

4. Idiomatic translation

It reproduce the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original

5. Communicative translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

6. Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation that only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

7. Faithfull translation

it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.

8. Adaptation

is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots, are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Table 4.1 List of Translation Method

1	2	3	4
No	Translation Methods	Total of Number	Percentage
1.	Adaptation	70	34,31%
2.	Free	59	28,92%
3.	Idiomatic	23	11,28%
4.	Faithful	22	10,79%
5.	Literal	13	6,37%
6.	Semantic	10	4,90%
7.	Communicative	7	3,43%
8.	Word for Word	0	0,00%
	Total of Data	204	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the translator more often uses adaptation method to translate *The Mona Mousa Code* by Geronimo Stilton into *Kode Monakusa* by Amy Liem. The total of data is 204 sentences or 100%, the researcher finds 70 adaptation methods, 59 free translation, 23 idiomatic translation, 22 faithful translation, 13 literal translation, 10 semantic translation, 7 communicative translation, and 0 word-for-word translation which applied to translate this story book. Adaptation is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots, are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Adaptation, free, idiomatic, and faithful translation methods are the most frequent method of translation applied by the translator, because they reach more than 10%.

In the other side, literal, semantic, communicative, and word-for-word translation methods have the low frequency usage. It occurs because they reach less than 10%.

4.2 Discussion of the Findings

The researcher collected, analyzed, and compared the translation methods, which are shown in *The Mona Mousa Code* by Geronimo Stilton into *Kode Monakusa* by Amy Liem. Then, the researcher describes the Translation Method used by the translator and gives its analysis of each sample. The researcher also gives a code for the data collection. This can be written in this following structure:

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

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

001/SL-1/1/TL-1/1

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

4.3. Translation Method of The Mona Mousa Code into Kode Monakusa

.There are 8 types of Translation Method which are adapted from Newmark (1988:45). They are Adaptation, Free, Idiomatic, Communicative, Word-for-Word, Literal, Faithful, and Semantic Translation. Below are the examples of Translation Methods:

Code	001/SL-1/1/TL-9/1	Translation Method
SL	<u>“Mouse hole, sweet mouse hole,”</u> I said with a sigh.	Adaptation
TL	<u>“Rumahku istanaku.”</u> kataku menghela napas lega	

The translator uses Adaptation Method to translate this phrase. The phrase “*mouse hole*” itself means “*lubang tikus*” . But the translator prefers to use “*rumahku*” and “*sweet mouse hole*” into “*istanaku*” which are adapting from SL culture to the TL culture.

Code	005/SL-3/5/TL-11/5	Tranlsation Method
SL	After I watched <u><i>Nightmare on Cat Street</i></u> , I couldn't sleep for a week!	Adaptation
TL	Pernah sehabis nonton <u><i>Hantu Rumah Pondok Kucing</i></u> , seminggu penuh aku tak bisa tidur!	

The translator uses Adaptation Method to translate this phrase. The phrase “*nightmare on cat street*” becomes “*hantu rumah pondok kucing*” . Adaptation is the “freest” form of translator. Since the translator adapts the SL culture into the TL culture.

Code	006/SL-3/8/TL-11/8	Translation Method
SL	My heart was pounding like a rat who'd just run <u><i>a Mousathon.</i></u>	Adaptation
TL	Jantungku berdegup kencang, seperti tikus yang baru saja ikut pertandingan <u><i>Tikusaton.</i></u>	

The translator adapts the phrase “*Mousathon*” into “*Tikusaton*” which now becomes Indonesian culture and since she adapts the SL to TL culture, the researcher included this phrase into Adaptation Method of Translation.

Code	014/SL-5/7/TL-13/7	Translation Method
SL	Trap wiped his snout on <u><i>my velvet</i></u> curtain.	Adaptation
TL	Trapola mengelap moncongnya dengan gordena <u><i>beleduku.</i></u>	

In the TL, the word “*beleduku*” is the translation of the phrase “*my velvet*”. In this case “*my velvet*” into “*beleduku*” which proved that Adaptation Method is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved, the SL culture to the

TL culture and the text rewritten. Since, the translator adapts the SL to TL culture, it becomes “*beleduku*” than “*beledru*”.

