

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is the most important thing in communication. It is used to transfer idea from one person to another that includes some verbal communication like listening, speaking, reading, and writing. According to Hornby (2000:721) language means “the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of particular country”. It is clear that people of a particular country use language in a particular time. In this case, globalization makes a great effect in the usage of language, so we need an international language as a language interface, which is English.

English as an international language has a great effect in the development of modern technology and science. It is used in magazines, comics, newspaper, novels, etc. as printed media. It is also used in television, radio, and internet as electronic media. Those media spread around the world and cause main problem.

The main problem faced by people with different language is languages around the world are countless. That is why people need translators to transfer messages from source language (SL) to target language (TL) and also need to learn translation.

The other reason is some people choose reading as their media in learning. Sometimes the message of written media is easier to understand than spoken one because it is more structured. Therefore written language is more precise due to the easier understandable level than the spoken one. On the other hand, not all people can understand written language, and the writer does not have any opportunity to clarify what s/he means to readers. That is why s/he do need translation in order to understand so many spoken and written learning media.

Catford (1965:20) states “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalence textual material in another language (Target Language)”. Wills (In Pym, 1982: 38) also states the same idea; “translation leads from a source language text to a target language text which is as close equivalence as possible and presupposes an understanding of the content and style of the original”. Both statements explain clearly about the importance of source language and target language equivalence in translation. If translator finds some new words in SL text, s/he has to get the idea and then transfer it to TL text with the appropriate equivalence, that helps readers understand the text and it will look the natural.

Various types of translation is described by Nababan (1999:29) as follows:

In translation, there are several factors that cause the various types of translation, namely; the difference in the source language system and the target language, the different types of text material to be translated, the notion that translation is a communication tool, and the existence of objective differences in interpreting a text.

So he provides some kinds of translation like word-for-word translation, free translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, aesthetic-poetic translation, pragmatic translation, ethnography translation, linguistic translation, communicative translation, and semantic translation. Furthermore, those kinds of translation will also effect the naturalness on translation work.

All through the history of translation study, the concept of naturalness has been changed by different definitions. There is no doubt that offering a natural translation cannot be assumed to be an easy issue inasmuch as it can turn out to be very troublesome in practice and needs very sensitive decision-making on the part of both translator and reader within translation process and evaluation because every language has its own rule and system. One-language rules do not always fit with the other. Each language has its own linguistic devices that force translator not to avoid those rules in translating the translation works. As stated in the book entitled *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*, Nababan (1999:54) states as follows:

Sistem dalam setiap bahasa adalah polisistemik karena setiap bahasa mempunyai struktur sintaksis, sintagmatik, leksikal dan morfem yang berbeda dari sistem bahasa lainnya... Perbedaan-perbedaan dalam sistem bahasa itulah yang menyebabkan timbulnya kesulitan-kesulitan dalam pengajaran bahasa, terutama bahasa asing, dan dalam penerjemahan.

(My translation: “in any language system is polysystemic, because each language has syntactic structure, syntagmatic, and lexical morphemes that different from other language systems ... The differences in the language system that is causing difficulties in language teaching, especially the foreign language and in translation.”)

The statement above clearly explains how language system in any language will affect to the naturalness of the translation work.

As the researcher said before, readers choose written language as their learning media, for instance magazines, comics, newspaper, and novels. Novel is one kind of literary books that can be used as a learning media because when someone likes reading novels, s/he can pervade some new knowledge that contained in it. Absorption of knowledge will go well when the contents delivery of the translation work can be easily understood in accordance with the natural way in target language. Therefore a translator has to produce the natural work of translation that will help the target language reader understand the messages.

Most of Indonesian people know English, but they do not really understand the messages. They know English from a lot of movies played in cinemas or books sell in book stores, but they just know that it is English and they do not really understand the meaning and the message. If they want to understand the messages, they should translate them into Indonesian first. For some people who understand English, they do not have to think what's the meaning of the sentence or the conversation. The problem is that for some others they have to think and translate it first, cause by not understand and master English well, and it takes time to process all of them. So translation is

very important toward, not only the scientific and technology books, but also in literary books.

From various types of literary books, the researcher chooses a fiction novel entitled *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson because it is a famous works. The author also has so many famous work, for instance like *Treasure Island*, *Prince Otto*, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, *Kidnapped*, *The Black Arrow: A Tale of the Two Roses*, *The Master of Ballantrae*, *The Wrong Box*, etc. But the researcher chooses *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

In pursuance of Wikipedia, retrieved on May 29th 2012, Robert Louise Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* was an immediate success and is one of Stevenson's best-selling works.

The study focuses on unnaturalness in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* – Robert Louis Stevenson published by the Penguin Popular Classics, which is translated into Indonesian version *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan* by Ary Kristanti, which is very familiar novel in English literature study.

The main reason why unnaturalness in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* – Robert Louis Stevenson into *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan* by Ary Kristanti is chosen as a topic in this study because it is an interesting study to compare English work to

Indonesian work, especially when the naturalness characteristics are applied to transfer the intended meaning in source language text. It may bring difficulties in understanding the idea of the book or the real meaning of the sentence when the translator steps aside the naturalness characteristics. The researcher wants to know how a translator reproduces and finds the equivalence of these texts and keeps the meaning constant so the messages can be communicative for the target readers. Because sometimes the word choices do not fit the text technically, embarking odd language styles and adapted the nature of the source text will make the reader confused when they try to catch the meaning and the message.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

This research is designed to answer this question: what are the unnatural translations found in the translation of Robert Louis Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* into *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan* by Ary Kristanti?

1.3 Scope of The Study

The scope of study is unnatural phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances of the translation of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* into *Dr. Jekyll*

dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan based on Sadtono's criteria (2007:63) in Ngasbun Egar and Arso Setyadi's book.

1.4 Objective of The Study

The aim is to find out the unnaturalness translation in the translation work of Robert Louis Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* into *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan* by Ary Kristanti.

1.5 Significance of The Study

It is challenging to analyze a novel entitled *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* – Robert Louis Stevenson published by the Penguin Popular Classics, which is translated into Indonesian version *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan* by Ary Kristanti.

The result of the study is aimed to give some benefits to the researcher, the translator, and the reader.

1. The researcher, who can use this as an exercise media to re-apply the theories that have been learned during the lectures.

2. The public researcher, who are involved in translation and linguistic research and need references especially about how a natural translation fit to the target language.
3. The reader, who are interested in translation study that are curious to learn and understand the message and story ideas of the author.
4. The translator, who will make this research results as a matter to improve the quality of the translation.
5. Other students especially those of Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for English department students in translation mainstream who can use the result of this study as reference for their project.

1.6 Thesis Organization

Chapter I: Introduction. This chapter 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.

Chapter II: Review of Related Literature. This chapter is arranged to support and direct in analyzing the data of the problem. The theories used in this chapter are: definition of translation, main principles in translation, interference in translation, translation process, requirements to be a good translators, naturalness in translation, naturalness characteristics, equivalence of Translation, and background of the author.

Chapter III: Research method. This chapter consists of research design, unit of analysis source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis

Chapter IV: Data analysis. This chapter covers the analysis of the data. It presents the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and suggestion. It contains the conclusion of the study and suggestion related to the subject, which is analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories and ideas that are relevant to the problem of the study. It will explain 1) Definition of Translation, 2) Main Principles in Translation, 3) Interference in Translation, 4) Translation Process, 5) Requirements to be A Good Translators, 6) Naturalness in Translation, 7) Naturalness Characteristics 8) Equivalence of Translation, and 9) Review of Novel. Those relevant theories are used to analyze and support this study.

2.1 Translation

Nida and Taber (1974:12) pronounce, “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and the second in terms of style”. Many theorists describe translation in different way. Therefore, in reproducing a translation work, not only transferring the meaning and the idea, but also the style that will make a translation work looks natural in target text.

