b>You are</b> beautiful	Literal Translation
TL	<b>Kau</b> cantik sekali	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **you** and **are** in the utterance **You are beautiful** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language to the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. The translator left the word **are** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in target language. By leaving the word **are** untranslated in the target language, it makes the utterance translation sound natural.

The translator added the word **sekali** in the utterance **Kau cantik sekali**, behind cantik in the target language it shows that she converted the word order of source language into the nearest target language construction to get the target language.

The context of the story is Landon was looking for anyone who might not have a date, because the homecoming dance was coming up, and he still did not have a date. And he pulled out the yearbook from the year before and started flipping pages one by one, unlucky Landon could not find anyone, and his mom came into his room and sat on the bed and said, if you can't get a date, I'll be happy to go with you. And after that Landon felt worse than had before.

Excerpt 24

Code 34/9/SL-45/12/TL		Translation Method
SL	<b>thanks</b> , Mom, I said dejectedly	Literal Translation
TL	<b>trims</b> , Mom, ujarku sedih	

The utterance above is using literal translation method. The word **thanks** itself means **terima kasih**, but the translator wants to tries to improve the meaning, with translated **thanks** into **trims**, so the target reader understand the meaning, and she wants to delivered the message as clearly as possible, so the target reader could catch the meaning of the word itself.

The word **thanks** in source language is formal language, but the translator translated into **trims** in target language that is not formal language. The translation result is acceptable in target language culture.

The utterance **thanks, Mom, I said dejectedly** in source language is translated **into trims, Mom, ujarku sedih**, the translator converted **I said** which means **aku berkata** if it is translated singly into **ujarku in** target language because she makes the construction of the target language is acceptable.

#### 4.6 Faithful Translation Method

Faithful translation is tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and faithfully follows the source language grammatical forms. There are 7 data that using faithful translation method. Some of them are:

The context of the story is when Landon took Jamie to the homecoming dance, Hegbert Jamie's father asked to Landon, about his self. In here Landon told that he is the student body president, and hope to go to the University of North Carolina next fall.

Excerpt 25

Code 49/19/SL-61/17/TL		Translation Method
SL	Well, Sir,	Faithful Translation
TL	Well, Sir,	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using faithful translation method because the translator emphasizes to the source language. The translator used this method because there is no word that can render the meaning of word in the source language text simply. It is translated precisely as the source language.

The context of the story is Jamie said to Lew (Angela's boyfriend) that Landon was not staring at Angela, because Jamie and Landon just sitting down to take a breather from all that dancing. And Landon saying thanks to Jamie because she was the one who would saved Landon from grave bodily harm.

Excerpt 26

Code 58/16/SL-70/14/TL		Translation Method
SL	Thanks	Faithful Translation
TL	Terimakasih	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using faithful translation method since the translator translated **thanks** in the source language equally well as in its literal meaning in the target language. Literally the word **thanks** means **terimakasih**. The translator keeps to be faithful by using **terimakasih** in the target language. She did not change the meaning in the target language. It would make the translation included into faithful translation method.



The context of the story is Margaret told Landon that Jamie came closer to them.

Excerpt 27

Code 84/25/SL-95/24/TL		Translation Method
SL	I know	Faithful Translation
TL	Aku tahu	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using faithful translation method since the translator translated the phrase **I know** in the source language as same as its literal meaning in the target language. Literally the clause **I know** means **aku tahu**. The translator keeps to be faithful by using clause **aku tahu** in the target language. She did not change the meaning in the target language. It would make the translation included into faithful translation method.

The context of the story is Jamie gave her bible to Landon, and Landon saying You can't give this to me.

## Excerpt 28

Code 152/26/SL-163/16/TL		Translation Method
SL	<b>You can not give this to me</b>	Faithful Translation
TL	<b>Kau tidak bisa memberikan ini kepadaku</b>	

The utterances in the source language above is translated using faithful translation method since the translator translated in the source language is the same as its literal meaning in the target language. Literally the words **You can not give this to me** means **Kau tidak bisa memberikan ini kepadaku**, but the translator keeps to be faith by using **Kau tidak bisa memberikan ini kepadaku** in the target language. The translator did not change the meaning in the target language. It would make the translation is included into faithful translation methods.

