CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter analyzes and discusses the techniques used in a novel entitled *Time Flies for Ms. Wiz* into *Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra proposed by Baker (1992:26). The techniques are presented below:

4.1 Findings of the Techniques in Translating the Novel

The table below describes the numbers of techniques found in the novel entitled *Time Flies for Ms. Wiz* into *Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra. It is shown in table 4.1 below:

No	Types of Techniques	Σ	%
1	Techniques Dealing with Non-equivalence at word level.		
	1. Translation by a more general word (Super ordinate)	0	0%
	2. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation	4	0,08%
	3. Translation by cultural substitution	6	0,11%
	4. Translation by omission	13	0,26%
2	Techniques Dealing with Idioms		
	1. Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form	11	0,22%
	2. Translation by Using on Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	11	0,22%
	3. Translation by Paraphasing	3	0,06%
		48	100%

4.2 The Analysis of Techniques used in Translating the Novel

In this part of the techniques, there are four techniques employed by the translator of the novel entitled *Time Flies for Ms. Wiz* into *Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra. These techniques are illustrated in each sub-chapter below:

4.2.1 Techniques Dealing with Non-equivalence at word level

In this techniques of translation, there are four techniques found in the novel. Those techniques are described as follows:

4.1.1.1 Translation by a more general word (Super ordinate)

4.1.1.2 Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

Excerpt 1

SL   : "**Jeans** would get us noticed." Said Ms. Wiz, getting to her feet.

TL   : "pakai **jins** bisa menarik perhatian," Ms.Wiz menjelaskan seraya bangkit berdiri.

In the excerpt above the translator translated the word "jeans" into "jins". The translator used that word because he wants to make the equivalent of the Indonesian word so that it will be easier for the readers to understand the word. Besides that, the translator also tries to make the sentences flow naturally in order to the readers get into it. The word "jeans" here means trousers made of denim which are worn informally. The word "jeans" has become a formal and general word in Indonesian

vocabulary. So that is why the translator employs this word in order to get the readers attention of jeans.

Excerpt 2

SL   : Ms. Wiz jabbed a few numbers on Jack's **calculator.**

TL   : Ms. Wiz menekan beberapa angka pada **kalkulator** Jack.

The excerpt 2 above shows the translator in translating a word "calculator" which simply translated into Indoensian with "Kalkulator" since the word "kalkulator" is borrowed from the English language "calculator" which means a small electronic device which is used for doing calculations. The translator used that word because he wants to make the equivalent of the Indonesian word so that it will be easier for the readers to understand the word.

Excerpt 3

SL   : "King Henry VIII. <u>Sir</u> Walter Raleigh.

TL   : "RAJA HENRY VIII. <u>Sir</u> Walter Raleigh.

Here the translator uses the loan words 'sir'; the translator simply wrote the same word as the source language. It can be found in the phrase after the word 'sir', there is a phrase indicating name 'Walter Raleigh'. The name helps the translator to

make sure the reader that 'sir' is a name for a noble man in England given by a Queen.

In this case, the translator wants to emphasize that the word "Sir" is a precious name when there is someone or an English man has been a good model in their country whether it is in the field of politics, music, culture, etc.

Excerpt 4

SL   : Ms Wiz

TL   : Ms Wiz

It can be seen from the excerpt 4 above, that the translator does not translate the word "Ms". This word is categorized as a title of name for a female. If we take a look at this title 'Ms', this title refers to the family name or the full name of a woman, whether she is married or not. So the title of 'Ms' helps the translator to make sure the reader that 'Ms" is used to address a woman.

In this case, the translator wants to emphasize that the title "Ms" is a proper name for a single woman or a married woman.

Excerpt 5

SL   : Ms. Wiz glanced up to see **Mr**. Bailey crossing the playground on his way
           Back from the Head Teacher's study.

TL   : Ms. Wiz melirik dan melihat **Mr**. Bailey menyeberangi halaman,

kembalidari kantor Kepala Sekolah.

It can be seen from the excerpt 5 above, that the translator does not translate the word "Mr". This word is categorized as a title of name for a male or man. If this title 'Mr' is taken a look at, this title refers to the family name or the full name of a man, whether he is married or not. So the title of 'Mr' helps the translator to make sure the reader that 'Mr" is used to address a man or male sex.

4.1.1.3 Translation by cultural substitution

In comics or novel we often find a lot of onomatopoeic words, in the example those words imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions. These onomatopoeic are important in comics/ novel because they relate to both the visual and verbal elements of comics/ novel, from language to language, their forms are not the same.