Savory (1969:12) states “translation is made possibly by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions”. It means although every language has its own verbal expressions, but it might have the same equivalent of thought that will help the reader easily understood a translation work. Pinchuck (1877:38) states the same, but in different way “translation is a

process of finding target language equivalence for a source language utterance”. He has the same idea with Savory; the aim of translation is a process that consists of finding equivalence in target language for a source language utterance or expression.

Catford (1969:20) also has the same idea with Savory and Pinchuck; equivalent of thought, equivalent for source language utterance, and equivalent of textual material are needed in making translation work. He denotes “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual in another language (target language)”.

Brislin (1976:1) describes translation as follows:

Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

Based on this statement, it can be concluded that translation is the diverting process of translator thoughts and ideas between two languages (source and target) that includes all aspects; whether oral or written, the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization, and one or both languages is based on signs like deaf people do.

Hawkes (1991:13) states “translation involves the transfer of ‘meaning’ contained in one set of language through competent use of the dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole set of extra linguistic criteria as well”.

This statement mean translation is a process that covers the entire process of extra linguistic criteria like transfer of meaning which is contained in the dictionary and grammar. Moreover in translating we need to know the main principles in translation.

2.2 Main Principles in Translation

There are two main principles in translation based on Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003: 57-58); faithful translation to the original author and faithful translation in the target language.

Yang dimaksud dengan terjemahan yang setia kepada penulis aslinya adalah terjemahan yang penerjemahnya berusaha mempertahankan ciri-ciri ekspresi atau gaya ungkap penulisnya... Penerjemah yang setia kepada pembaca teks Bsa akan berusaha menuliskan makna atau pesan teks Bsu di dalam teks Bsa dengan kata yang mudah dimengerti dan struktur yang enak dinikmati.

(My translation on statement above are: “faithful translation to the original outhor is that the translator tried to maintain the characteristics of expression or style of the author... faithful translator to the text the reader will try to write the meaning or text messages in source text to target text with word choises that is easy to understand and using the enjoyable target text’s structure.”)

That statement above mean in the first principle, a translator can bring his fellow country a true and clear picture of the foreign author and foreign circumstances, keeping strictly to the original. The second one s/he can treat the foreign work as a writer treats his material, altering it after his own tastes and convictions, so that it is brought closer to her/ his fellow. It means that a translator is also a writer; s/he has to have her/ his own tastes in literature, so

that the reader can get the writer's idea and information. Therefore interference will appear in translation that causes problems in translating text.

2.3 Interference in Translation

As Mollanazar (2001) says "interference is a universal phenomenon in translation and adjustment can somehow treat the problem". Toury (1995) reminds, "interference happens whenever translator fails to adapt translation to target language". In other word, differences between source and target languages pattern may cause interference from source language. When a translator does not understand source language culture well, it may bring some difficulties to adapt and transfer the writer's idea, and it will make some misinterpretation on the target language text. It will confuse readers of the target text. That is why a translator should follow some process.

2.4 Translation Process

When a translator is translating a source text, he/ she has to follow some processes. Newmark (1988:19) describes the translating process; first it begins with choosing a method approach. Secondly, when we are translating, we translate with four levels more or less consciously in mind:

1. The source language text level; the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to.

2. The referential level; the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then the reproducing process.
3. The cohesive level; which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and various oresuppositions of the source language text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level.
4. The level of naturalness; of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. It is a generalized level, which constitutes a band within which the translator works, unless he is translating an authoritative text, in which case he sees the level of naturalness as a point of reference to determine the deviation between the author's level he is pursuing and the natural level. This level concerns with reproduction.

Finally there is the television procedure, which may be concentrated or staggered according to the situation. This procedure constitutes at least half of the complete process.

Nida and Taber (1969:33) have different perception of translation process.

They called it as dynamic translation process shown as follows:

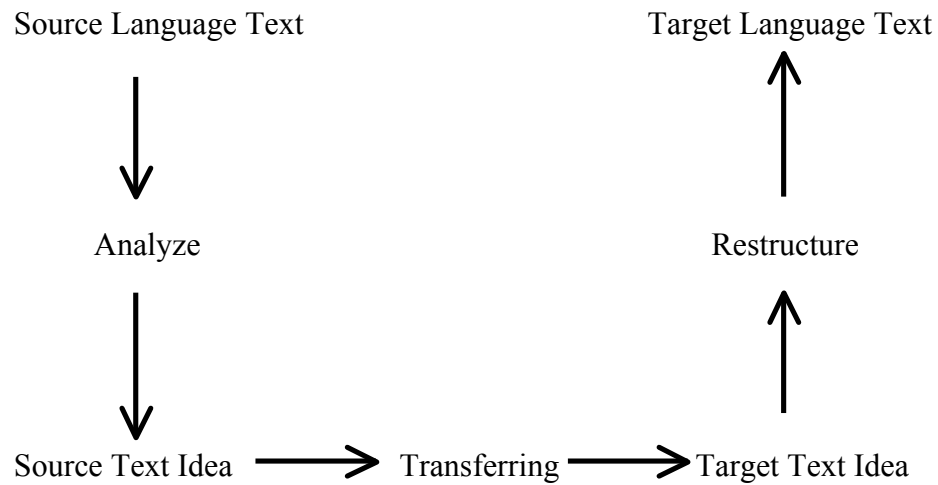


Figure 2.1 Nida and Taber's translation process

From figure 2.1 it can be concluded that there are three stages of translation; namely the analysing, transferring, and restructuring. In the analysis, a translator analyzes the source language text in terms of relationship and the meaning of the word grammatically, as well as a series of words to understand the whole meaning or content. Then the results are transferred in the translator's mind from the source language to target language. After that the reconstruction phase, the meaning is written in the target language in accordance with target language rules.

Based on that scheme, Suryawinata (1989:14) tries to explain it in the easier way. He borrows the concept of inner-outer structure and Transformation Generative Grammar like the following.

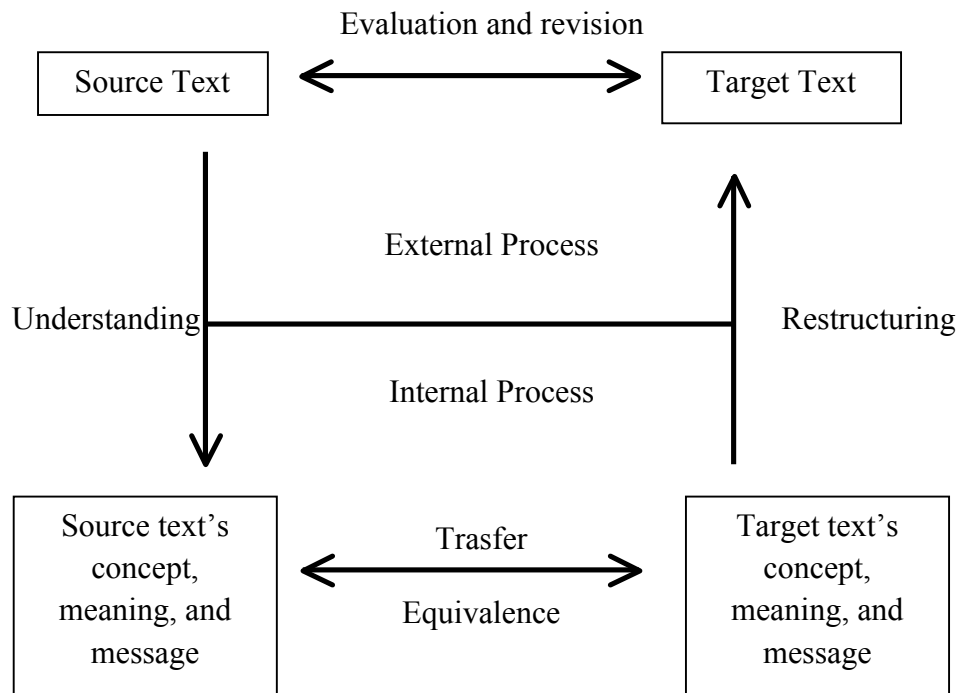


Figure 2.2 Perfection of Nida and Taber's translation process

Figure 2.2 can be described as follows:

1. Analyzing: sentences are analyzed according to grammatical relations, meaning of the words or combinations of the words, textual and contextual meaning. This is the reverse process of transformation.
2. Transferring: after analyzing the material and understanding the meaning, the material are processed in translator's mind then transferred from the source language to target language. In this stage a series of words has not been produced (all occurred in the inner interpreter).