#### 4.7 Idiomatic Translation Method

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms. There is 1 utterance translated with this method. It is explained as below:

## Excerpt 29

Code 129/23/SL-139/20/TL		Translation Method
SL	<b>Break a leg?</b>	Idiomatic Translation
TL	<b>Semoga sukses.</b>	

A translation is included into idiomatic translation method if its translation sounds originally like written in the source language (SL). It means the result of translation is not like an result of translation. The result of the translation should sound natural like how the speaker of the target language said it. The translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method by translating **Break a leg?** into **Semoga sukses.** The translator did not translate it by its separate words in the source language. The translator translated it directly like its meaning in the source language. It makes the translation result seems like written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence.

The word **Break a leg?** in source language is translated into **Semoga sukses** in target language because in the previous sentence is storied that in the night of drama, Landon wishing Jamie luck before the drama. It is also explained in the novel that saying good luck before the drama to the actor or actress who plays in the drama is supposed to be bad luck.

The utterance contains an idiom since the speaker did not refer directly to the purpose. Actually Landon wants to give a spirit for Jamie before she performs the drama. Rather than saying Good luck as the spirit utterances, he uses **breaks a leg** which means **semoga sukses** and it represents what the speaker wants.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The conclusion is described based on the formulated research questions in the first chapter, whereas the suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing data using the same theory. After analyzing the research findings and discussing them, the researcher draws the conclusion and also gives suggestion to next researchers who are interested in doing similar research. The explanation is as follow.

The purposes of the researcher conducts the Translation Methods is to know what kinds of translation method used in translation work “A Walk to Remember” Novel Translated Into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”.

There are 5 kinds out of 8 translation methods found in translation work “A Walk to Remember” Novel Translated Into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”. The methods are Word for word Translation Method, Free Translation Method, Literal Translation Method, Faithful Translation Method, and Idiomatic Translation Method. Each of the methods found has the own percentage of usage.

The researcher found Literal Translation Method 65 (72,22%), Free Translation Method 16 (17,77%), Faithful Translation Method 7 (7,77%), Word for Word Translation Method 1 (1,11%), Idiomatic Translation Method 1 (1,11%).

Literal Translation Method is more frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into the intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

From the statement above, the suggestions would like to be given to the students of Faculty of Humanities, especially English Department, the people and the translators who want to translate Indonesian text into English. They have to comprehend and master the basic theory of translation, especially translation methods.

Furthermore, the translators should pay attention to the following suggestions:

1. They must be more careful in using translation methods in order to make a better translation.
2. They must choose the closest and the most appropriate method in translating a text so that the result of the translation can be understood easily.
3. Hopefully the result of this study will be able to provide valuable information and knowledge about translation, especially the translation methods.

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## APPENDIX

NO	CH	PAGES/ LINES		SOURCE LANGUAGE	TARGET LANGUAGE	METHODS
		SL	TL			
1.	1	4/19	10/7-8	"Hegbert is a fornicator!"	"Hegbert tukang zina!"	Literal Translation
2.	1	13/4	24/24	"He's my father," I said proudly.	"Dia ayahku," sahutku bangga.	Literal Translation
3.	2	28/14-15	39/9-10	"I don't think I'd have a chance at winning," I said.	"Rasanya aku tidak punya peluang untuk menang," ujarku.	Literal Translation
4.	2	29/6	39/30	"But what if I don't want to?"	"Tapi bagaimana kalau aku tidak mau?"	Literal Translation
5.	2	31/23	42/23-24	"How about their girlfriends, too?"	"Bagaimana dengan pacar-pacar mereka?"	Literal Translation
6.	2	34/9	45/12	"Thanks, Mom," I said dejectedly.	"Trims, Mom," ujarku sedih.	Literal Translation
7.	2	37/19	48/28	"Not yet," I said, "but I'm working on it."	"Belum," sahutku, "tapi aku sedang berusaha."	Literal Translation
8.	2	39/16	50/23	"Not really,"	"Tidak juga,"	Literal Translation
9.	2	39/18-19	50/28-29	"Oh, that?" I looked at my shirt. "That's nothing. I just sweat a lot sometimes."	"Oh, ini?" Aku memperhatikan kemejaku. "Tidak apa-apa. Kadang-kadang keringatku berlebihan."	Literal Translation
10.	2	39/22	50/30	"I'll be okay, I'm sure."	"Aku tidak apa-apa, aku	Literal Translation