Code	018/SL-6/17/TL-14/17	Translation Method
SL	<u>“<i>And do me a favor—eat with your snout shut!</i>”</u>	Idiomatic
TL	<u>“<i>Dan tolong, jangan omong sambil makan!</i>”</u>	

A translation is idiomatic if, out of all the words combination which is grammatically allowable in the target language (TL), sounds originally like written in the source language (SL). In this phrase the translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method by translated “*And do me a favor—eat with your snout shut!*” into “*Dan tolong, jangan omong sambil makan!*”, the translated sentence seems like written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence.

Code	023/SL-7/21/TL-15/21	Translation Method
SL	“I’ve got a <u><i>scoop</i></u> for you that will make everyone’s <u><i>whiskers</i></u> stand on end.	Free
TL	Aku punya <u><i>berita bagus</i></u> buat kamu, yang bisa membuat <u><i>kumis</i></u> setiap tikus berdiri.	

The translator applied Free Translation Method to translate this phrase. The phrase “*a scoop*” is translated into “*berita bagus*”, which is understandable for the target reader. And also “*whiskers*” into “*kumis*”. It reproduces the matter without manner, or the content without the form of the original.

Code	024/SL-7/21/TL-15/21	Translation Method
SL	It's about Mouse Island's most famous painting. . <u><i>the Mona Mousa!</i></u>	Adaptation
TL	Ini adalah tentang lukisan paling terkenal di Pulau Tikus. <u><i>Monakusa!</i></u>	

The translator adapts the phrase “*the Mona Mousa!*” into “*Monakusa!*” which now becomes TL culture and since she adapts the SL to TL culture, the researcher included this phrase into Adaptation Translation Method.

Code	027/SL-9/5/TL-17/5	Translation Method
SL	I noticed <i>with disgust</i> .	Free
TL	Aku menatapnya <u><i>sebal</i></u> .	

The word “*disgust*” is translated into “*sebal*”, which means that the translator uses Free Translation Method, “*disgust*” itself means “*jijik*” which is not suitable for the phrase, and since the translator is emphasized into the meaning so the target reader could easily understand. This is the way a Free Translation is applied for.

Code	028/SL-9/5/TL-17/5	Translation Method
SL	This time it was a multi-decker <u>sandwich</u> .	Adaptation
TL	Kali ini <u>hamburger</u> ukuran jumbo.	

The word “*sandwich*” here is translated into “*hamburger*” which is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. Adaptation is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies), and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved. The SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Code	031/SL-10/9/TL-18/9	Translation Method
SL	My sister, Thea, the special correspondent for The Rodent’s Gazette, came <u>roaring</u> in on her motorcycle.	Free
TL	Adikku, Thea, reporter khusus Warta Rodensia, <u>berderum</u> masuk di atas motornya	

The word “*roaring*” here means “*bising*” or “*riuh*” but the translator uses Free Translation by translating it as “*berderum*”. This translation is more suitable for the story. The translator is trying to make the target reader understand as far as possible in reading the book without ever taking a second look.

Code	042/SL-13/1/TL-21/1	Translation Method
SL	His name is <i>Lefty Limburger</i> .	Adaptation
TL	Namanya <i>Serger Burger</i> .	

The translation of the phrase “*Lefty Limburger*” into “*Serger Burger*” are adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The character from SL “*Lefty Limburger*” becomes “*Serger Burger*”. The translator purposely changed this character. In order the target reader to understand TL, the translator is to set our culture.

Code	043/SL-13/2/TL-21/2	Translation Method
SL	“I’d rather eat a piece of <i>moldy</i> cheese than be seen in that place!”	Free
TL	“lebih baik makan keju <i>basi</i> daripada ketahuan berada di tempat itu!”	

