

#### 4.1 Finding of Translation Types used

**Table 4.1 Translation types used in translating utterances of *The Alchemist* Novel by Paulo Coelho into its indonesian version *Sang Alkemis* by Tanti Lesmana.**

No	Translation Types	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1	Word for Word Translation	9	6,16 %
2	Literal Translation	62	42,46 %
3	Free Translation	32	21,91 %
4	Dynamic Translation	1	0,68 %
5	Pragmatic Translation	18	12,32 %
6	Ethnographic Translation	1	0,68 %
7	Communicative Translation	19	13,01 %
8	Semantic Translation	4	2,73 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>100%</b>

From table 4.1, it can be seen that the translation types used in translating utterances of *The Alchemist* Novel by Paulo Coelho into its indonesian version *Sang Alkemis* by Tanti Lesmana are word for word translation, free translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, semantic translation, pragmatic translation, linguistic translatic, ethnographic translation, and communicative translation. Literal and free translation show the highest percentage. Literal translation is used because there are different grammatical constructions in source language and translator have to converted them to their nearest target language equivalents. Free translation is used because this type produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. Translator has the freedom to express the idea

from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it is not change the message of the SL.

Ethnographic and dynamic translation have the lowest percentage. Ethnographic translation is to explicates the cultural context of the SL into the TL version, but the translator rare to used it because he or she is translated the text without changes the cultural context of SL and without an explanation about the cultural context of SL. Dynamic translation is called natural translation, the translator is rare to use this type also because he or she avoids to use custom expressions in target language.

Furthermore, the researcher gives the explanation why those translation types are applied in the text.

## **4.2 The Discussion of the Finding**

According to the findings, the discussion shows the classification of the sentences into each translation types used.

### **4.2.1 Word For Word Translation**

In which source language word is translated singly by their most common meanings out of context. Usually, a translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language unless, the structure of SL have same structure with TL.

## Excerpt 1

SL: *"How did you learn to read?"* (pg:2, line:16)

TL: *"Bagaimana kau belajar membaca?"* (pg:10, line:15)

The utterance above was uttered by the merchant's daughter to the boy. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because each word is translated singly. For instance, the word *how* is translated into *bagaimana*, *did you* is translated into *kau*, *to read* is translated into *membaca*. Translator just transfers the meaning of each word from SL to TL and the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

## Excerpt 2

SL: *"Working,"* the boy answered dryly (page:7, line:8)

TL: *"Bekerja,"* si anak lelaki menyahut tak acuh (page:24, line:12)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because the translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language into TL. For instance, the word *working* is translated into *bekerja*. This type can be used because the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

## Excerpt 3

SL: *"That's never happened to me,"* the boy said (page:7, line:33)

TL: *"Itu tidak pernah terjadi padaku,"* kata si anak lelaki (page:26, line:12)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation.

It is because the translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language into TL. For instance, the word *that's* is translated into *itu*, *never* is translated into *tidak pernah*, *happened* is translated into *terjadi*, *to me* is translated into *padaku*. This type can be used because the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

#### Excerpt 4

SL: ***“Because you really like to travel”*** (page:7, line:34)

TL: ***“Sebab kau benar-benar suka berkelana”*** (page:26, line:15)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy when the boy told that he wanted to be a shepherd even his parents wanted him to be a priest. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because the translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language into TL. For instance, the word *because* is translated into *sebab*, *you* is translated into *kau*, *really* is translated into *benar-benar*, *like* is translated into *suka*, *to travel* is translated into *berkelana*. This type can be used because the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

#### Excerpt 5

SL: ***“I’m the king of Salem!”*** (pg:8, line:16)

TL: ***“Aku raja Salem!”*** (pg:27, line:20)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because each word is translated singly. For instance, the word *i’m* is

translated into *aku*, *the king* is translated into *raja*, *of Salem* is translated into *Salem*. Translator just transfers the meaning of each word from SL to TL and the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

Excerpt 6

SL: ***"Because I like to travel"*** (pg:9, line:29)

TL: ***"Karena aku senang berkelana"*** (pg:31, line:9)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man. When the old man asked why he wanted to be a shepherd. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because each word is translated singly. For instance, the word *because* is translated into *karena*, *I* is translated into *aku*, *like* is translated into *senang*, *to travel* is translated into *berkelana*. Translator just transfers the meaning of each word from SL to TL and the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