3. Restructuring: a translator tries to find the equivalent words, phrases, and sentences structure that appropriate in the target language; so the contents, meaning and message in the source language text can be delivered in the appropriate way in the target language.
4. Evaluating and revising: after obtaining the results, then it is evaluate with the original text. So if there is a perceived lack of worth, it may be revised.

A translator should have skill on translation procedures in order to make a good translation. Therefore high-qualified translators who have good knowledge of the source language and target language are required. This is in accordance to Liat Kulwarski (<http://www.helium.com/items/750823-Nonprofit-Service-Sector>):

The ideal translator is one who has a vast knowledge in a large variety of topics, as the translator often must integrate many different subjects. The more knowledgeable a translator is the better translation he/she creates... A good translator also has to be persistent (stubborn) in the search for the right word (or phrase, or idiom etc.) and not to give up easily.

A translator has to understand the cultural background and situation of the text and transferring the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) accurately.

As a further matter, a translator should know some requirements to be a good translator.

2.5 Requirements to be a Good Translators

Naturally, a translator has to know at least two languages. Most translators will only translate into their native language. There are exceptions, especially where a translator has been living abroad for many years. Generally, most people only have native proficiency in, their native language.

However, if s/he wants to be a translator, s/he needs superior writing skills in their target language. They need an excellent command of grammar and style. If a company pays hundreds or thousands of dollars for a translation, the document must be important to them and they will expect quality. Leila Razmjou pronounces in (<http://accurapid.com/journal/20edu1.htm>) as follows:

A good translator should be familiar with the culture, customs, and social settings of the source and target language speakers. She should also be familiar with different registers, styles of speaking, and social stratification of both languages. This socio-cultural awareness, can improve the quality of the students' translations to a great extent.

From the statement above, a translator should have an excellent comprehension of our second language. When s/he is translating, they hopefully have access to lots of dictionaries and reference material. Keep in mind, that having to look up a lot of words of the source text will severely reduce your output and speed in translating. Lastly, it is good to have a broad education and general knowledge of certain specialist fields. Translation agencies and clients look for translators that are familiar with the topic of the translation. There is nothing harder to translate than a text that you do not really understand.

Specializing in certain fields also gives you a more limited vocabulary you need to master, especially concerning technical terms. A translator must fulfill certain requirements.

A translator should know some requirements to be good translators; s/he have to know and well understanding in source language, can control and able to use language correctly and effectively well, know and understand the literary appreciation of literature and translation theory, has a high sensitivity to literature, has the cognitive and socio-cultural flexibility. Those requirements are intended to help translator produce translation work that the shift meaning is not too far from its original meaning.

Since a translator uses shift in translating a text or they want to keep the message of the source language, fully or partially. It is common that some chances and variations happened in translation.

Leonardi, in www accurapid.com/journal retrieved on 7 June 2011, states that, “this means that the act of translation can be analyzed along a range of possibilities, which brings about a number of shifts in the linguistic, aesthetic and intellectual values of the source text.”

This means that a translator should know the naturalness on translation to have a good translation work that includes linguistic, aesthetic, and also intellectual values.

2.6 Naturalness in Translation

Lack of consensus can be considered as the major problem. Each of translation studies' scholars has offered their own definitions that will have been rejected or taken under questions by another one. If the scholars consider a set of criteria for their particular definition, it can be possible to depict a shared platform for them. Naturalness is a reader-oriented approach and can be checked at both macro and micro structural level (Lambert and Van Gorp, 1985). This means that a translator writes the target text just like the native speaker does.

This is in accordance to [English.StackExchange.com](https://english.stackexchange.com) about native speaker shown as follows:

A native speaker of English refers to someone who has learned and used English from early childhood. It does not necessarily mean that it is the speaker's only language, but it means having lived in a truly English-speaking culture during one's formative years, so that English has been absorbed effortlessly as by osmosis.

All languages have particular terminology, some of which are deeply rooted in the culture of the speakers of the specific language; consequently, they can pose unique difficulties in the comprehension of culture specific texts. To evaluate naturalness of a translation, readers should be aware of these items that are constituent of target culture norms.

Barnavel in his book *Introduction to Semantic and Translation* (1980) says, "for a translation to be acceptable is to use a natural form of target text".

Newmark (1988) believes “a translation which is written in ordinary language - target language grammar, idiom and words - is the natural one”. In his classification of different types of translation, communicative translation and its subsets are nearer to this definition.

Nida and Taber (cited in Choliludin, 2005:3) consider a translation a good one when it doesn't show to be translation. They state “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. To be able to produce the closest natural equivalence, a translator has to master the message in the original text, and then find the equivalence of that message in the target language, and next he has to restructure it. Nida (1964:167) also has outlined as follows:

A natural translation involves two principal areas of adaptation, namely, grammar and lexicon. In terms of grammar, the grammatical modifications can be made more readily adjusted since many grammatical changes are dictated by the obligatory structures of the receptor language. On the other hand, the lexical structure of the source message is less readily adjusted to the semantic requirements of the receptor language.

The naturalness in target language should be achieved in order to make readers of the translated version do not realize that they are reading a translation product. From the explanation of naturalness in translation above, the researcher can conclude that translation should be natural in the forms of meaning and grammar. So a translator should make the translation equivalent and natural in

the forms of meaning and grammar. S/he should do it in order to make readers of the translated version do not realize that they are reading a translation product. Naturalness is a nature of translation works that looks almost the same as the writer's work of his own; doesn't reflect a work of translation. From those theories above, a translator can see that naturalness characteristics are needed in order to make a good translation work.

2.7 Naturalness Characteristics

Naturalness characteristics lead a translator to make a good translation work because without these characteristics possible irregularities in the translation work be even greater, and it will affect the result of the translation.

This is in accordance to Sadtono in Egar and Setyaji (2007:63):

A good translation work is a translation that does not adapt the nature of the source language into the target language. We also should not make big changes, such as translating historical news from the source language as happened ten years ago in an area near our residence. Therefore the historical context in the source language is an important thing. In other words, a good translation work is a translation that does not translate culture does not translate "culture", but the translation "in terms of language". But it may also indicate the odd or awkward grammar and style. It means that translations should not adapt the nature of source language that makes errors in the delivering of the idea and meaning.

From that statement, it can be concluded that there are some naturalness characteristics in translation. They are; not adapting the nature of source language, not embarking major changes, not preserving the unacceptable

grammar, not embarking odd language styles, word choices must fit with the text (technically), exposure of implicit information, and the use of idioms that cover cultural domains.

1. Not adapting the nature of source language

Each language has its own characteristics and features. The translator should not ignore the characteristics in that language. If this is ignored by the translator, the translation work will seem unnatural. For instance, words classes are characteristic of each language, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Therefore, the translator is not always able to translate the source language noun with noun target language.

Example:

“*a common thing*” cannot be translated into “*sebuah biasa benda*”. The real meaning is “*sesuatu hal yang wajar*”.

2. Not embarking major changes

Making major changes that are important, such as histories and facts, to the language of the origin of a message is not allowed because it would lead to deviations of real meaning or in other words not faithful to the meaning.

Example:

It is not fair to translate “*great depression*” in America when equated with “*krisis ekonomi*” in Bahasa because it seems has different backgrounds.