The translator substitutes unfamiliar onomatopoeic words into familiar, here the researcher gives the examples taken from novel: Times Flies for Ms Wiz.

Time Flies for Ms Wiz	Ms Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam
Source Language	Target Language
Ouch	Aduh
Rrriing	Krring
Ow!	Auw…
Chunky	Keriak – keriuk

It can be seen in the table above, it will be worthless if it cannot catch the meaning of the unusual onomatopoeic words. We cannot catch the meaning of the unusual onomatopoeic words. The translator attempted to substitute them into good ones, because the result sound natural to the readers.

As it is found in the novel, the onomatopoeic words like 'grrr', 'oh', 'aha', are similar in Indonesian so it is not necessary to be translated. While the others onomatopoeic words are considered easy to understand.

Exerpt 6

SL   : **Ouch** I yelled faintly!!!.

TL   : **Aduh** teriakku kesakitan**.**

In the excerpt 6 above the translator translated the word "**ouch**" into "**aduh**". The translator used that word because he wants to make the equivalent of the Indonesian word so that it will be easier for the readers to understand the word. Besides that, the translator also tries to make the sentences flow naturally in order to the readers get into it. This is some kind of cultural substitution where specific terms in the SL translated in the common cultural in the target language so that the result of the translation work is understandable in the target language.

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Excerpt 7

SL   : The alarm sounded like **rrriiing**.

TL   : Jam beker berbunyi **kriiing.**

In the excerpt 7 above the translator translated the word "**rrriiing**" into "jam **kriiing**". The translator used that word because he wants to make the equivalent of the Indonesian word so that it will be easier for the readers to understand the word. Besides that, the translator also tries to make the sentences flow naturally in order to the readers get into it.

Exerpt 8

SL   : **aw** it's hurt.

TL   : **auh** sakit**.**

In the excerpt 8 above the translator translated the word "**aw**" into "**auh**". This is some kind of cultural substitution where uncommon words in the SL substitutes into the common term in the TL. The translator used that word because he wants to make the equivalent of the Indonesian word so that it will be easier for the readers to understand the word. Besides that, the translator also tries to make the sentences flow naturally in order to the readers get into it.

Exerpt 9

SL : **chunky**

TL : **kriak kriuk**

  In the excerpt 9 above the translator translated the word "**chunky**" into "**kriak kriuk**". The translator used that word because he wants to make the equivalent of the Indonesian word so that it will be easier for the readers to understand the word. Besides that, the translator also tries to make the sentences flow naturally in order to the readers get into it. This is some kind of cultural substitution where specific terms in the SL translated in the common cultural in the target language so that the result of the translation work is understandable in the target language.

4.1.1.4 Translation by omission

  In this part of technique, the translator usually erased some part of the phrases in a sentence. The brief explanation of this techniques is given in the excerpt below:

Excerpt 10

SL : "weird, " said Katrina. "What happened to **her**?"

TL : "Aneh," ujar Katrina. "Terus bagaimana?"

  In the excerpt 10 above, the Source Language (SL) describes that object personal pronoun "her" is not existed in the Target Language (TL). It happened

because the translator tries to make the meaning of the TL is more understanable and easily for the readers. Repeating a word or phrases is sometimes confusing for the readers. Besides that, it could probably that the translator wants to make the result of his/her translation more accepted by the readers.

Excerpt 11

SL   : at the moment there was a faint humming **noise** from outside the classroom.

TL   : Pada saat itu terdengar dengung pelan dari luar kelas.

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the word "noise" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that word 'noise' the translation would be use this: *pada saa itu terdengar dengung **gaduh** pelan dari luar kelas.* The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. Besides that, the translator also wants that the readers can understand the meaning of the sentences he translated.

Excerpt 12

SL   : It was shortly after Mr. Bailey had left the classroom **that** Caroline
          noticed an alarm clock on his desk.

TL   : Segera setelah Mr. Bailey meninggalkan kelas, Caroline melihat jam
          beker di meja guru.

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the word "that" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that word 'that' the translation would be use this: *Segera setelah Mr. Bailey meninggalkan kelas, **bahwa** Caroline melihat jam beker di meja guru.* The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. So to make the translation of the Source Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the word 'that' in the Target Language. Besides that, the translator also wants that the readers can understand the meaning of the sentences he translated.