Excerpt 7

SL: ***"He doesn't have enough money to travel"*** (pg:11, line:19)

TL: ***"Dia tidak punya cukup uang untuk berkelana"*** (stc:11, pg:22)

The utterance above was uttered by the ticket seller to his assistant after the boy canceled to buy ticket from him. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because the translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language into TL. For instance, the word *he* is translated into *dia*, *doesn't* is translated into *tidak*, *have* is translated into *punya*, *enough* is translated into *cukup*, *money* is translated into *uang*, *to* is translated into *untuk*,

*travel* is translated into *berkelana*. This type can be used because the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

Excerpt 8

SL: "***I don't much like change,***" *he said* (pg:22, line:1)

TL: "***Aku tidak begitu menyukai perubahan,***" *katanya* (pg:70, line:3)

The utterance above was uttered by crystal merchant to the boy. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because the translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language into TL. For instance, the word *I* is translated into *aku*, *don't* is translated into *tidak*, *much* is translated into *begitu*, *like* is translated into *menyukai*, *change* is translated into *perubahan*. This type can be used because the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

Excerpt 9

SL: "***Never stop dreaming,***" *the old king had said* (page:25, line:26)

TL: "***Jangan pernah berhenti bermimpi,***" *raja tua itu pernah berkata* (page:80, line:18)

The utterance above was uttered by old king to the boy. The source text above is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because the translator just transfers the meaning of each word based on the word order and part of speech of the source language into TL. For instance, the word *never* is translated into *jangan pernah*, *stop* is translated into *berhenti*, *dreaming* is

translated into *bermimpi*. This type can be used because the structure of SL has the same structure with TL.

#### 4.2.2 Free Translation

This translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. Also, this translation preserves the meaning of the source language but uses natural forms in the target language. A translator has the freedom to express idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it does not change the message of the SL. Usually, a translator uses free translation to translate idioms and proverb.

Excerpt 10

SL: "*I didn't know shepherd knew how to read*" (page:2, line:9)

TL: "*Ternyata gembala bisa juga membaca*" (page:10, line:3)

The utterance above was uttered by merchant's daughter to the boy. The SL is translated by using free translation because the translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. For instance, the phrase *I didn't know* is translated freely into *ternyata*, and *shepherd knew how to read* is translated into *gembala bisa juga membaca*. Translator translated *knew how to read* into *bisa juga membaca* in TL without style or form of SL. This type is used in order to keep the message clear.

## Excerpt 11

SL: "***It doesn't matter***," *his said to his sheep* ( pg:2, line:29)

TL: "***Tidak apa***," *katanya pada domba-dombanya* (pg:11, line:18)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to his sheep. The boy worried when the daughter's merchant had already forgotten him and he tried to talk to his sheep. The SL is translated by using free translation because the translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. For instance, the phrase *It doesn't matter* is translated freely into *tidak apa* translator translated the text without style or form of SL. This type is used in order to keep the message clear.

## Excerpt 12

SL: "***You came so that you could learn about your dreams***," *said the old woman*  
(pg:5, line:14)

TL: "***Kau datang kemari karena ingin tahu arti mimpi-mimpimu itu***," *kata si perempuan tua* (pg:19, line:12)

The utterance above was uttered by the old woman to the boy when the boy asked the old woman to interpret his dreams. The SL is translated by using free translation. Translator has the freedom to express the idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it is not change the message of the SL. For instance, the phrase *you could learn about your dreams* is translated freely into *ingin tahu arti mimpi-mimpimu itu*. Translator translated *you could learn* into *ingin tahu* in TL without style or form of SL and the word *so that* is translated into *karena*, while *so that* has a closest meaning *supaya* in Indonesian



language. There is the addition in phrase *kau datang kemari* in TL, that is, the word *kemari* in order to keep the message clear.

Excerpt 12

SL: ***“I don’t know how to turn them into reality”*** (pg:6, line:16)

TL: ***“Aku tidak tahu cara mewujudkannya”*** (pg:22, line:13)

The utterance above was uttered by the old woman to the boy when the boy asked her about how to bring his dreams into reality. The SL is translated by using free translation. Translator has the freedom to express the idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it does not change the message of the SL. For instance, the phrase *I don’t know how to turn them into reality* is translated freely into *aku tidak tahu cara mewujudkannya*. Translator translated *how to turn them into reality* into *cara mewujudkannya* without style or form of SL. This type is used in order to keep the message clear.