The word “*moldy*” here is translated into “*basi*” which the translator uses Free Translation to translate that word. Free Translation is a translation which extends the meaning or a message of the source language by clarifying the translator’s own words and produces the TL text without style, or content of the original.

Code	046/SL-15/4/TL-23/4	Translation Method
SL	“You see, his niece is a friend of the <i>mailmouse’s</i> cousin.”	Adaptation
TL	“Begini, keponakannya adalah teman dari sepupu <i>tukang pos</i> .”	

The phrase “*mailmouse’s*” here is translated into “*tukang pos*” which is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. Adaptation is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies), and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved. The SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten, so the researcher decided that this phrase into Adaptation Translation Method.

Code	047/SL-15/6/TL-23/6	Translation Method
SL	“ <i>Don’t get your tail in a twist</i> , Gerry,” said Trap, smirking.	Idiomatic
TL	“ <i>Jangan jengkel dong</i> , Geronimo,” kata Trapola nyengir.	

A translation is idiomatic if, out of all the words combination which is grammatically allowable in the target language (TL), sounds originally like written in the source language (SL). In this phrase the translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method by translated “*Don’t get your tail in a twist*,” into “*Jangan jengkel dong*,” The translated sentence seems like written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence.

Code	057/SL-22/3/TL-30/3	Translation Method
SL	The portrait was painted in 1504 by the great painter and scientist <u>Mousardo da Munchie</u> .	Adaptation
TL	Lukisan itu dibuat tahun 1504 oleh pelukis dan ilmuwan terkenal, <u>Leonarkus da Vincit</u> .	

The translation of the phrase “*Mousardo da Munchie*” into “*Leonarkus da Vincit*” is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The character from SL “*Mousardo da Munchie*” becomes “*Leonarkus da Vincit*” . The translator purposely changed this character. In order the target reader to understand TL, the translator is to set our culture.

Code	061/SL-24/11/TL-31/7	Translation Method
SL	He had already found the <u>snack bar</u> and was munching on a frozen cheesesicle.	Idiomatic
TL	Ia sudah menemukan <u>kantin</u> dan sedang mengulum es keju beku.	

The translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method in translating this word. It can be seen that “*snack bar*” which has meaning “*tempat makan yang menjual makanan kecil*” is translated into “*kantin*”. “*kantin*” itself means “*canteen*” in SL (source language). It proves that the translator emphasized this translation work to the TL culture, so the target reader will understand the word easily.

Code	062/SL-24/13/TL-31/9	Translation Method
SL	It was Frick Tapioca, my sister's <u>current</u> boyfriend.	Free
TL	Ia adalah Frik Tapioka, pacar <u>terbaru</u> Thea.	

The phrase “*current*” is translated into “*terbaru*”, which means that the translator uses Free Translation Method to translate this word. The word “*current*” itself means “*sekarang*”, the translator wants to delivered the message as clearly as possible, so the target reader could catch the meaning of the word itself.

Code	074/SL-24/13/TL-31/9	Translation Method
SL	“I know , Uncle!” Benjamin said, his voice filled with <u>excitement</u> .	Free
TL	“Aku tahu, paman!” seru Benyamin dengan <u>bersemangat</u> .	

The translator decided to use Free Translation Method in this word. It can be seen above that the word “*excitement*” is translated into “*bersemangat*”. The word “*excitement*” itself means “*kegembiraan*”, it seems that the translator tries to improve the meaning, so the target reader could easily understand the meaning.

Code	075/SL-30/12/TL-38/12	Translation Method
SL	“The eleven pictures must represent eleven places in <u>New Mouse City</u> .”	Adaptation
TL	“Sebelas gambar ini pasti mewakili sebelas tempat di <u>Kota Tikuspolitan</u> .”	

The translator uses Adaptation Translation Method to translate this phrase. The word “*New Mouse City*” itself means “*Kota Tikus Baru*”, but the translator prefers to use “*Kota Tikuspolitan*” into “*New Mouse City*” which is adapting from SL culture to the TL culture.