The “great depression” was a severe worldwide economic depression in the decade preceding World War II. The timing of the Great Depression varied across nations, but in most countries it started in 1930 after the passage of the United States' Smoot-Hawley Tariff bill (June 17), and lasted until the late 1930s or middle 1940s. It was the longest, most widespread, and deepest depression of the 20th century. But “krisis ekonomi” in Indonesia began in mid-1997, the government took custody of a significant portion of private sector assets through acquisition of nonperforming bank loans and corporate assets through the debt restructuring process. Since 2004, the national economy has recovered and undergone another period of rapid economic growth.

3. Not preserving the unacceptable grammar

It is important because a grammar rule consists of binding rules in each language, then the transfer of the source language message should pay attention to the rules of both the source language and target language.

Example:

“The committee have been investigating the war crime for two years.” It will be unacceptable in Bahasa when we used, *“Komisi telah sedang menyelidiki kejahatan perang selama dua tahun.”* The grammar looks unacceptable in target language, because it steps aside the target language’s grammar rules.

4. Not embarking odd language styles

Translator should consider which aspects should take precedence, the meaning of language or style, or finding the closest language style, but still be maintained. Language style is important in translation, in addition to news content. Sometimes there are a few things into consideration in getting a good translation of the text. When a translator wants to maintain the loyalty of meaning, then the style of language used to be weird.

Example:

The language style of poetry in the mean time will not be turned into prose, and style of spoken language does not turn into a style of writing.

5. Word choices must fit with the text technically

When translating a text, word choices must consider to the type of the text technically. It is a process of naming the physical or social reality through nominalisation. Riyadi (2001: 125-126) calls this process as a non-lay process, it is the assessment of natural or social phenomenon that is relatively consistent, with a scientific paradigm as the understanding, identification, and classification with different ways from ordinary people.

Example:

In this past perfect tense, *“I had been living in Europe for five years”* cannot be translated into *“Saya telah sedang tinggal di Eropa selama lima tahun”*. It is unacceptable in grammar of Bahasa.

6. Exposure of implicit information

Implicit information in the source language must be translated into the target language because it is part of the overall message in the source language.

Example:

Headlines news in Jakarta Post on Tuesday, July 10 2012, *“Sriwijaya Air spreads wings to eastern RI”*. It will be unnatural if it used *“Privately owned Sriwijaya Air is expanding its flight services to Sulawesi and Papua to tap into growing flight demand in eastern Indonesia”*. The readers will immediately stop reading to the news because of spending a lot of time in reading the headlines’ fact that already known by them.

7. The use of idioms that cover cultural domains

It means the difference in the use of the idiom of one language with another language greatly affects the translation. Translator will find many idiomatic expressions when translating a text. Sometimes s/he translate it literally because we do not know that it is an idiomatic expression. s/he often find it difficult to translate when s/he cannot find it in the dictionary. This will cause the unnatural translation work.

Example:

“He is cold hearted” when it is translated using word-for-word translation it will become *“Dia berhati dingin.”* For those who know the idiomatic meaning, it will seem unnatural because it has different meaning. It is better to use *“Ia tidak berperasaan”*.

Besides knowing naturalness characteristics in translation, a translator should take a look on the other aspect, such as equivalence.

2.8 Equivalence of Translation

The equivalence in translation works is also required; this means that a work of translation must have the same quality of value and meaning. Nida and Taber (1969:12) state that; “translation consists in reproducing in receptor language (Target Language) the closest natural equivalence of the source language (Source Language) message”. This means that translator has to find the closest natural equivalence of the source language message for reproducing the natural target language work.

Baker (1992:11-12) offers a more detailed explanation about equivalence written as follows:

It can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another... in a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator... it should be remembered that a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in

different languages and might be regarded as being a more complex unit or morpheme.

This means that a translator should pay attention to a number of factors when considering a single word, such as number, gender and tense. In fact, when a translator starts analyzing the ST s/he looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in the TL.

This is in accordance to Vanessa Leonardi on October 2000 in <http://translationjournal.net/journal/14equiv.htm>:

The notion of equivalence is undoubtedly one of the most problematic and controversial areas in the field of translation theory. The term has caused, and it seems quite probable that it will continue to cause, heated debates within the field of translation studies. This term has been analyzed, evaluated and extensively discussed from different points of view and has been approached from many different perspectives.

The first discussions of the notion of equivalence in translation initiated the further elaboration of the term by contemporary theorists. Even the brief outline of the issue given above indicates its importance within the framework of the theoretical reflection on translation. The difficulty in defining equivalence seems to result in the impossibility of having a universal approach to this.

In another way Van Leuven Zwart (1990:227) says “equivalence was used then in its strict scientific sense, to refer to an absolute symmetrical relationship between words of different languages.” That is, the aim of the researcher to develop automatic translation led to concentrate on the equivalent effects that

exist between words from different languages, hence the proliferation of equivalence studies.

Jacobson (1959: 114) stated “there is ordinarily no full equivalence between code units... equivalence in difference is the cardinal problem of language and the pivotal concern of linguistics.” There is no equivalence between code units; there is only equivalence in difference that become the major problem of language and in linguistics.

J. C. Catford (1965: 94) has his own statement about equivalence in translation as shown as follows:

We can distinguish between situation features, which are linguistically relevant, and those, which are functionally relevant in that they are relevant to the communicative function of the text in that situation. For translation equivalence to occur, then, both source language and target language text must be relatable to the functionally relevant features of the situation. A decision, in any particular case, as to what is functionally relevant in this sense must in our present state of knowledge remain to some extent a matter of opinion.

When equivalent in translation appeared, both languages (source language and target language) must be equally related to the situation and has similarity in function. But in terms of determining what is functionally relevant, it is translator responsibility which is based on her/his knowledge of both languages.

2.9 Review of Novel

Robert Louis Stevenson (13 November 1850 – 3 December 1894) is a Scottish novelist and poet. He began to learn a lot about the slums in urban areas

when he was in college, and that's where he met with people working in the criminal world who later appeared in his novels. Caused of his illness, he moved from one city to another in Europe. He then fell in love with an American woman even go with him to California. After she divorced her husband, Stevenson later married her. Finally, to improve his health condition, he went to the South Pacific island, Samoa. Though he was sickly and his family objected, Stevenson went on to become a writer.

Throughout his life, Stevenson was writing enthusiastically. His first published work came when he was fifteen years old. In 1877 he switched from writing essays to writing fiction. He wrote some novels like, *The Hair Trunk or The Ideal Commonwealth* (1877); *Treasure Island* (1883) His first major success; *Prince Otto* (1885); *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886) a novella about a dual personality much depicted in plays and films, also influential in the growth of understanding of the subconscious mind through its treatment of a kind and intelligent physician who turns into a psychopathic monster after imbibing a drug intended to separate good from evil in a personality; *Kidnapped* (1886); *The Black Arrow: A Tale of Two Roses* (1888); *The Master of Ballantrae* (1889); and so on.

His work, Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde had written only three days straight to work successfully. Stevenson number of books published over thirty pieces,

including a collection of short stories, novels, essays, books, travel stories and poems.

The novel itself tells about Gabriel John Utterson, a lawyer in London, who conducted the investigation into the strange events that befell his friend, Dr. Henry Jekyll and Edward Hyde, a ruthless character. Utterson is concerned because Jekyll has written a will that leaves all his money to his new partner Mr. Hyde. Utterson has heard bad things of Hyde and disliked him at first sight. The lawyer thinks his friend is being blackmailed. One day, the lawyer is asked to identify the body of a murdered man, Sir Danvers Carew, one of Utterson's clients. Hyde is suspected of the murder, but he has disappeared. Jekyll swears that he has not seen Hyde and has broken with him forever. The case remains unsolved and Jekyll becomes more sociable than he had been.