Excerpt 13

SL: ***“People learn, early in their lives, what is their reason for being”*** (pg:9, line:27)

TL: ***“Di masa-masa awal kehidupan mereka, manusia sudah tahu alasan keberadaan mereka”*** (pg:33, line:17)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy. The SL is translated by using free translation. Translator has the freedom to express the idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it does not change the message of the SL. It is because the phrase *what is their reason for being* is translated freely to become *manusia sudah tahu alasan keberadaan*

*mereka* in TL. Sometimes the translator gives an adds or cuts some parts to show the message point in TLT without seeing the grammar rule sharply. For instance, there is the addition in phrase *di masa-masa awal kehidupan mereka*, that is, the word *di masa-masa* and the phrase *people learn* is not translated into TL in order to keep the message clear.

#### Excerpt 14

SL: "***Because it's the thought of Mecca that keeps me alive***" (page:22, line:26)

TL: "***Sebab justru impian ke Mekkah-lah yang membuatku bertahan hidup***" (page:72, line:5)

The utterance above was uttered by the crystal merchant to the boy. The SL is translated by using free translation because the translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. For instance, the phrase *because it's the thought of Mecca* is translated freely into *sebab justru impian ke Mekkah-lah*. And *that keeps me alive* is translated into *yang membuatku bertahan hidup*. Translator translated *it's the thought* into *justru impian* in TL without style or form of SL and adds suffix *-lah* in TL in order to keep the message clear.

#### Excerpt 15

SL: "***They're not worth much,***" *the Englishman answered* (pg:28, line:24)

TL: "***Nilainya tidak seberapa,***" *sahut si orang Inggris* (pg:89, line:19)

The utterance above was uttered by the Englishman to the boy. The SL is translated by using free translation. Translator has the freedom to express the idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it does not change the message of the SL. For instance, the phrase *They're not worth much* is

translated freely into *Nilainya tidak seberapa*. This type used in order to keep the message clear.

Excerpt 16

SL: ***"In a way, so am I," he said*** (pg:29, line:22)

TL: ***"Boleh dikatakan aku juga begitu," katanya*** (pg:91, line:23)

The utterance above was uttered by the Englishman to the boy. The SL is translated by using free translation. Translator has the freedom to express the idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it does not change the message of the SL. For instance, the phrase *In a way, so am I* is translated freely into *boleh dikatakan aku juga begitu*. Translator translated the phrase *in a way* into *boleh dikatakan* in TL without style or form of SL. This type used in order to keep the message clear.

Excerpt 17

SL: ***"I hold the power of life and death for every person I take with me. The desert is a capricious lady, and sometimes she drives men crazy"*** (page:29, line:26)

TL: ***"Aku yang menentukan hidup-mati setiap orang yang ikut bersamaku. Padang pasir itu tidak bisa ditebak, dan kadang dia membuat orang jadi sinting"*** (page:92, line:3)

The utterance above was uttered by the leader of caravan to the crowd of caravan. The SL is translated by using free translation because the translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. For instance, the phrase *I hold the power of life and death* is translated freely into

*aku yang menentukan hidup-mati, for every person I take with me* is translated into *setiap orang yang ikut bersamaku*. The translator translated the word *hold* into *yang menentukan* and *I take* into *yang ikut* in TL without style or form of SL and cuts the word *the power* in SL to show the message point in TL without seeing the grammar rule sharply. And the idiomatic expression *the desert is a capricious lady* is translated freely into *padang pasir itu tidak bisa ditebak*, and *and sometimes she drives men crazy* is translated freely too into *dan kadang dia membuat orang jadi sinting*. Translator translated the idiomatic expression above without the style, form, or content of the original text but the message is permanently faithful to the SL message.