Code	079/SL-34/2/TL-42/2	Translation Method
SL	<u>“Don’t get your fur in a tangle, Cousinkins,”</u> he said.	Idiomatic
TL	<u>“Tak perlu bingung, Sepupu,”</u> katanya.	

In this phrase the translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method by translating “*Don’t get your fur in a tangle*” into “*Tak perlu bingung*” . The translated sentence above seems to be written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence. Idiomatic Translation, it reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Code	081/SL-35/7/TL-43/7	Translation Method
SL	The market was packed with stalls of <u>fishermice</u> selling seafood.	Adaptation
TL	Pasar itu di penuhi kios tempat para <u>nelayan</u> menjual hasil laut.	

The phrase “*fishermice*” here is translated into “ *nelayan*”, which is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. Adaptation is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies), and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved. The SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Code	082/SL-36/9/TL-44/9	Translation Method
SL	All of a sudden... <i>splash!</i>	Communicative
TL	Tiba-tiba... <i>byur!</i>	

The translator uses Communicative Translation Method to translate this phrase. The phrase “*splash!*” is translated into “*byur!*”, which has no relation semantically, communicative translation expresses the meaning of SL into TL in a standard expression for that situation. Since the translator emphasized in TL and the target readers are also common with the “*byur!*” words.

Code	086/SL-37/15/TL-45/14	Translation Method
SL	“They seemed to think my fish <i>problems</i> were funny.	Free
TL	“Tampaknya mereka berpikir <i>kecelakaan</i> yang kualami adalah kejadian yang lucu.	

The word “*problems*” is translated into “*kecelakaan*”, which means that the translator uses Free Translation Method. It reproduces the manner, or the content without the form of the original. “*problems*” itself means “*masalah*” which is not suitable for the phrase, and since the translator emphasized the meaning, so the target reader will easily understand. This is the way of a Free Translation is applied for.

Code	093/SL-40/14/TL-48/14	Translation Method
SL	...stalls to a tall marble column near the <u><i>water's edge</i></u> .	Adaptation
TL	...kios demi kios menuju pilar marmer tinggi di dekat <u><i>pantai</i></u> .	

The word “*water's edge*” itself means “*pinggir air*”. But the translator prefers to use “*pantai*” into “*water's edge*” which is adapting from SL culture to the TL culture. The translator uses Adaptation Translation Method to translate this phrase.

Code	096/SL-43/3/TL-51/3	Translation Method
SL	<u><i>“It'll be easy as cheese pie!”</i></u>	Idiomatic
TL	<u><i>“Itu sepele!”</i></u>	

The translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method to translate this phrase. It can be seen that “*It'll be easy as cheese pie!*” is translated into “*Itu sepele!*”, which means that the natural forms of the receptor language both in grammatical

constructions and the choice of lexical items has changed. It does not sound like a translation, it sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

Code	098/SL-46/8/TL-54/8	Translation Method
SL	<u>“Slimmy swiss rolls!”</u>	Idiomatic
TL	<u>“Demi lumpia swiss!”</u>	

A translation is idiomatic if, out of all the words combination which is grammatically allowable in the target language (TL), sounds originally like written in the source language (SL). In this phrase the translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method by translated “*Slimmy swiss rolls!*” into “*Demi lumpia swiss!*” the translated sentence seems like written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence.

Code	114/SL-54/21/TL-63/24	Translation Method
SL	In the center of the fountain was a statue of the <u><i>Muse of Cheese</i></u> .	Adaptation
TL	Di tengahnya, berdirilah patung <u><i>Kussy Keju</i></u> .	

The translation of the phrase “*Muse of Cheese*” into “*Kussy Keju*” is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The phrase from SL “*Muse of Cheese*” becomes “*Kussy Keju*”. The translator purposely changed this phrase. The researcher includes this phrase Adaptation Method of Translation.

Code	115/SL-54/21/TL-63/24	Translation Method
SL	Melted cheddar spurted from her <u>cornucopia</u> .	Adaptation
TL	Cairan keju cheddar mengalir dari <u>tanduk kerbau</u> yang dipegangya.	