Excerpt 13

SL   : **She had** long dark hair and black nail varnished on her fingernails.

TL   : Rambutnya panjang berwarna hitam dan kuku jari-jarinya dicat hitam

            pula.

It is found in the excerpt above that the phrase "she had" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that phrase 'she had' the translation would be use this: ***Dia memiliki** rambutnya panjang berwarna hitam dan kuku jari-jarinya dicat hitam pula.* The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the translation of the Source Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the

phrase 'she had' in the Target Language. Besides that, the translator also wants that the readers can understand the meaning of the sentences he translated.

Excerpt 14

SL   : Mt Bailey stood in the doorway to the classroom, **then** frowned.

TL   : Mr Bailey berdiri di pintu kelas, dahinya berkerut.

It is found in the excerpt above that the conjunction "then" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that phrase 'then" so, the translation would be use this *Mr Bailey berdiri di pintu kelas, **kemudian** dahinya berkerut*. The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the translation of the Source Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the conjunction 'then' in the Target Language. Besides that, the translator also wants that the readers can understand the meaning of the sentences she translated.

Excerpt 15

SL   : "**It's all very** simple," said Ms Wiz.

TL   : "Sederhana saja," Kata Ms Wiz.

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the phrase "It's all very" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that phrase 'It's all very" so, the translation would be use this *ini semua sangat sederhana.* The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the translation of the Target Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the the phrase 'It's all very' in the Target Language. Besides that, the translator also wants that the readers can understand the meaning of the sentences she translated.

Excerpt 16

SL   :"**It's all very well** travelling through time," he said

TL   : "Memang asyik jalan – jalan menembus waktu.

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the introductory "It's all very well" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that the introductory "It's all very well" so, the translation would be use this *ini semua sangat menyenangkan menembus waktu.* The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the translation of the Target Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the the introductory "It's all very well" in the Target Language. Besides that,

the translator also wants that the readers can understand the meaning of the sentences she translated.

Excerpt 17

SL : "You could help us with our history projects **for a start**," said jack

TL : "Kami memang butuh bantuan untuk mengerjakan tugas sejarah," sambut

Jack

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the introductory "You could help us with our history projects **for a start**" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that the introductory "could help us with our history projects **for a start**" so, the translation would be use this *Kami memang butuh bantuan untuk mengerjakan tugas sejarah*. The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the translation of the Target Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the the introductory "**for a start**" in the Target Language. Besides that, the translator also wants that the readers can understand the meaning of the sentences she translated.

Excerpt 18

SL   : "**I think** I'd like to wake up now, please," said Peg.

TL   : "Tolong bangunkan aku sekarang juga," Peg memohon

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the introductory "I think I'd like to wake up now, please," said Peg." has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that the introductory "I think I'd like to wake up now, please," said Peg." so, the translation would be use this "Tolong bangunkan aku sekarang juga," Peg memohon. The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the translation of the Target Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the the introductory "**I think**" in the Target Language.

Excerpt 19

SL : when we get back to st Barnabas, **it will be** as if we had only been gone few minutes.

TL : "ketika kita kembali ke st Barnabas, kita seolah – olah baru pergi beberapa menit."

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the introductory "when we get back to st Barnabas, it will be as if we had only been gone few minutes" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that the introductory "it will be as if so, the translation would be use this "ketika kita kembali ke st Barnabas, kita seolah – olah baru pergi beberapa menit."

The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the

translation of the Target Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the the introductory "it will be as if" in the Target Language.

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Excerpt 20

SL : **It's all very** well travelling through time," he said.

TL : Memang asyik jalan – jalan menembus waktu.

It can be seen in the excerpt above that the phrase " he said" has not been translated into the Target Language (TL) by the translator. If the translator did not omit that the phrase " he said", the translation will be " memang asyik jalan-jalan menembus waktu. Katanya."

The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It can be seen in the previous sentence that it sounds unnatural language. So to make the translation of the Target Language understanable and well accepted by the readers, the translator ommits the the introductory "it will be as if" in the Target Language.

4.2 Techniques Dealing with Idioms

In this part of sub – chapter, the research focused on the Techniques dealing with idioms. There are four tpyes of techniques dealing with idioms produced by the translator in tranlating the novel entitled *Time Flies for Ms. Wiz* into *Ms. Wiz Kembali ke Masa Silam* by Mala Suhendra. Here is the brief explanation about each technique found in the novel dealing with idioms

4.2.1 Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

In this part of the excerpt, the researcher describes the analysis how idiom of the translation of Source Language is translated into Target Language has a similar meaning and form. The excerpt can be seen as follow:

Excerpt 22

SL   : You needn't <u>put on an act</u> for us. You know as well as we do!