In the later part of the novel, Jekyll locks himself in his laboratory. Utterson is afraid for his friend, so he breaks down the door to save him. Upon entering the laboratory, he finds Hyde, killed by his own hand. A letter, made out in the hand of Jekyll, explains that the doctor had created a potion that divided the two sides of a man's character, the good in him from the bad, allowing a man to transform between the two. Hyde was the manifestation of Jekyll's evil side.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a systematic work plan in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. It discusses the research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collections, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The method that was used in this research was descriptive-qualitative method. “a descriptive method is a research method that used to describe a phenomenon that actually happens under circumstances without making a general conclusion” (Best, 1982:199). This method was arranged based on the main problem of the research and the problem analyzed. Qualitative research method was a research that did not use mathematical models, statistical, or computer. The research process begun by establishing the basic assumptions and rules of thinking that were used in the study. Assumptions and rules were then applied to think systematically in collecting and processing data to provide explanations and arguments. In a qualitative, study of information collected and processed should remain objective and not influence by the opinions of researchers themselves.

According to Lofland and Lofland (1984:47) “the main data source in qualitative research is the words and actions; the rest is the additional data such

as documents and others.” So descriptive-qualitative method was a method that described the source with words, sentences, and language not with numbers because the data were text and the results were represented in a description form.

The researcher used expert’s judgments that well understood the unnaturalness criteria of translation work. She used some requirements for choosing the expertise like; master in both source language and target language, experienced in the translation, having the work of translation, having an academic background in both languages, having reference and insight in both languages, and also fluency in both languages. The first expert has produced several works of translation like translating movie, legal documents, bussiness documents, interpreting for some meetings, and translating book on customer service, etc; second expert has produced several works like translating folklore and teching material; third expert has produced translation articles for magazines, member of team translation books, abstracts of journal and research, research reports, and other non-fiction documents; fourth expert has produced translation works in official document, papers, and speeches; and the last expert has produced some books in narrative handbooks.

This research aimed at analyzing the unnaturalness on the translation of Robert Louis Stevenson’s novel *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

In this research, the researcher discussed about any kind of phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances in the source text, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and sentences in the target text, *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan*. Moreover, the writer analyzed the phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances that contained unnaturalness characteristics in their usage.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of data that was used in this research was *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson, published by Penguin Popular Classics in 1886. It had been translated into Indonesia by Ary Kristanti *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan*, published by Portico Publishing in 2009. It has 1127 sentences. For instance on chapter 5 sentence number 2, “*The doctor had bought the house from the heirs of celebrate surgeon; and his own tastes being rather chemical than anatomical, had changed the destination of the block at the bottom of the garden.*” And the translation is “*Sang dokter telah membeli rumah ini dari seorang ahli waris dokter bedah ternama; karena minatnya lebih cenderung pada bahan-bahan kimia daripada anatomi tubuh, maka dia mengubah fungsi bangunan yang berada di ujung kebun tersebut.*”

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research. Thus the researcher did the following text to get the data:

1. Searching the data from source text and target text. The researcher searched the data in the bookstore and online bookstore.
2. Choosing and listing the appropriate data that were analyzed by the experts. In this research the researcher used *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, a novel from Robert Louis Stevenson because the sentences in the story contain unnatural sentences. Then the data of this research were gathered from the sentences in the Robert Louis Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and the Indonesian translation *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan*.
3. Coding the data based on the title of the book, the page, the chapter, the line, and the sentence.

Example:

No/ book's title/ page/ chapter/ line/ sentence
(001/SCJH/P10/C1/L7/S11)

No	Source Text	Target Text	Unnaturalness Criteria

1.	...the well known man about the town. (001/SCJH/P10/C1/L7/S11)	...seseorang yang sudah dikenal baik di kota ini. (001/JHDK/P3/C1/L8-9/S11)	Preserving the unacceptable grammar.
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3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data had been collected from *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson and Indonesian version translated by Ary Kristanti *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan*, they were analyzed into the following steps:

1. Reading both of the novels (SL and TL). The researcher read both of the text to find out the unnatural phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances.
2. Listing the sentences that contain unnatural sentences. The researcher listed the sentence from both text and put it on a table.
3. Providing expertise's opinion for the unnaturalness criteria. The researcher asked for expert opinion about all the data and decided the appropriate data that being analyzed.
4. Calculating the data that has been analyzed by experts by focusing on the unnatural translations found in the translation of the novel. The researcher analyzed the data that conduct from experts.
5. Classifying data according to the unnaturalness criteria.

6. Drawing the conclusion of the analysis. The researcher took the conclusion as the result of the research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter contains an analysis of unnaturalness in Robert Louise Stevenson's novel *the Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde* and its Indonesian translation *Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian* by Ary Kristanti. Some unnatural sentences found in the novel are categorized into seven types based on E. Sadtono and Riyadi Santoso in Ngasbun Egar and Arso Setyaji's book; those are adapting the nature of source language, embarking major changes, preserving the unacceptable grammar, embarking odd language styles, word choices not fit with the text (technically), exposure of implicit information, the use of idioms that cover cultural domains. In this analysis the researcher use the sentences containing unnatural sentences in target text, and belongs to what categories in unnaturalness.

4.1 Findings

Table 4.1 is the finding of the quantity of natural and unnatural translation in translation work of Robert Louise Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Table 4.1 The Quantity of Natural and Unnatural Translation in Translation Work of Robert Louise Stevenson’s Novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

No.	Kinds of Sentences	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Natural	1078	95,65%
2.	Unnatural	49	4,34%
	Total	1127	100%

Table 4.1 reveals that translation work of Robert Louise Stevenson’s novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* contains of two kinds of sentences; those are natural sentences and unnatural sentences. The quantity of natural sentences is 95,65% and unnatural sentences is 4,34%.

In the table 4.1 the researcher found 49 unnatural sentences, which can affect the naturalness of the translation work. It can be concluded that unnatural sentences has a low frequency in translation work of Robert Louise Stevenson’s novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. The unnatural sentences that are used assess the extent to which there is fairness in the translation of novel.

Table 4.2 The Quantity of Criteria for Unnaturalness Translation in Translation Work of Robert Louise Stevenson’s Novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

No	Criteria for Unnatural Sentences	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Adapting the nature of source	15	30.61%

	language		
2.	Embarking major changes	3	6.12%
3.	Preserving the unacceptable grammar	2	4.08%
4.	Embarking odd language styles	2	4.08%
5.	Word choices not fit with the text (technically)	16	32.65%
6.	Exposure of implicit information	7	14.28%
7.	The use of idioms that cover cultural domain	4	8.16%
		49	100%

Table 4.2 shows that translation work of Robert Louise Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* contains of seven criteria of unnatural sentences; those are 15 data (30.61%) of adapting the nature of source language, 3 data (6.12%) of embarking major changes, 2 data (4.08%) of preserving the unacceptable grammar, 2 data (4.08%) of embarking odd language styles, 16 data (32.65%) of word choices not fit with the text (technically), 7 data (14.28%) of exposure of implicit information, and 4 data (8.16%) of the use of idioms that cover cultural domains.

In the analysis, researcher gives some examples of the unnaturalness characteristics in the translation work of Robert Louise Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, and belongs to certain categories in unnaturalness.

4.2 Discussion

According to the finding, the discussion shows the characteristics of unnatural clauses and sentences. Those are adapting the nature of source language, embarking major changes, preserving the unacceptable grammar, embarking odd language styles, word choices not fit with the text (technically), exposure of implicit information, the use of idioms that cover cultural domains.

4.2.1 Adapting the Nature of Source Language

It means each language has its own characteristics and features. The translator should not ignore the characteristics in that language. If this is ignored by the translator, the translation work will seem unnatural. There are 43 sentences that are included in this category.

Excerpt 1.