					yakin.”	
11.	2	39/26	51/5	"Thanks," I said.	“Trims,” sahutku.	Literal Translation
12.	2	40/4-5	51/11-12	"Oh," I said dejectedly, "that's okay. We can talk out here, I guess."	“Oh,” sahutku dengan suara sedih, “tidak apa-apa. Kita bisa berbicara di sini.”	Literal Translation
13.	2	40/9	51/13	"I'd love some," I said.	“Aku suka limun,” ujarku.	Literal Translation
14.	2	41/10	52/18	"I like the sun,"	“Aku suka matahari,”	Literal Translation
15.	2	41/21-22	53/21-22	"So," I said instead, "you were at the orphanage today?"	Aku mulai berkata, “Ehm, kau pergi ke panti asuhan hari ini?”	Free Translation
16.	2	41/25	53/3	"Is he okay?"	“Ayahmu sehat?”	Free Translation
17.	2	42/3	53/10	"Sure is a beautiful day,"	“Hari yang indah sekali,”	Literal Translation
18.	2	41/18-19	53/25-26	"Well . . . I wanted to know if you were going to the homecoming dance."	“Begini... aku ingin tahu apakah kau akan pergi ke pesta dansa <i>homecoming</i> dance.”	Literal Translation

					nanti.”	
19.	2	42/25-26	54/3-4	"But if someone asked you to go, you might?"	“Tapi kalau ada yang mengajakmu pergi, kau mau?”	Literal Translation
20.	2	43/3-4	54/10-11	"They're fun," I said quickly. "Not too much fun, but fun."	“Acaranya menyenangkan,” ujarku cepat. “Tidak <i>terlalu</i> menyenangkan, tapi menyenangkan.”	Literal Translation
21.	2	42/16-17	54/27-28	"Well, would you like to go to the dance with me?"	“Ehm, maukah kau pergi ke pesta dansa itu bersamaku?”	Literal Translation
22.	2	44/17	55/26	"Yes?"	“Ya?”	Faithful Translation
23.	3	48/23	60/22	"Hello, Reverend,"	“Halo, Pendeta,”	Word for Word Translation
24.	3	48/24-25	60/23-24	"I'm here to take Jamie to the homecoming dance."	Aku kemari untuk mengajak Jamie ke pesta dansa <i>homecoming</i> .”	Literal Translation
25.	3	48/28	60/27	"Yes, sir, that's why I came early."	“Baik, Sir, karena itulah aku datang lebih awal.”	Literal Translation

26.	3	49/10	61/6	"That's okay, sir."	"Tak apa-apa, Sir."	Free Translation
27.	3	49/19	61/17	"Well, sir,"	" <i>Well</i> , Sir,"	Faithful Translation
28.	3	49/20-21	61/20-21	"I'm the student body president. I don't know whether Jamie mentioned that to you."	"Aku menjadi ketua organisasi sekolah. Aku tidak tahu apakah Jamie sudah menceritakannya kepada Anda."	Free Translation
29.	3	49/24-26	61/29-31	"And . . . well, I hope to go to the University of North Carolina next fall. I've already received the application."	"Dan... ehm, kuharap aku bisa masuk University of North Carolina musim gugur yang akan datang. Aku sudah menerima formulir pendaftarannya."	Literal Translation
30.	3	50/5	62/4	"I guess not, sir."	"Kurasa tidak ada lagi, Sir."	Literal Translation
31.	3	50/7	62/14	"I don't know what you mean, sir."	"Aku tidak mengerti maksud Anda, Sir."	Literal Translation
32.	3	50/18-19	62/18-20	"Not at all. I needed someone to go with, and I asked her. It's as simple	"Sama sekali tidak. Aku membutuhkan seseorang untuk menemaniku, dan	Literal Translation