Excerpt 18

SL: "***There's no such thing as coincidence***," said the Englishman (page:30, line:13)

TL: "***Tidak ada yang namanya kebetulan***," kata orang Inggris itu (page:93, line:16)

The utterance above was uttered by the Englishman to the boy. The SL is translated by using free translation. Translator has the freedom to express the idea from SL into TL through his own language style and structure but it does not change the message of the SL. For instance, the phrase *there's no such thing as coincidence* is translated freely into *tidak ada yang namanya kebetulan*. Translator translated *such thing* into *yang namanya* in TL without style or form of SL. This type used in order to keep the message clear.

Excerpt 19

SL: "*Once you get into the desert, there's no going back,*" said the camel driver  
(page:32, line:16)

TL: "*Begitu kau menapakkan kaki di padang pasir, kau tidak bisa mundur lagi,*" kata si pemandu unta (page:100, line:9)

The utterance above was uttered by the camel driver to the Englishman. The SL is translated by using free translation because the translation produces the translated text without the style, form, or content of the original text. For instance, the phrase *once you get into the desert* is translated freely into *begitu kau menapakkan kaki di padang pasir*. Translator translated *get into* to become *menapakkan kaki* in TL without style or form of SL. And the phrase *there's no going back* is translated into *kau tidak bisa mundur lagi*. The translator translated the phrase above without the style, form, or content of the original text but the message is permanently faithful to the SL message. For instance, the adjective *there's* is translated into pronoun *kau*, and adds the word *lagi* in TL.

#### 4.2.3 Literal Translation

In which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalence, but the lexical words are translated singly, out of context. Literal translation is between translating word for word translation and free translation.

## Excerpt 21

SL: ***“Very interesting,”*** said the woman (pg:5, line:8)

TL: ***“Menarik sekali,”*** kata perempuan itu (pg:19, line:3)

The utterance above was uttered by the old woman to the boy. The boy came to the old woman then asked her to interpret his dreams. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because there is the different grammatical construction in the phrase *very interesting* is translated into *menarik sekali*. This type is used in order to reach the nearest TL equivalence.

## Excerpt 22

SL: ***“What are they doing?”*** the old man asked (pg:7, line:7)

TL: ***“Sedang apa orang-orang itu?”*** tanya si lelaki tua (pg:24, line:10)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy. At the time he was reading a book and suddenly the old man come and started the conversation. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalence. For instance, the phrase *what are they doing* is translated into *sedang apa orang-orang itu*.

## Excerpt 23

SL: ***“Where are you from?”*** the boy asked (page:8, line:5)

TL: ***“Dari mana asal anda?”*** tanya si anak lelaki (page:27, line:1)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because there is the different grammatical construction in the phrase *where are you from* is translated into

*apadari mana asal anda*. This type is used in order to reach the nearest TL equivalence.

Excerpt 24

SL: *"Why are you telling me all this?"* (page:10, line:13)

TL: *"Mengapa anda mengatakan semua ini padaku?"* (page:32, line:12)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalence. For instance, the phrase *why are you telling me all this* is translated into *mengapa anda mengatakan semua ini padaku*. There is the different grammatical construction in the phrase *telling me all this* into *mengatakan semua ini padaku*.

Excerpt 25

SL: *"If you want to learn about your own treasure, you will have to give me one-tenth of your flock"* (page:10, line:32)

TL: *"Kalau kau ingin belajar tentang hartamu, kau harus memberikan padaku sepersepuluh dari domba-dombamu"* (page:34, line:1)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalence. For instance, the structure *If you want to learn about your own treasure* is translated into *kalau kau ingin belajar tentang hartamu*, *you will have to give me* is translated into *kau harus memberikan padaku*, and the phrase *one-tenth of your flock* is translated into *sepersepuluh dari domba-dombamu*. There is the different grammatical

construction among the noun phrase *your own treasure* into *hartamu*, *give me* is translated into *memberikan padaku*, *will have to* is translated into *harus*, and *your flock* is translated into *domba-dombamu*.

Excerpt 26

SL: "***Can I help you?***" asked the man behind the window (page:11, line:16)

TL: "***Bisa saya bantu?***" tanya laki-laki di balik loket (page:35, line:16)

The utterance above was uttered by the ticket seller to the boy. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because there is the different grammatical construction in the phrase *can I help you* is translated into *bisa saya bantu*. This type is used in order to reach the nearest TL equivalence.