SL	TL
...obviously under a weight of consideration. (010/SCJH/P15/C1/L19/S72)	...tentunya dalam pertimbangan yang berat. (010/JHDK/P14/C1/L12/S100)

Five experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. It is because the translation is too literal and maintains the structure of source text. The original text uses awkward diction (choice of word), and the

translation follows it. The experts give some solution to the source text *a weight of consideration* using: ‘...*setelah mempertimbangkan matang-matang*’ or ‘...*tentunya dengan pertimbangan yang dalam/matang*’. The translator did not try to catch the main idea of the sentence and translate the sentence that is more commonly used in the target language, that is why the target language looks too adapting the nature of source language.

Excerpt 2.

SL	TL
<p>...there would stand by his side a figure to whom power was given, (019/SCJH/P20/C2/L10-11/S41)</p>	<p>...disampingnya telah berdiri sebuah figur yang telah diselusupi daya kekuatan, (019/JHDK/P23/C2/L14-15/S48)</p>

Three experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. The translation is too literal and word-for-word. It is translated as it is. It would be better to use ‘*disampingnya berdiri seorang yang amat marah*’. It is clear that translator did not find the equivalent word that is more reasonable and frequently used in the target language.

Excerpt 3.

SL	TL
<p>Small sounds carrier far; domestic sounds out of the houses were clearly audible on either side of the roadway; and the rumor of the approach of any passenger preceded</p>	<p>Suara-suara sayup-sayup terdengar dari kejauhan; suara-suara domestik terdengar jelas dari kedua sisi jalan besar; dan rumor mengenai pelintas jalan yang aneh telah lama</p>

him by a long time. (022/SCJH/P21/C2/L11-14/S53)	diketahuinya. (022/JHDK/P25/C2/L18-22/S61)
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Three experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. *Domestic sounds* in source text must not be translated to *suara-suara domestik* in target text. It is better to find other words like '*suara dari lingkungan sekitar*' or '*...suara-suara dari dalam/di sekitar penulis/pemeran*'. Translator translates the text as it is and makes it sounds unnatural.

Excerpt 4.

SL	TL
"...God bless me, the man seems hardly human! Something troglodytic , shall we say?..." (026/SCJH/P23/C2/L20-21/S98-99)	"...Tuhan memberkahiku, lelaki ini sepertinya jauh dari kesan manusiawi! Haruskah kita sebut sebagai makhluk troglodit ?..." (026/JHDK/P30/L7-9/S105-106)

Three experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. The nature of source text is clearly adapted. *Troglodit* in target language is not a common word. In bahasa *troglodyte* means *pendeta*. But the writer refers to a member of any of various people (as in antiquity) who lived or were reputed to live chiefly in caves. So it is better to use *raksasa*.

Excerpt 5.

SL	TL
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<p>“Your master seems to repose a great deal of trust in that young man, Poole,”</p> <p>(030/SCJH/P24/C2/L28-29/S118)</p>	<p>“Tuanmu sepertinya memberikan kepercayaan penuh pada orang muda itu, Poole,”</p> <p>(030/JHDK/P32/C2/L18-19/S126)</p>
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Four experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. It translates the text word by word, which is in target language will seem unnatural and awkward in choosing diction. *That young man* in source text must not be translated to *orang muda itu*. It would be better to use *pemuda itu*.

Excerpt 6.

SL	TL
<p>It seemed to have swept the street unusually bare of passengers, besides; for Mr Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted.</p> <p>(038/SCJH/P48/C8/L19-22/S26)</p>	<p>Sepertinya jalanan menjadi tidak biasa dilewati pelintas; karenanya Tuan Utterson menduga dia tidak pernah melihat bagian London yang begitu sunyi.</p> <p>(038/JHDK/P79/C8/L22-23/S28)</p>

Three experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. It translates the sentence word by word and it translates as it is. *Besides* in source text is better to use *sedangkan*, not *karenanya*. *It seemed to have swept the street unusually bare of passengers* in source text must not be translated to *sepertinya jalanan menjadi tidak biasa dilewati pelintas* It could use ‘...*jalanan menjadi terlalu berbahaya...*’

Excerpt 7.

SL	TL
... but such as I found it hard to reconcile with my imperious desire to carry my head high ,... (040/SCJH/P69/C10/L8-10/S2)	... namun aku sadar bahwa itu akan sangat sulit untuk disatukan dengan sifat angkuh yang bisa mengangkat kepalaku tinggi-tinggi ,... (040/JHDK/P119/C10/L10-12/S2)

Four experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. It adapts the nature of the source text and translates the sentence word by word. The choice of word is also not proper; *to carry my head high* would be better if use '*dengan bangganya*' or '*aku merasa bangga*'.

Excerpt 8.

SL	TL
... I was now confined to the better part of my existence ; (049/SCJH/P81/C10/L29-30/S115)	... kini aku dibatasi ke dalam bagian yang lebih baik dari diriku ; (049/JHDK/P144/C10/L8-9/S132)

Four experts state that this sentence is adapting the nature of the source language. It is because the translation translates as it is. It is better to use *bagian sisi baikku* in translating *the better part of my existence* rather than *bagian yang lebih baik dari diriku*. It is also uses too long sentence that will make the reader pass it.

4.2.2 Embarking Major Changes

It means not making major changes that are important, such as history and facts, to the language of the origin of a message is not allowed because it would lead to deviations of real meaning or in other words not faithful to the meaning.

Excerpt 9.

SL	TL
...on which he tossed to and fro until the small hours of the morning began to grow large. (015/SCJH/P19/C2/L25-27/S36)	...diatasnya dia terombang-ambing kesana kemari hingga pagi menjelang. (015/JHDK/P22/C2/L10-12/S42)

Three experts state this sentence is embarking major changes. It is because the translation uses new or different meaning from the source text. It would be better to use '*dia gelisah tidak dapat tidur (sepanjang malam) hingga pagi menjelang*' to translates *he tossed and fro*. The clause *he tossed and fro* and *dia terombang-ambing kesana kemari* are different. The clause *terombang-ambing* seem like he were in a boat. The translator also could write '*di mana dia gelisah dan membolak-balikkan badan sampai pagi menjelang*'.

Excerpt 10.

SL	TL
...and as he lay and tossed in the gross darkness of the night and the	...dan sementara terbaring dan terombang-ambing dalam kegelapan malam yang pekat dan

curtained room, (017/SCJH/P19/C2/L36-37/S39)	kamar bertirai, (017/JHDK/P22/C2/L22-24/S45)
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Three experts state this sentence is embarking major changes. It is because the phrase *terombang-ambing* seems happening in the sea, but it was in bed, in the bedroom. So it is better to use '*sementara terbaring dan gelisah tidak dapat tidur dalam kegelapan...*' in translating '*tossed in the gross darkness of the night...*'

Excerpt 11.

SL	TL
“It is as well we have met ; and <i>a propos</i> , you should have my address .” (023/SCJH/P22/C2/L20-21/S77)	“baguslah kita telah dipertemukan ; dan a propos anda harus memiliki alamat saya .” (023/JHDK/P28/C2/L7-9/S83)

Three experts state this sentence is embarking major changes. It is embarking major changes because *my address* here refers to *pendapat saya*. And *we have meet* in source text is not equal with *kita telah bertemu*.

4.2.3 Preserving the Unacceptable Grammar

It is important because a grammar rule consists of binding rules in each language, then the transfer of the source language message should pay attention to the rules of both the source language and target language.

Excerpt 12.

SL	TL
<p>“...one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk,”</p> <p>(003/SCJH/P11/C1/L15/S24)</p>	<p>“...yang satu seorang laki-laki berbadan kecil tersaruk-saruk berjalan sepanjang sisi timur,”</p> <p>(003/JHDK/P6/C1/L22/S24)</p>

Only one expert states this sentence is preserving unacceptable grammar.

It is because the phrase *tersaruk-saruk berjalan* is not a common grammar style in target text. It would be better if ‘...*yang satu seorang laki-laki berbadan kecil yang berjalan tersaruk-saruk sepanjang jalan menuju timur*’.