				as that."	aku mengajaknya. Sesederhana itu."	
33.	3	50/21	60/22-23	"No, sir. I wouldn't do that to her. . . ."	"Tidak, Sir. Aku tidak punya niat untuk berbuat itu padanya..."	Literal Translation
34.	3	51/15	63/15	"We were just visiting,"	"Kami cuma mengobrol,"	Free Translation
35.	3	55/28	67/24	"No."	"Tidak."	Faithful Translation
36.	3	56/19	68/18	"I wasn't staring,"	"Aku tidak memandangnya,"	Literal Translation
37.	3	58/16	70/14	"Thanks,"	"Terima kasih,"	Faithful Translation
38.	4	65/7	75/27	"It was okay,"	"Biasa saja,"	Free Translation
39.	4	66/5	76/5	"Yeah, I might be full of crap,"	"Ngawur,"	Free Translation
40.	4	65/15-18	77/4-7	"I was just using her to impress Margaret," I said. "And with all the love notes she's been	"Aku cuma memanfaatkannya untuk membuat Margaret terkesan," sahutku.	Literal Translation

				sending me lately, I reckon it must have worked."	"Mengingat surat-surat cinta yang dikirimnya padaku belakangan ini, kurasa upayaku tidak sia-sia."	
41.	4	69/4-5	79/24-45	"Oh, hey," I said, "what's going on?"	"Oh, hai," sahutku, "ada apa?"	Literal Translation
42.	4	69/16	80/9	"I'm fine,"	"Aku baik-baik saja,"	Literal Translation
43.	4	69/19	80/12	"Sort of."	"Ya, begitulah."	Free Translation
44.	4	69/22	80/15	"Why are you calling me?" I asked.	"Kenapa kau meneleponku?" tanyaku.	Literal Translation
45.	4	69/27	80/20	"Coming by?"	"Mampir?"	Literal Translation
46.	4	70/1	80/22	"Your house?"	"Rumahmu?"	Literal Translation
47.	4	70/6	80/28	"Can't you just tell me over the phone?"	"Kau tidak bisa mengatakannya lewat telepon?"	Literal Translation

48.	4	70/8-9	80-81/ 30-1	"Well, I'm working on my college application essays all afternoon," I said,	"Ehm, aku sedang mengerjakan esai untuk pendaftaran masuk perguruan tinggi sore ini," kataku,	Literal Translation
49.	4	71/1	81/23	"No," I said, "today is fine. . . ."	"Jangan," sahutku, "hari ini juga boleh..."	Literal Translation
50.	4	72/18	83/10	"A favor?"	"Minta tolong?"	Faithful Translation
51.	4	73/11-13	84/1-3	"Well . . . I don't know," I said, confused. "I thought Eddie Jones was going to be Tom. That's what Miss Garber told us."	"Ehm... aku tidak tahu," ujarku bingung. "Kupikir Eddie Jones yang akan menjadi Tom. Itu kan yang dikatakan oleh Miss Garber kepada kita."	Literal Translation
52.	4	74/6	84/24-25	"Can't someone else do it instead?"	"Apa tidak ada orang lain yang memerankannya?"	Literal Translation
53.	4	75/9-10	85/29-30	"What about Jeff Bangert? He might do it," I offered.	"Bagaimana dengan Jeff Bangert? Mungkin ia mau memerankannya," usulku.	Literal Translation

54.	4	75/15	86/4	"What about Darren Woods?"	"Bagaimana dengan Darren Woods?"	Literal Translation
55.	4	75/18	86/7	"Really? I didn't know that,"	"Oh ya? Aku tidak tahu tentang itu,"	Literal Translation
56.	5	84/14-15	95/13-14	"She's not my girlfriend," I said. "I don't have a girlfriend."	"Dia bukan pacarku," sahutku. "Aku tidak punya pacar."	Literal Translation
57.	5	84/18	95/17	"I'm not engaged,"	"Aku belum bertunangan,"	Literal Translation
58.	5	84/18	95/17	"Now knock it off."	"Sudah, ah."	Free Translation
59.	5	84/25	84/21	"I know,"	"Aku tahu,"	Faithful Translation
60.	5	88/1-2	98/22	"I can learn them at home."	"Aku bisa menghafalnya di rumah."	Literal Translation
61.	5	88/8	98/27	"I'll learn the lines on my own."	"Aku akan menghafalnya sendiri."	Free Translation
62.	5	89/18-21	100/6-9	"Well . . . yes, I suppose I'll have to talk to Miss Garber and the director of the orphanage, but if	"Ehm... oke, kurasa aku bisa membicarakannya dengan Miss Garber dan pimpinan panti asuhan."	Literal Translation