Excerpt 27

SL: "***Because this life wants you to achieve your destiny,***"the old king had said (pg:21, line:19)

TL: "***Sebab kehidupan ini ingin kau bisa meraih takdirmu,***" demikian raja tua itu pernah berkata (pg:68, line:23)

The utterance above was uttered by the old king to the boy. This situation happened when the boy remembered his conversation with the old king. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalence. For instance, the phrase *because this life* is translated into *sebab kehidupan ini*, *wants you to achieve your destiny* is translated into *ingin kau bisa meraih takdirmu*. There is the different grammatical construction among the phrase *this life* into *kehidupan ini*, *to achieve* into *bisa meraih* and noun phrase *your destiny* into *takdirmu*.



## Excerpt 28

SL: *"What the fifth obligation?" the boy asked* (pg:22, line:12)

TL: *"Apa kewajiban yang kelima?" tanya si anak* (pg:71, line:1)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the crystal merchant. Beforehand the merchant tell about the five obligation in his religion to the boy. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because there is the different grammatical construction in the phrase *what the fifth obligation* is translated into *apa kewajiban yang kelima*. This type is used in order to reach the nearest TL equivalence.

## Excerpt 29

SL: *"What does that mean?"* (page:24, line:10)

TL: *"Apa artinya itu?"* (page:76, line:23)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the crystal merchant. Beforehand the merchant tell about the five obligation in his religion to the boy. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because there is the different grammatical construction in the phrase *what does that mean* is translated into *apa artinya itu*. This type is used in order to reach the nearest TL equivalence.

## Excerpt 30

SL: *"Did you say a king?" he asked* (pg:28, line:29)

TL: *"Seorang raja katamu?" tanyanya* (pg:90, line:4)

The utterance above was uttered by the Englishman to boy. Beforehand the boy have a two stone and he said to the Englishman that its given by a king. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because there is the different

grammatical construction in the phrase *did you say a king* is translated into *seorang raja katamu*. This type is used in order to reach the nearest TL equivalence.

Excerpt 31

SL: ***"They're not my sheep anymore"*** (page:31, line:2)

TL: ***"Mereka bukan lagi domba-dombaku"*** (page:95, line:22)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to himself. When he was remembered about his sheep. The SL is translated by using literal translation. It is because It is because the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalence. For instance, the structure *they're not my sheep anymore* is translated into *mereka bukan lagi domba-dombaku*. There is the different grammatical construction in the phrase *not my sheep anymore* is translated into *bukan lagi domba-dombaku*.

#### 4.2.4 Dynamic Translation

It tries to transfer the messages or ideas into the TL with the closest natural equivalence to the SL messages or ideas, or it is called natural translation.

Excerpt 32

SL: ***"There's a caravan leaving today for Al-Fayoum"*** (pg:29, line:13)

TL: ***"Hari ini ada karavan yang menuju Al-Fayoum"*** (pg:91, line:7)

The utterance above was uttered by the warehouse boss to the boy and the Englishman. The translation above uses dynamic translation. Because the message of the source language is transformed and expressed by using custom expressions

in target language. For instance, the word *caravan* is translated into *karavan*. Whereas the word has a closest meaning *kafilah* or *gerobak* in Indonesian language. This type emphasizes on message transformation and on particular expression of target language.

#### 4.2.5 Pragmatic Translation

It refers to transferring of messages with an interest in the accuracy of the information meant to be conveyed in the TL form. Translator would have no concern other than getting the information across in the second language.

Excerpt 33

SL: "*What's the world's greatest lie?*" the boy asked (pg:7, line:28)

TL: "*Apakah gerangan dusta terbesar itu?*" tanya si anak lelaki (pg:26, line:5)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man. The SL text is translated by using pragmatic translation. For instance, in structure *what's the world's greatest lie* which is translated into *apakah gerangan dusta terbesar itu*, translator adds the word *gerangan* in TL and deleted word *world's* from SL. It is because the meaning of the utterance depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent, so by an adding the word *gerangan* in TL and deleting the word *world's* in SL, translator tries to give more information in TL in order to keep the readers be able to understand the context. From the phenomenon above, a translation gives more attention on the information transfer as complete as possible.