TL   : Jangan <u>pura-pura </u>kan kau tahu sendiri!

It can be seen in the excerpt 22 above that the phrase 'Put on an act' is catagerized into an idiom. The phrase 'Put on an act' means carry out pretence. Besides that, 'Put on an act' means *berpura-pura* in Indonesia. In this translation, the translator uses the idiomatic expression *pura-pura* which is more casual than *berpura-pura*.

Exerpt 23

SL   : "Jeans would get us noticed," said Ms Wiz, **getting on her feet**.

TL   : "Pakai jins bisa menarik perhatian," Ms Wiz menjelaskan seraya

　　　bangkit.

In the excerpt 24 above, it can be seen that the pharse "getting on her feet" is segmented into idiom of English. It means to start to take part in an activity that is

already happening because you will win an advantage from it. In this case, the translator tries to make his translation to be understood by the readers so that is why he translated it into the target language into "bangkit" which is clearer and well recognize.

Excerpt 25

SL   : Ms Wiz **dusted herself down**.

TL   : Ms Wiz **membersihkan debu yang menempel di bajunya**.

It can be seen in the excerpt 25 above that the phrase 'dusted herself down' is catagerized into an idiom. This idiom belongs to phrasal verb which means to prepare something for use, especially after it has not been used for a long time. The translator tried to make the Target Language more understanable by giving and adding such clear tranlation of the target language. The result of the translation shows that the sentence is longer than the source language. It can be seen that the phrase "debu yang menempel dibajunya" is addition phrases added by the translator in order to make the target language translation more casual.

Execrpt 26

SL   : Szplug! I am understand it…! He's still <u>on my tail</u> ! said Mz Wiz

TL   : Sialan! Dia kok masih bisa <u>membuntuti</u> aku! Kata Mz Wiz

The phrase 'on one's tail' means *mengikuti* or *membututi* in Indonesian. In Indonesia we have the idiomatic expression that has the same form and meaning as 'on my tail', that is *membuntuti*. The translator here also makes and simple by translating the catch phrase 'szplug' into *sialan*. Moreover, here the translator makes an effort to make the translation sounds natural is by using *kok* in the target language.

Meanwhile, 'kok' means *mengapa* . The word *mengapa,* which means 'why' in English, may sound too formal and awkward in this translation. Since the novel has no pictures to see the context, but it can be said that the "kok" in the strecth of the conversation between Mz. Wizz is very informal.

Excerpt 27

SL   : "I'm going to **ring** the police to tell them child's been turned into a bird
        and has gone missing somewhere in the nineteenth century."

TL   : "Saya akan **menghubungi** polisi dan melaporkan bahwa ada anak yang
        diubah jadi burung dan sekarang hilang entah di mana di abad
        kesembilan belas."

It can be seen in the excerpt 27 above that the word 'ring' in the source language has been translated by the translator in the target language with 'menghubungi'. Both words 'ring' and 'menghubungi' are verbs. Besides that, the meaning of those two words are not changing as well as the form of these words. So it is possible the translator tries to find the equivalent of the word 'ring' in the source

language as the word 'menghubungi' in the target language. Meanwhile, it is impossible if the word 'ring' is translated into *cincin* or *bunyi lonceng*.

Excerpt 28

SL   : At the moment there was a faint **humming noise** from outside the

classroom.

TL   : Pada saat itu terdengar **dengung** pelan dari luar kelas.

The excerpt above is another produced by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form used the translator in translating the novel. If the translator translated the noun phrase "humming noise" then it will make the sentence of the Target Language more akward because the word "humming noise" here means a kind of noice which is always produced by a humming bird. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary, *Humming bird is a very small brightly coloured bird with a long thin beak whose wings move very fast and always makes a humming noise*. In TL "humming noise" translated into "dengung".

4.2.2   Translation by Using on Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In this part of the analysis, the resarcher describes about the type of translation of an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form found in the novel of "Time Flies for Ms Wizz". There are some forms found in the data. The excerpts of this analysis can be found in the description below:

Excerpt 29

SL   : Mr Bailey turned to the class, **his bushy eyebrows sitting up** in what   Jack thought of as the Mad March Hare position.