The translation of the phrase “*cornucopia*” into “*tanduk kerbau*” is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The phrase from SL “*cornucopia*” becomes “*tanduk kerbau*”. The phrase “*cornucopia*” itself means “*persediaan yang berlimpah-limpah*”. But the translator prefers to use “*tanduk kerbau*” which is adapting from SL culture to the TL culture.

Code	117/SL-56/2/TL-64/3	Translation Method
SL	“Ask to see my friend <u>Chuck Choptail</u> .”	Adaptation
TL	“Temuilah temanku, <u>Chuck Kortajam</u> .”	

The translation of the phrase “*Chuck Choptail*” into “*Chuck Kortajam*” is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The character from SL “*Chuck Choptail*” becomes “*Chuck Kortajam*”. The translator purposely changed this character. In order the target reader to understand TL, the translator is to set our culture.

Code	124/SL-60/20/TL-68/21	Translation Method
SL	<u>Zoom!</u> The car plunged down a hill.	Communicative
TL	<u>Wussss!</u> Kereta kami mulai meluncur turun.	

The words “Zoom!” is translated into “Wussss!”, means the translator using Communicative Translation Method. Communicative Translation expresses the meaning of SL into TL in a standard expression for that situation.

Code	125/SL-62/29/TL-70/31	Translation Method
SL	My head was still <i>spinning</i> .	Free
TL	Kepalaku masih <i>pusing tujuh keliling</i> .	

The translator translated “*spinning*” into “*pusing tujuh keliling*”. Spinning itself means “*pemintalan*”, the translator want to delivered the message clearly as possible, so the target reader could catch the meaning of the phrase itself. This is Free Translation Method which is used by the translator.

Code	128/SL-63/5/TL-72/5	Translation Method
SL	“Head to the Tricks for Tails joke shop in <u>Fastrat Lane</u> ,” Trap said.	Adaptation
TL	“Pergilah ke toko sulap Trik & Tik di <u>Jalan Tikuslari</u> ,” kata Trapola.	

The translation method applied in translating the phrase above is Adaptation Method. It can be seen from the phrase “*Fastrat Lane*” which is translated to “*Jalan Tikuslari*”. This phrase is included into Adaptation Method because this translated work is more common into the target reader language culture since “*Fastrat Lane*” is adapts.

Code	129/SL-64/7/TL-72/7	Translation Method
SL	<u>“<i>Purtrid cheese puffs!</i>”</u>	Idiomatic
TL	<u>“<i>Bolu keju tengik!</i>”</u>	

The translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method to translate this phrase. It can be seen that “*Purtrid cheese puffs!*” is translated into “*Bolu keju tengik!*”, which means that the natural forms of the receptor language both in grammatical constructions and the choice of lexical items has changes. It does not sound like a translation, it sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

Code	130/SL-64/8/TL-72/8	Translation Method
SL	A <i>plump</i> mouse...	Adaptation
TL	Seorang tikus <i>gempal</i>	

The translator uses Adaptation Translation Method to translate this phrase. The word “*plump*” itself means “*montok*”. But the translator prefers to use “*gempal*” which are adapting from SL culture to the TL culture

Code	134/SL-65/13/TL-73/13	Translation Method
SL	Maybe <i>a nice morsel of cheese</i> would help.”	Free
TL	Mungkin <i>sepotong keju kecil</i> ini bisa menenangkanmu.”	

The translator applies Free Translation to translate this phrase. The phrase “*a nice morsel of cheese*” into “*sepotong keju kecil*”. It reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the originals. The translator uses Free Translation Method because it is easier for the reader to catch the idea of the story. Since, it is fiction story book and it is easily understand for the target reader.

Code	138/SL-66/20/TL-74/21	Translation Method
SL	“ <i>Hee-hee-hee!</i> ” he howled.	Communicative
TL	“ <i>Ho-ho-ho!</i> ” lolongnya.	