Excerpt 13.

SL	TL
<p>This hall, in which he was now left alone, was a pet fancy of his friend the doctor’s; and Utterson himself was wont to speak of it as the pleasantest room in London.</p> <p>(029/SCJH/P24/C2/L11-14/S111)</p>	<p>Aula ini, tempat dia sekarang berada sendirian, merupakan impian sahabatnya, sang dokter; dan Utterson sendiri biasanya berbicara mengenainya seakan-akan inilah ruangan yang paling menyenangkan di London.</p> <p>(029/JHDK/P31-32/C2/L19-22&L1/S119)</p>

Two experts state this sentence is preserving unacceptable grammar. It is because the word *mengenaunya* is not acceptable structure. It would be better to use *biasanya berbicara mengenaunya* rather than *biasa berbicara mengenaunya* in translating *wont to speak of it*.

Excerpt 14.

SL	TL
<p>An act of cruelty to a child aroused against me the anger of a passerby, whom I recognized the other day in the person of your kinsman...</p> <p>(045/SCJH/P76/C10/L31-33/S64)</p>	<p>Suatu aksi keji terhadap seorang anak menimbulkan kemarahan seorang pelintas melawan diriku, yang pada kesempatan lain aku mengenalinya sebagai kerabatmu...</p> <p>(045/JHDK/P133/C10/L8-12/S84)</p>

Two experts state this sentence is preserving unacceptable grammar. It is because the translation tries to maintain the structure of source text and the grammar seems unacceptable. The use of *menimbulkan kemarahan seorang pelintas melawan diriku* is unacceptable in target language in translating *aroused against me the anger of passerby*. It would be better to use *menyebabkan kemarahan seseorang yang sedang melintas kepadaku*.

4.2.4 Embarking Odd Language Styles

It means translator should consider which aspects should take precedence, the meaning of language or style, or finds a synonym for a style as close as possible but still be maintained. Language style is important in translation, in

addition to news content. Sometimes there are a few things into consideration in getting a good translation of the text. When a translator wants to maintain the loyalty of meaning, then the style of language used to be weird.

Excerpt 15.

SL	TL
...was somewhat theatrical to the eye ; (013/SCJH/P18/C2/L26/S17)	...,bagaikan sandiwara untuk ditonton mata ; (013/JHDK/P20/C2/L8-9/S19)

Only one expert states this sentence is embarking odd language styles. The translation of *theatrical to the eye* to bahasa is unnatural, if it is translated into *sandiwara untuk ditonton mata*. It is because our eyes will see a play that's for sure, but the phrase is used too convoluted. It will look natural if use '*bagai menonton sandiwara*' or '*sandiwara untuk ditonton*'.

Excerpt 16.

SL	TL
He might see a reason for his friend's strange preference or bondage (call it which you please) and even for the startling clauses of the will. (020/SCJH/P20/L27-29/S45)	Dia mungkin akan menemukan penjelasan untuk kecenderungan atau penghambaan yang aneh (sebut saja sesuai yang anda sukai) dari temannya itu dan bahkan untuk klausul yang mengherankan dalam wasiat itu. (020/JHDK/P24/L12-16/S53)

Only one expert states this sentence is embarking odd language styles. This sentence is too long that will make the reader does not want to read it. It would be better if using ‘...*menemukan alasan atas pilihan aneh atau penghambaan kawannya (sebut saja... etc)*’. And also the use of *klausul yang mengherankan* in translating *the startling clauses* is improper, it would be better to use *kalimat aneh*.

Excerpt 17.

SL	TL
<p>...and that I stuck no more reasonable spirit than that in which a sick child may break a play-thing. (046/SCJH/P80/C10/L25-27/S103)</p>	<p>...dan bahwa aku diserang oleh spirit yang tidak lebih masuk akal dibandingkan dengan yang telah mendorong seorang anak merusak mainan. (046/JHDK/P141-142/C10/L24&L1-3/S121)</p>

One expert states this sentence is embarking odd language styles. The use of *spirit* in translation text is too odd because it is rarely used in bahasa, it would be better to use *keinginan*. Its better to used ‘... *dan saya terjebak dengan keinginan yang tidak masuk akal melebihi seorang anak yang ingin menghancurkan mainannya*’.

4.2.5 Word Choices Not fit with the Text Technically

It means when translating a text, word choices must consider to the type of the text technically. A technicality is a process of naming the physical or social reality through nominalisation. Riyadi (2001: 125-126) called this process as a non-lay process, it is the assessment of natural or social phenomenon that is relatively consistent, with a scientific paradigm as the understanding, identification, and classification with different ways from ordinary people.

Excerpt 18.

SL	TL
<p>“What sort of a man is he to see?” (008/SCJH/P15/C1/L6-7/S64)</p>	<p>“Lelaki seperti apakah dia dilihat dari penampilannya?” (008/JHDK/P13/C1/L19-20/S92)</p>

Four experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. It is because the translation is too long. It should not use a complicated sentence. *‘What sort of a man is he to see?’* Would be better if translated into *‘Lelaki seperti apakah dia?’* or *‘Dari penampilannya, lelaki macam apakah dia?’*.

Excerpt 19.

SL	TL
<p>...both thorough respects of themselves and of each other, (014/SCJH/P18/C2/L28-29/S18)</p>	<p>...keduanya sangat cermat memedulikan diri sendiri sekaligus terhadap satu sama lain,</p>

	(014/JHDK/P20/C2/L12-13/S20)
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Three experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. It is because the translation is too long and also improper choice of word. The translation is different from the original text. The translator can say ‘...keduanya sangat cermat dalam menghargai diri sendiri dan orang lain’ or ‘...keduanya sangat menghargai diri sendiri dan saling menghargai’ in translating ‘both thorough respects of themselves and of each other’.

Excerpt 20.

SL	TL
<p>...a spirit of enduring hatred. (021/SCJH/P20/C2/L33/S46)</p>	<p>...spirit penuh kebencian. (021/JHDK/P24/C2/L20-21/S54)</p>

Three experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. It is because wrong choice of word. The word *spirit* in source language would be better if it is translated into *jiwa* or *rasa benci*. It is better not to use *spirit* to express the feeling. We may use ‘*rasa benci yang teramat sangat*’ or ‘*jiwa penuh kebencian tiada akhir*’.

Excerpt 21.

SL	TL
<p>“There <i>is</i> something more, if you could find a name of it...”</p>	<p>“Ada sesuatu yang lebih, andai saja aku mampu mendefinisikan sebuah nama untuk ini...”</p>

(025/SCJH/P23/C2/L20-21/S97)	(025/JHDK/P30/C2/L5-7/S104)
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Three experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. It is because the choice of word *aku* is not fit the text. And also the phrase *find a name of it* is improper if it is translated into *mendefinisikan sebuah nama untuk ini* would be better if it is translated with *menemukan sebuah nama*.

Excerpt 22.

SL	TL
<p>...they liked to sit awhile in his unobstructive company, practicing for solitude, sobering their minds in the man's rich silence, after the expense and strain of gaiety.</p> <p>(033/SCJH/P26/C3/L10-13/S4)</p>	<p>...mereka senang untuk duduk-duduk beberapa saat di sisinya yang tidak menonjol, melatih kesunyian, menenangkan pikiran mereka dalam keheningan setelah menghamburkan kemeriahan dan canda tawa.</p> <p>(033/JHDK/P37-38/C3/L13-15&L1-2/S5)</p>

Four experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. *His unobstructive company* not fix if it is used *disisinya yang tidak menonjol*. It exposes that the word choices do not fit the text. It should be '*mereka suka duduk-duduk didekatnya, menyendiri, dan menenangkan pikiran dalam kesunyian setelah berpesta*'.

Excerpt 23.