## Excerpt 34

SL: "***Much better***," said the old man (page:7, line:35)

TL: "***Begitu jauh lebih baik***," kata si orang tua (page:26, line:15)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy. The SL text is translated by using pragmatic translation. For instance, in phrase *much better* which is translated into *begitu jauh lebih baik*, translator adds the word *begitu* in TL. It is because the meaning of the utterance depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent, so by an adding the word *begitu* in TL, translator tries to give more information in TL in order to keep the readers be able to understand the context. From the phenomenon above, a translation gives more attention on the information transfer as complete as possible.

## Excerpt 35

SL: "***He should have decided to become a shepherd***," the boy said (page:10, line:5)

TL: "***Mestinya dulu dia memutuskan menjadi gembala saja***," kata si anak (page:31, line:20)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man when he was remembered about the baker. The SL text is translated by using pragmatic translation. For instance, in structure *he should have decided to become a shepherd* which is translated into *mestinya dulu dia memutuskan menjadi gembala saja*, translator adds the word *dulu* and *saja* in TL. It is because the meaning of the utterance depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent, so by an adding the word *dulu* and *saja* in TL, translator tries to give more

information in TL in order to keep the readers be able to understand the context. From the phenomenon above, a translation gives more attention on the information transfer as complete as possible.

Excerpt 36

SL: *"You must always know what it is that you want," the old king had said*  
(pg:23, line:8)

TL: *"Kau harus selalu tahu pasti, apa yang kau inginkan," demikian raja tua*  
*itu pernah berkata* (pg:73, line:15)

The utterance above was uttered by the old king to the boy. This situation happened when the boy remembered the conversation with the old king. The SL text is translated by using pragmatic translation. For instance, in structure *you must always know what it is that you want* which is translated into *kau harus selalu tahu pasti, apa yang kau inginkan*, translator adds the word *pasti* in TL, although it is not found in SL. It is because the meaning of the utterance depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent, so by an adding the word *pasti* in TL, translator tries to give more information in TL in order to keep the readers be able to understand the context. From the phenomenon above, a translation gives more attention on the information transfer as complete as possible.

## Excerpt 37

SL: "*You have helped me*" (page:25, line:12)

TL: "*Anda telah banyak membantuku*" (page:79, line:18)

The utterance above was uttered by the crystal merchant to the boy. The SL text above translated by using pragmatic translation. For instance, in phrase *you have helped me* which is translated into *anda telah banyak membantuku*, translator adds the word *banyak* in TL, although it is not found in SL. It is because the meaning of the utterance depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent, so by an adding the word *banyak* in TL, translator tries to give more information in TL in order to keep the readers be able to understand the context. From the phenomenon above, a translation gives more attention on the information transfer as complete as possible.

## Excerpt 38

SL: "*Al-Fayoum is in Egypt,*" said the Arab (pg:29, line:15)

TL: "*Al-Fayoum juga ada di Mesir,*" sahut orang Arab itu (pg:91, line:9)

The utterance above was uttered by the warehouse boss to the boy. The SL text is translated by using pragmatic translation. For instance, in phrase *Al-Fayoum is in Egypt* which is translated into *Al-Fayoum juga ada di Mesir*, translator adds the word *juga* in TL, although it is not found in SL. It is because the meaning of the utterance depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent, so by an adding the word *juga* in TL, translator tries to give more information in TL in order to keep the readers be able to understand the context.

From the phenomenon above, a translation gives more attention on the information transfer as complete as possible.

Excerpt 39

SL: "*I don't even know what alchemy is,*" the boy was saying (page:29, line:23)

TL: "*Aku sama sekali tidak tahu, apa sebenarnya alkimia itu,*" kata si anak (page:91, line:24)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the Englishman. The SL text is translated by using pragmatic translation. For instance, in structure *I don't even know what alchemy is* which is translated into *Aku sama sekali tidak tahu, apa sebenarnya alkimia itu*, translator adds the word *sebenarnya* in TL, although it is not found in SL. It is because the meaning of the utterance depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent, so by an adding the word *sebenarnya* in TL, translator tries to give more information in TL in order to keep the readers be able to understand the context. From the phenomenon above, a translation gives more attention on the information transfer as complete as possible.

#### **4.2.8 Ethnographic Translation**

That explicates the cultural context of the SL into TL version. A translator must know how the words fit into the cultures that use of source language into target language.