The translator uses Communicative Translation. The words “*Hee-hee-hee!*” is translated into “*Ho-ho-ho!*”. Communicative Translation expresses the meaning of SL into TL in a standart expression for that situation.

Code	140/SL-67/20/TL-74/21	Translation Method
SL	Nobody could really be such <i>a cheesebrain!</i> ”	Free
TL	Tak mungkin ada tikus yang <i>otaknya sebesar keju</i> seperti Anda!”	

The phrase “*a cheesebrain!*” here is translated into “*otaknya sebesar keju seperti Anda!*”. It is so clear that translator wants to make the readers understand it is easier and clearer.

Code	155/SL-77/21/TL-85/21	Translation Method
SL	<u>“Bubbles? I don’t see any bubbles,”</u> Abacus said.	Idiomatic
TL	<u>“Rapor? Sekarang belum waktunya terima rapor,”</u> kata Abacus.	

The translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method in translating this phrase. It can be seen that “*Bubbles? I don’t see any bubbles,*” is translated into “*Rapor? Sekarang belum waktunya terima rapor,*” It proves that the translator is emphasized this translation work to the TL culture, so the target reader will understand easily.

Code	159/SL-79/8/TL-87/8	Translation Method
SL	“It’s <u>a hundred degrees</u> in here!”	Idiomatic
TL	“Suhu di sini <u>37 derajat!</u> ”	

The translator uses Idiomatic Translation, the phrase “*a hundred degrees*” is translated into “*37 derajat!*”, A translation is idiomatic if, out of all the words combination which are grammatically allowable in the target language (TL), sounds originally like written in the source language (SL).

Code	165/SL-80/15/TL-88/15	Translation Method
SL	I felt like a slice of cheese going through <u>a shredder</u> .	Adaptation
TL	Aku merasa seperti keju yang dimasukkan ke dalam <u>mesin giling keju</u> .	

The translation of the phrase “*a shredder*” into “*mesin giling keju*” is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The phrase from SL “*a shredder*” becomes “*mesin giling keju*”. The phrase “*a shredder*” itself means “*alat penghancur kertas*”. But the translator prefers to use “*mesin giling keju*” which is adapting from SL culture to the TL culture. The researcher included this phrase into Adaptation Method of Translation.

Code	176/SL-89/20/TL-95/19	Translation Method
SL	<u>“I’ll drive. Follow me!”</u>	Free
TL	<u>“Ayo kita segera ke sana!”</u>	

The phrase is translated using Free Translation Method. It can be seen above that “*I’ll drive. Follow me!*” is translated into “*Ayo kita segera ke sana!*” which means the translator tries to translate it to make the readers more understand, and feel more common with this situation. Free Translation Method reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the original.

Code	185/SL-93/17/TL-101/17	Translation Method
SL	...he reached the <u>very</u> top.	Adaptation
TL	...akhirnya berhasil mencapai puncak <u>tugu</u> .	

Adaptation Method is the “freest” translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The translator in this phrase uses Adaptation Method by translated “*very*” into “*tugu*”.

Code	188/SL-101/31/TL-109/31	Translation Method
SL	<u>Crunch...crunch...crunch...</u> I was so scared....	Communicative
TL	<u>Krauk...krauk...krauk....</u> Aku begitu takut....	

The translator applied Communicative Translation Method to translate this phrase. The phrase “*Crunch...crunch...crunch...*” is translated into “*Krauk...krauk...krauk....*”. Communicative Translation expresses the meaning of SL into TL in a standard expression for that situation not translated in free translation because in a communicative translation the most important is a message itself.

Code	190/SL-102/2/TL-110/2	Translation Method
SL	“ <u>SSH!</u> Nobody make a sound!”	Communicative
TL	“ <u>SSSTTT!</u> Jangan ada yang bersuara!”	

The translator uses Communicative Translation Method. The phrase “SSH!” is translated into “SSSTTT!” with the purpose that the target reader can be understood meaning of the message itself. So standard expression from SL “SSH!” changed into TL “SSSTTT!”