SL	TL
<p>"Now take your time, and tell me</p>	<p>"Sekarang, gunakan waktumu, dan katakan padaku apa yang</p>

plainly what you want.” (037/SCJH/P47/C8/L10-11/S7)	membebani pikiranmu.” (037/JHDK/P77/C8/L12-14/S7)
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Five experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. It is because the uses of inappropriate word choice and improper diction; *tell me plainly what you want* translates to *yang membebani pikiranmu* is improper. It would be better if used *yang kamu inginkan* or *apa masalahmu*. My suggestion ‘*sekarang tenanglah dan jelaskan padaku apa masalahmu*’.

Excerpt 24.

SL	TL
It seemed to have swept the street unusually bare of passengers, besides ; for Mr. Utterson thought he had never seen that part of London so deserted. (038/SCJH/P48/C8/L19-22/S26)	Sepertinya jalanan menjadi tidak biasa dilewati pelintas; karenanya Tuan Utterson menduga dia tidak pernah melihat bagian London yang begitu sunyi. (038/JHDK/P79/C8/L22-23/S28)

Five experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. It is because the use of improper diction. The use of *besides* would be better if use *sedangkan*, not *karenanya*. It could use ‘*...jalanan menjadi terlalu berbahaya...*’.

Excerpt 25.

SL	TL
Instantly the spirit of hell awoke in	Segera saja spirit iblis terbangun

me and raged. (047/SCJH/P80/C10/L32/S105)	dalam diriku dan mengamuk. (047/JHDK/P142/C10/L9-10/S123)
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Four experts state this sentence is using word choices that not fit the text technically. It is because the sentence is too exaggerated and the word choice is not fit. It is better not to use foreign word and find the equal word in target text. It would be better if not use *spirit* in translation text.

4.2.6 Exposure of Implicit Information

It means implicit information in the source language must be translated into the target language because it is part of the overall message in the source language.

Excerpt 26.

SL	TL
“ Did you ever remark that door? ” (003/SCJH/P11/C1/L15/S24)	“ Apakah kau pernah memperhatikan pintu itu? ” (003/JHDK/P5/C1/L22/S24)

Two experts state this sentence is exposing implicit information. It is because it has similar structure between source text and target text. The source text means whether or not the person pay attention to the door. It could be how and when it is opened and closed, or could be something else.

Excerpt 27.

SL	TL
<p>“I make it rule of mine.” (007/SCJH/P14/C1/L20/S51)</p>	<p>“Aku menerapkan aturan yang kubuat sendiri.” (007/JHDK/P12/C1/L15/S78)</p>

Two expert state this sentence is exposing implicit information. It is because the translation is too long and will expose the implicit information. It is better to use ‘*aku punya aturan sendiri*’.

Excerpt 28.

SL	TL
<p>“No, sir: I can make no hand of it.” (009/SCJH/P15/C1/L15/S70)</p>	<p>“Tidak, Pak; aku tidak bisa menangan hal ini.” (009/JHDK/P14/C1/L7/S98)</p>

Two experts state this sentence is exposing implicit information. It is because the translation is too long and will expose the implicit information. *Menangani hal ini* is too long and too wasting and it would be better to use *menanganinya*.

Excerpt 29.

SL	TL
<p>...and still he was digging at the problem. (016/SCJH/P19/C2/L31-32/S38)</p>	<p>...dan dia masih menggali dalam-dalam persoalan yang dihadapinya. (016/JHDK/P22/C2/L12-18/S44)</p>

Two experts state this sentence is exposing implicit information. It is because the translation is too long and will expose the implicit information. It would be better to use *memikirkan masalahnya* rather than *menggali dalam-dalam persoalan yang dihadapinya* in translating *digging at the problem*.

4.2.7 The Use of Idioms that Cover Cultural Domains

It means the difference in the use of the idiom of one language with another language greatly affects the translation. Translator will find many idiomatic expressions when translating a text. Sometimes it is translated literally because of the unknown of idiomatic expression. It is difficult to translate idiomatic expression when translator cannot find it in the dictionary. This will cause the unnatural translation work.

Excerpt 30.

SL	TL
...children kept shop upon the steps ; (002/SCJH/P11/C1/L7/S22)	...anak-anak naik-turun tangga masuknya ; (002/JHDK/P5/C1/L12/S22)

Three experts state this sentence is using idiom that covers cultural domains. It uses the idiomatic expression *kept shop upon the steps*. This clause could mean ‘... *anak-anak bermain jual beli di tangga*’.

Excerpt 31.

SL	TL
...the said Edward Hyde should step into the said Henry Jekyll's shoes without further delay, (012/SCJH/P17/C2/L20-22/S5)	...maka Edward Hyde yang dimaksud dapat menggantikan posisi Henry Jekyll yang dimaksud tanpa penundaan lebih lama, (012/JHDK/P18/C2/L14-16/S6)

Two experts state this sentence is using idiom that covers cultural domains. It is better if the translation also uses idiom and does not translates it word by word. The use of *yang dimaksud* is not proper. It should change with *tersebut*. It would be better to use '*Edward Hyde dapat menggantikan Henry Jekyll tersebut tanpa ditunda lagi*'.

Excerpt 32.

SL	TL
"my mind misgives me he is in deep waters! ..." (031/SCJH/P25/C2/L3-4/S128)	"pikiran membuatku khawatir kalau-kalau dia sedang terlibat masalah pelik! ..." (031/JHDK/P33/C2/L9-11/S137)

Four experts state this sentence is using idiom that covers cultural domains. The uses of idiom in source text should be replaced with idiom in target language. The translation of *in deep waters* should use idiom.

Excerpt 33.

SL	TL
" Hold your tongue! " Poole said to	" Jaga lidahmu! " Poole berbicara

her, with a ferocity of accent that testified to his own jangled nerves... (039/SCJH/P49/C8/L21-22/S45)	kepadanya, dengan nada keras yang memperlihatkan kegelisahannya yang selama ini tersembunyi... (039/JHSC/P81/C8/L20-21/S46)
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Three experts state this sentence is using idiom that cover cultural domains. The translator used the idioms by understanding it word by word. It should be '*Jaga bicaramu!*' seru Poole, *memperlihatkan kegelisahannya yang selama ini ditutupinya...*

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

It contains the conclusion of the study and suggestion related to the subject, which is analyzed, for everyone who read this thesis.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in chapter IV, it can be concluded that there are 1127 sentences in the translation work of Robert Louise Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. They contain of two kinds of sentences; those are natural sentences and unnatural sentences. The quantities of natural sentences are 1078 (95.65%) and unnatural sentences are 49 (4.34%).

The unnatural sentences have been analyzed by the researcher based on E. Sadtono and Riyadi Santoso in Ngasbun Egar and Arso Setyaji's book about unnaturalness in translation. Those are adapting the nature of source language, embarking major changes, preserving the unacceptable grammar, embarking odd language styles, word choices not fit with the text (technically), exposure of implicit information, the use of idioms that cover cultural domains. The researcher founds there are 15 data (30.61%) include in adapting the nature of source language, 3 data (6.12%) include embarking major changes, 2

data (4.08%) include in preserving the unacceptable grammar, 2 data (4.08%) include embarking odd language styles, 16 data (32.65%) include the word choices not fit with the text (technically), 7 data (14.28%) include exposure of implicit information, and 4 data (8.16%) include the use of idioms that cover cultural domains.

It can be concluded that adapting the nature of source language and word choices not fit with the text (technically) are the major problem in the translation work of Robert Louise Stevenson's novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher gives some suggestions concerning with the topic of this research:

1. The readers, who are interested in translation study and want to enlarge their ability and knowledge in translating a novel in a natural way of target text, will be helpful to comprehend before doing other research dealing with the naturalness in translation work.
2. The students of Dian Nuswantoro University especially for English Department, who can use this thesis as reference book to help them conducting a research related to translation study.

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