Excerpt 40

SL: *“I’ve already imagined a thousand times crossing the desert, arriving at the Plaza of the Sacred Stone, the seven times I walk around it before allowing myself to touch it” continued the merchant* (pg:22, line:31)

TL: *“Sudah ribuan kali aku membayangkan diriku melintasi padang pasir, tiba di ka’bah, mengelilinginya tujuh kali sebelum menyentuhnya” si pedagang melanjutkan* (pg:72, line:17)

The utterance above was uttered by the crystal merchant to the boy when he told the boy that he wanted to go to Mecca. The SL text is translated by using ethnographic translation. It is because the cultural context of SL, that is, the phrase *the Sacred Stone* is translated into *ka’bah* (the small cubicle shrine in the Great Mosque of Mecca which contains the famous black Stone of Mecca). A translator must know how the words fit into the cultures of source language into target language. This type tries to explicate the cultural context of the SL into the TL version.

#### 4.2.4 Communicative Translation

This translation displays the exact contextual meaning of the source text where both content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers. It basically emphasizes the transferring of messages and it is very concerned about the effectiveness of language translation.



## Excerpt 41

SL: *"Well, if you know how to read, why are you just a shepherd?"* (page:2, line:18)

TL: *"Kalau kau bisa membaca, mengapa kau cuma menjadi gembala?"*  
(page:10, line:20)

The utterance above was uttered by the girl, merchant's daughter to the boy. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the phrase *if you know how to read* is translated into *kalau kau bisa membaca*, and *why are you just a shepherd* is translated into *mengapa kau cuma menjadi gembala* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because translator translated concisely by eliminate unnecessary words, for instance, the word *well* in SL is not translated in TL, translator also concerned with fluency in sentence by write shorter to make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the word *now how to read* is translated into *bisa membaca* and she translated with connected the ideas by adding the word *menjadi* in TL. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

## Excerpt 42

SL: *"But I'd like to see the castles in the towns where they live,"* the boy explained (page:3, line:33)

TL: *"Tapi aku ingin melihat kastil-kastil di kota-kota asal mereka,"* si anak lelaki menjelaskan (page:15, line:1)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to his father. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the structure *but I'd like to see the*

*castles in the towns where they live* is translated into *tapi aku ingin melihat kastil-kastil di kota-kota asal mereka* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because translator concerned with fluency in sentence by write shorter to make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the phrase *where they live* is translated into *asal mereka* in TL. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

Excerpt 43

SL: "***Well, I'd like to see their land, and see how they live,***" said his son (page:3, line:35)

TL: "***Aku juga ingin melihat negeri mereka, serta cara hidup mereka,***" sahut anaknya (page:15, line:5)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to his father. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the structure *well, I'd like to see their land* is translated into *aku juga ingin melihat negeri mereka*, and the phrase *and see how they live* is translated into *serta cara hidup mereka* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because the translator translated concisely by eliminate unnecessary words, for instance, the word *well* is not translated in TL, the translator also concerned with fluency in sentence by writing shorter to make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the phrase *see how they live* is translated into *cara hidup mereka* in TL, and translated as well as connected the ideas by adding the word *juga* in TL. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

## Excerpt 44

SL: *"It's a dream in the language of the world,"* she said (page:6, line:7)

TL: *"Mimpimu itu dalam bahasa dunia,"* katanya (page:21, line:17)

The utterance above was uttered by the old woman to the boy who interpreted his dreams. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the phrase *It's a dream in the language of the world* is translated into *mimpimu itu dalam bahasa dunia* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because translator concerned with fluency in sentence by write shorter to make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the pronoun *It's a dream* is translated into suffix in TL, that is, *mimpimu*. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

## Excerpt 45

SL: *"It's a book that says the same thing almost all the other books in the world say,"* continued the old man (page:7, line:27)

TL: *"Isi buku ini sama dengan isi hampir semua buku lain di dunia,"* orang tua itu melanjutkan (page:26, line:1)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the structure *It's a book that says the same thing almost all the other books in the world say* is translated into *Isi buku ini sama dengan isi hampir semua buku lain di dunia* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because the translator concerned with fluency in sentence by writing shorter to make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the pronoun *It's a book* is translated into *isi buku*, and

translated concisely by eliminate redundant phrases, for instance, *that says* in SL is not translated into TL. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

Excerpt 46

SL: "***He knew what I was thinking,***" the boy said to himself (page:7, line:35)