Code	196/SL-103/12/TL-111/12	Translation Method
SL	“ <u>Spill the beans</u> , cheddarface,” Trap said.	Idiomatic
TL	“ <u>Bicaralah</u> , mukakeju, kata Trapola.	

The translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method into this phrase. It can be seen from the phrase “*Spill the beans*” which is translated into “*Bicaralah*”. The translator tries to reproduce the meaning of the original but the form, the style, and expression are different, which means the translator use Idiomatic of Translation.

Code	198/SL-105/22/TL-114/25	Translation Method
SL	...he said, <u>rubbing</u> his neck.	Adaptation
TL	...katanya sambil <u>meraba</u> lehernya.	

The researcher here is emphasized to the word “*meraba*” which is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The phrase “*rubbing*” itself means “*menggosokkan*”, but still the translator preferred to use the TL culture, so it is easy to understand. So the researcher included this phrase into adaptation method

Code	200/SL-107/26/TL-115/29	Translation Method
SL	He opened <i>his briefcase</i> .	Adaptation
TL	Ia membuka <i>koper</i> nya.	

The word “*briefcase*” here is translated into “*koper*” which is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. The word “*briefcase*” itself means “*tas kantor*”. But the translator prefers to use “*koper*” into “*briefcase*” which is adapting from SL culture to the TL culture. The translator uses Adaptation Method to translate this phrase.

Code	204/SL-112/2/TL-120/2	Translation Method
SL	This is better than winning the <i>mouse lotto</i> .	Adaptation
TL	Ini lebih menyenangkan daripada memenangkan permainan <i>tikus tangga</i> .	

The word “*mouse lotto*” here is translated into “*tikus tangga*” which is adapted from the SL culture to the TL culture. Adaptation is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies), and poetry, the themes,

character, plot, are usually preserved. The SL culture to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

Code	002/SL-1/4/TL-9/4	Translation Method
SL	I <i>tiptoed</i> through the door, quiet as a mouse.	Literal
TL	Aku berjalan <i>berjingkat-jingkat</i> memasuki rumahku sendiri.	

The translator uses Literal Translation in translated the phrase “*tiptoed*” into “*berjingkat-jingkat*”. The phrase “*tiptoed*” itself means “*berjinjit*”. The translator is to change that word but keeps the same meaning.

Code	003/SL-1/4/TL-9/4	Translation Method
SL	I <i>padded down</i> the dark hallway	Literal
TL	Lalu <i>berjalan pelan</i> melalui koridor yang gelap.	

The word “*padded down*” is translated into “*berjalan pelan*” means that the translator uses Literal Translation Method. Literal Translation included into Ideology of Foreignisation. In Literal Translation, the structure of the SL became the structure of TL, but the words and style does not change at all.

Code	016/SL-6/12/TL-14/12	Translation Method
SL	Trap <i>crashed</i> to the floor.	Literal
TL	Trapola <i>jatuh berdebum</i> di lantai.	

The word “*crashed*” is translated into “jatuh berdebum”. It can be seen that even though the translator has translated all the sentence and the meaning is closest to the target culture, but the translator translated using Word-for-Word Translation then changed the structure using Free Translation. So the researcher decided that this phrase belongs to Literal Translation.

Code	026/SL-8/2/TL-16/2	Translation Method
SL	You see, I know <i>a thing or two</i> about good stories.	Semantic
TL	Begitulah, aku tahu <i>seluk-beluk</i> berita yang oke.	

The phrase is translated by using Semantic Translation Method. It is shown in the phrase “*a thing or two*” which is translated into “*seluk-beluk*”. Semantic Translation takes consideration of the aesthetic elements of the text by compromise the meaning of the TL as long as still in reasonable limits.