TL   : Mr Bailey berbalik menghadap murid – muridnya **alisnya yang tebal mencuat naik.**

In the excerpt 29 above is clear to understand that the translator tries to make the target language translation more understanable and well acquired by the readers of teen novels. The translator translated the phrase "his bushy eyebrows sitting up" simple into "alisnya yang tebal mencuat naik" which means that the form of the target language is not changed in the source language. The "bushy" in the source language is simply transtaled into "tebal" in Indonesian. However, the word "tebal" itself means "thick" in English. It can be said that the translator translated the source language into "alisnya yang tebal mencuat naik" is very common sentence in Indonesian.

In another word, the phrasal verb "sitting up" is tranlated into "mencuat naik" in Indonesian. Meanwhile, the word "sit in" means complaining. In the other word, it means to go as a group into a public building and refuse to leave or to allow normal activities to continue there until a situation that you are complaining about is changed. In this case, the novel translator tries to make the target language simple and

easy to understand. That is why he considers that the word "sitting in" is better to be traslated into "mencuat" in Indonesian as this word is more common and casual.

The other excerpt shows translation of an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form found in the novel of "Time Flies for Ms Wizz" can be seen in the following excerpt below:

Excerpt 30

SL : Now who was **the joker** who sent me to the head teacher's office when he wasn't even?

TL : Siapa **biang kerok** yang menyuruh saya pergi ke kantor Kepala Sekolah padahal beliau tidak ...?

In the excerpt 30 above, it shows that the word in the bold one of the source language is categorized into a noun which means someone who likes telling funny stories or doing stupid things in order to make people laugh. The translator tries to translate this word into a very simple word in order to be understood by its readers. In this case, the translator translated the word "joker" into "biang kerok" to make the result of the translation in the source language more casual. Actually the word "biang kerok" here means *orang yg menjadi penyebab terjadinya suatu kericuhan (keributan)*. As it can be seen in the context of the sentence in the target language, it seems that there is someone who wants to make a trouble. The reason why he makes this kind of joke only to work on somebody.

The following excerpt 30 below also depicts the analysis of translation of an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form found in the novel of "Time Flies for Ms Wizz".

Excerpt 31

SL   : "Four hundred years?" Mr Bailey's eyebrow **moved into** the rare

        Frightened Pheasants positions.

TL   : "Empat ratus tahun?" Alis Mr Bailey **bergerak,** menunjukan rasa takut

        yang jarang diperlihatkan guru itu.

In the excerpt 31 above, it shows that the word "moved on" of the source language is categorized into a verb which means to leave the place where you are staying and go somewhere else. The translator tries to translate this word into a very simple word but in different form in order to be understood by its readers. In this case, the translator translated the word "moved into" into "menunjukan" in the source language to make the result of the translation more casual. Actually the word "menunjukan" here means memberi tahu dng sesuatu yg diarahkan ke. As it can be seen in the context of the sentence in the target language, it seems that Mr Bailey wants to show his eyebrow that it is moving because he feels so worried.

Here another excerpt 32 below shows the analysis of translation of an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form found in the novel of "Time Flies for Ms Wizz".

Excerpt 33

SL   : Now don't try any **funny business** with us, my friend…come on, what's

your name? Said Mr Bailey.

TL   : Eh jangan **main-main** sobat…ayo siapa namamu? Kata Mr Bailey.

It can be seen in the excerpt 33 above that the phrase 'Funny business' means deception. The translator translates it into *main-main*, which is usually used when someone is not serious and dishonest. Actually, in Indonesia we have an Idiom that has the comparable meaning with deception that is *bermain akal*. *Bermain akal* here is too formal in this context.

In the novel of "Time Flies for Ms Wizz" Mr Bailey is more integrative and suspicious person. Since *main-main* shares the similar shades of meaning with deception, so it can be said suitable in this tranlation.

Excerpt 34

SL   : Nabila stood up. "Ready when you are," she said quitely.

TL   : Nabila berdiri. "aku siap," katanya tenang

It can be seen in the excerpt 35 above that the phrase 'ready when you are' means deception. The translator translates it into *aku siap*, which is usually used when someone get ready.

In the novel of "Time Flies for Ms Wizz" Mr Bailey is more integrative and suspicious person. Since *aku siap* shares the similar shades of meaning with deception, so it can be said suitable in this tranlation.

Excerpt 35

SL   : "It's not a present," said Ms Wiz. "We don't want you zooming through time too, do we?"