				they say it's okay, I think it would be a fine idea."	Jika mereka setuju, kurasa itu ide yang bagus sekali."	
63.	6	95/28	105/30	"Kind of,"	"Bisa bilang begitu,"	Free Translation
64.	6	93/1	102/29	"Why is this Christmas so important? "	"Kenapa Natal ini begitu penting?"	Literal Translation
65.	6	97/18-19	107/17-18	"I still haven't learned my beats, though," I offered.	"Tapi aku belum dapat menjiwainya," tambahku.	Literal Translation
66.	6	97/25	107/21	"I hope so."	"Kuharap begitu."	Literal Translation
67.	6	98/14	108/13	"How do you know?"	"Dari mana kau tahu?"	Literal Translation
68.	6	99/3-4	109/3-5	"Thanks," I said. "I don't know if I'll do that, but I'm sure I'll find something."	"Terima kasih," kataku. "Aku tidak tahu apakah aku mau jadi pendeta, tapi aku yakin aku akan menemukan sesuatu."	Literal Translation
69.	6	99/8-9	109/8-9	"How about you? What do you want to do in the future?"	"Bagaimana denganmu? Apa yang ingin kaulakukan nanti?"	Literal Translation

70.	6	99/19	109/18	"That's all?"	"Itu saja?"	Literal Translation
71.	7	113/17-18	123/21-22	"Do you ever just go off with friends and goof around?"	"Apakah kau tidak pernah pergi bersama teman-temanmu, sekadar untuk bersenang-senang."	Literal Translation
72.	7	117/7-8	127/11	"Why do you always carry it with you?"	"Kenapa kau selalu membawanya?"	Literal Translation
73.	7	117/24	128/3	"I'm sorry I asked. . . ."	"Maafkan aku karena bertanya..."	Literal Translation
74.	7	124/11	134/19	"Look,"	"Dengar,"	Free Translation
75.	7	125/5	135/16	"Don't you get it?"	"Kau masih juga belum mengerti, ya?"	Free Translation
76.	8	129/23	139/20	"Break a leg?"	"Semoga sukses,"	Idiomatic Translation
77.	8	135/6	145/3	"You're beautiful,"	"Kau cantik sekali,"	Literal Translation

78.	9	151/9	161/23	"I bought you something,"	"Aku membelikan sesuatu untukmu,"	Literal Translation
79.	9	151/24-25	162/12	"it's really not that big of a deal."	"sebetulnya isinya tidak seberapa."	Free Translation
80.	9	152/26	163/16	"You can't give this to me,"	"Kau tidak bisa memberikan ini kepadaku,"	Faithful Translation
81.	10	159/10-12	169/9-11	"After church tomorrow, and, well . . . after you've spent some time with your father . . . I mean . . ."	"Setelah pulang gereja besok, dan, ehm... setelah kau menghabiskan waktu bersama ayahmu... maksudku..."	Literal Translation
82.	10	162/22	172/23	"You don't need to bring anything,"	"Kau tidak usah bawa apa-apa,"	Literal Translation
83.	10	166/6	176/7	"They're nice,"	"Mereka memang baik,"	Literal Translation
84.	10	168/11	178/11	"I'm glad he did,"	"Aku senang ia mengizinkanmu,"	Literal Translation
85.	11	174/3	183/26	"Actually, I have,"	"Sebetulnya pernah,"	Free Translation

86.	11	175/ 28	185/ 30	"She's all I think about, Mom,"	"Aku terus memikirkan Jamie, Mom,"	Literal Translation
87.	12	204/ 9	216/7	"With all my heart."	"Dengan segenap hatiku."	Literal Translation
88.	12	205/ 12	217/ 10	"How are you feeling?"	"Bagaimana perasaanmu?"	Literal Translation
89.	12	224/5	237/ 5-6	"Jamie," I pleaded, "what can I do for you?"	"Jamie," ujarku dalam nada memohon, "apa yang bisa kulakukan untukmu?"	Literal Translation
90.	12	232/5	245/ 18	"Will you marry me?"	"Maukah kau menikah denganku?"	Literal Translation