TL: "***Dia tahu pikiranku,***" kata si anak dalam hati (page:26, line:17)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to himself, after he had a conversation with the old man. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the structure *he knew what I was thinking* is translated into *dia tahu pikiranku* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because the translator concerned with fluency in sentence by writing shorter to make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the phrase *what I was thinking* is translated into *pikiranku*. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

Excerpt 47

SL: "***And what do you do in Salem?***" he insisted (page:8, line:15)

TL: "***Apa pekerjaan anda di Salem?***" desaknya (page: 27, line:19)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to old man. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the structure *and what do you do in Salem* is translated into *apa pekerjaan anda di Salem* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because the translator translated concisely by eliminate unnecessary word, for instance, the word *and* in SL is not translated into TL, and concerned with fluency in sentence by writing shorter to

make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the phrase *what do you do* is translated into *pekerjaan anda*. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

Excerpt 48

SL: "***Give me my book,***" the boy said (page:7, line:26)

TL: "***Kembalikan bukuku,***" kata si anak (page:28, line:14)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to old man. The translation above uses communicative translation, because the phrase *give me my book* is translated into *kembalikan bukuku* in TL to make the sentence more effective to be read and understood. It is because the translator concerned with fluency in sentence by writing shorter to make ideas clear and emphatic, for instance the phrase *give me* is translated into *kembalikan*. The effective sentences need to be concise, fluent, and emphatic.

#### 4.2.5 Semantic Translation

It is try to transfer the contextual meaning of the SL to the nearest semantic and syntactical construction of the TL. Semantic translation loyalty to the original text.

Excerpt 49

SL: "***Even when all you want to do is travel or marry the daughter of a textile merchant?***" (pg:9, line:22)

TL: "***Walaupun yang kuinginkan hanyalah berkelana atau menikah dengan putri saudagar kain?***" (pg:30, line:21)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the old man. The translation above uses semantic translation because the pronoun *you* in the structure *Even when all you want to do is travel* which is translated into *walaupun yang kuinginkan hanyalah berkelana*, it is translated into prefix *ku-* in the noun phrase *kuinginkan* in TL. While semantic translation is loyalty to keeps the original text. The pronoun *you* should be translated into *anda*, *kamu*, or *kau* in TL. This type resembles with communicative translation and this type concentrates on looking for the equivalence of word only.

Excerpt 50

SL: ***"What kind of Arab are you?"*** (pg:29, line:15)

TL: ***"Kau ini Arab dari mana sih!"*** (pg:91, line:10)

The utterance above was uttered by the warehouse boss to the boy. The translation above uses semantic translation because translator tries to transfers the contextual meaning of the SL to the nearest semantic and syntactical construction of the TL. For instance, the interrogative sentence *what kind of Arab are you?* is translated into imperative sentence *kau ini Arab dari mana sih!* in TL, while semantic translation loyalty to keeps the original text. The interrogative sentence in SL should translated into interrogative sentence too in TL.

Excerpt 51

SL: ***"In any case, it's good that you've learned that everything in life has its price"*** (page:11, line:2)

TL: ***"Pokoknya, syukurlah kau sudah belajar bahwa segala sesuatu di dunia ini ada harganya"*** (page:34, line:9)

The utterance above was uttered by the old man to the boy. The translation above uses semantic translation because translator tries to transfers the contextual meaning of the SL to the nearest semantic and syntactical construction of the TL. For instance, the phrase *that everything in life has its price* is translated into *bahwa segala sesuatu di dunia ini ada harganya* in TL, while semantic translation loyalty to keep the original text. The noun phrase *in life* in SL should be translated into *dalam hidup*.

Excerpt 52

SL: ***"Because I've always heard about them,"*** the boy answered (page:21, line:25)

TL: ***"Sebab aku sudah lama mendengar tentang mereka,"*** sahut si anak (page:69, line:12)

The utterance above was uttered by the boy to the crystal merchant. The translation above uses semantic translation because the translator tries to transfer the contextual meaning of the SL to the nearest semantic and syntactical construction of the TL. For instance, the structure *because I've always heard about them* is translated into *sebab aku sudah lama mendengar tentang mereka* in TL, while semantic translation loyalty to keep the original text. The phrase *I've always heard* in SL should be translated into *aku selalu mendengar*.