TL   : Itu bukan hadiah," kata ms Wiz. "Kita semua tak mau anda melejit menembus waktu, kan?"

In the excerpt 35 above, it shows that the word "zooming" translated into "membesar". The translator tries to translate this word into a very simple word but in different form in order to be understood by its readers. In this case, the translator translated the word "zooming" into "melejit" in the source language to make the result of the translation more casual. Actually the word "melejit" here means increase or zoom in in the context of the sentence in the target language if translated into "membesar" unnatural, so translator used "melejit".

Excerpt 36

SL   : "Oh, dear." Ms Wiz had gone quite pale.

TL   : "Ya ampun." Ms Wiz berubah pucat."

In the excerpt 36 above, it shows that the word "dear" translated into " ya ampun". The translator tries to translate this word into a very simple word but in different form in order to be understood by its readers. In this case, the translator translated the word "dear " into "ya ampun" in the source language to make the result of the translation more casual. The word "dear" here means sayang but in this case translates into ya ampun. This is an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

4.2.3   Translation by paraphrasing

In this part of the analysis, the researcher depicts about the translation by paraphrasing found in the novel of "Time Flies for Ms Wizz". There are some forms found in the data. The examples of this analysis can be found in the description below:

Excerpt 37

SL   : Nabila stared into **the blackness that was all around her**.

TL   : Nabila menatap **kegelapan di sekitarnya**.

The excerpt 37 above describes a paraphrasing which is made by the translator in translating the source language into the target language in a novel. In this

case, the translator tries to make the source language simplier in the target language in order to make the readers of this novel understand and catch the idea of each sentence produced by the characters. As it can be seen in the bold sentence "**the blackness that was all around her**" that it is tranlated into 'kegelapan di sekitanya". It might be that the translator wants to help the readers to get the idea about the sentence made by the character. If the translator translates the source language into the real word as follow "kegelapan yang ada disekitanya" seems very awkward in Indonesian because it will make the readers confuse in understanding the sentence. So that is why the translator paraphrased the sentence into a simple one.

Excerpt 38

SL   : "That is a funny sounding village."

TL   : "Nama desamu lucu."

The excerpt 38 above describes a paraphrasing which is made by the translator in translating the source language into the target language in a novel. In this case, the translator tries to make the source language simplier in the target language by shortening the source language in the target language in order to make the readers of this novel understand and catch the idea of each sentence produced by the characters. As it can be seen in the sentence above "That is a funny sounding village" that it is tranlated into 'Nama desamu lucu". It might be that the translator wants to help the readers to get the idea about the sentence made by the character. If the

translator translates the source language into the real word as follow "itu sangat lucu dan kedengaran sangat desa sekali" seems very awkward in Indonesian because it will make the readers confuse in understanding the sentence. So that is why the translator paraphrased the sentence into a simple one.

Excerpt 39

SL   : What's the matter? I feel **dead tired**…. come on, this is no time to fall a

       sleep…I simply must.

TL   :Mengapa saya **mengantuk sekali**…..ayo bukan waktunya untuk tidur.

The phrase 'dead tired' means extremely tired or unwell. If it is literally translated into Indonesian, it will be: *sangat lelah atau tidak enak badan*. The translator here paraphrases it into *mengantuk sekali*, which means sleepy in English.

The translator decides to paraphrase it may be because the translator think that when someone is tired or unwell, he or she will sleep afterward. It is better if the translator translates 'dead tired' into *pusing sekali* rather than *mengantuk sekali*.

Excerpt 40

SL   : Ms Wiz frowned. "**Weren't they? I'm sure that I did the right spell.**"

TL   : Ms Wiz mengernyit. "**Masa sih? Aku yakin mantraku benar.**

The excerpt 40 above describes a paraphrasing which is made by the translator in translating the source language into the target language in a novel. In this case, the translator tries to make the source language simplier in the target language by shortening the source language in the target language in order to make the readers of this novel understand and catch the idea of each sentence produced by the characters. As it can be seen in the sentence above "**Weren't they? I'm sure that I did the right spell**" that it is tranlated into '**Masa sih? Aku yakin mantraku benar**". It might be that the translator wants to help the readers to get the idea about the sentence made by the character. If the translator translates the source language into the real word as follow "benarkah? Saya yakin kalau saya mengucapkan mantra yang benar" seems very awkward and formal in Indonesian because it will make the readers confuse in understanding the sentence. So that is why the translator paraphrased the sentence into a simple one.