Code	033/SL-11/13/TL-19/13	Translation Method
SL	<i>That didn't surprise me one bit.</i>	Semantic
TL	<i>Aku sama sekali tidak heran.</i>	

In this phrase, the translator uses Semantic Translation Method. It is shown in the phrase “*That didn't surprise me one bit*” which is translated into “*Aku*

sama sekali tidak heran". The translator concerns in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate

Code	037/SL-12/18/TL-19/18	Translation Method
SL	I looked down to see <u>Benjamin...</u>	Faithful
TL	Aku menoleh kebawah dan melihat <u>Benyamin...</u>	

The translator uses Faithful Translation Method in translating the character of "*Benjamin*" becomes "*Benyamin*". The translator preferred to maintain the SL culture than transferred it into the TL culture. Since the translator emphasizes to the source language, the researcher included this phrase into Faithful Translation.

Code	049/SL-18/1/TL-26/1	Translation Method
SL	...we all bundled into Thea's yellow <u>sports</u> car.	Faithful
TL	...kami sudah berdesakan di dalam mobil <u>sport</u> kuning milik Thea.	

The translator maintains the word "*sports*" which is translated into "*sport*" using Faithful Translation. She still emphasizes to the SL culture in addition to introduce the foreign culture for the target reader.

Code	053/SL-20/1/TL-28/1	Translation Method
SLlike <i>mummies</i> from <i>Egypt</i>	Faithful
TLseperti <i>mumi</i> dari <i>Mesir</i>	

The translator uses Faithful Translation Method in this phrase. It can be seen that the phrase “*mummies*” is translated into “*mumi*” and “*Egypt*” into “*Mesir*” which is closest into the TL culture because it is more common and more easily to understand. But still, the translator preferred to maintain original terms with the original meaning.

Code	054/SL-20/1/TL-28/1	Translation Method
SL	The second floor held displays of paintings by the <i>old masters</i> .	Literal
TL	Lantai dua memamerkan lukisan karya <i>pelukis ternama</i> .	

The translation of the phrase “*old masters*” is translated into “*pelukis ternama*” using Literal Translation Method. The translator translates it to the TL equivalents, and it still emphasizes to SL.

Code	065/SL-25/22/TL-33/18	Translation Method
SL	I had the painting <i>x-rayed</i> .	Faithful
TL	Lukisan itu lalu diperiksa dengan <i>sinar-x</i> .	

The translator uses Faithful Translation Method in the phrase x-rayed. It can be seen that the phrase “*x-rayed*” is translated into “*sinar-x*”. It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.

Code	066/SL-26/23/TL-33/19	Translation Method
SL	Frik produced a <u>CD</u> from....	Faithful
TL	Frik mengambil <u>CD</u> dari....	

The translator uses Faithful Translation Method in this phrase. It can be seen that the phrase “*CD*” is preserved to remain “*CD*”. Besides that the phrase “*CD*” has no equivalence in the TL or untranslatable because the phrase “*CD*” is borrowed from the SL culture.

Code	071/SL-28/3/TL-36/3	Translation Method
SL	“No, make that a <u>super-deluxe</u> mega-huge pizza.	Faithful
TL	“Tidak, saya pesan piza raksasa <u>super-deluxe</u> saja.	

The phrase “*super-deluxe*” is preserved as it is. The researcher decided to add it into Faithful Translation. The translator seeks to reproduce the contextual meaning of the original text within the limits of the grammatical structure of the target text.

Code	105/SL-49/26/TL-57/26	Translation Method
SL	“...he drove a <i>speedboat</i> ...”	Faithful
TL	“...ia menabrakkan <i>speedboatnya</i>”	

The phrase “*speedboat*” here is translated by using a Faithful Translation Method because the translator preserves the word “*speedboat*” as the target language culture which is not yet common for the target readers. The researcher believes that the reason why the translator keeps the original term is because she wants to show the cultural values from the SL. So the target readers have more additional knowledge about other countries culture rather than change it into “*kapal motor*” which is closest the equivalence in the TL culture.

Code	106/SL-49/26/TL-57/26	Translation Method
SL	“... a movie called <i>ship of mice</i> ...”	Faithful
TL	“...film berjudul <i>kapal tikus</i>”	

The translator uses a Faithful Translation Method in this phrase. It can be seen that the phrase “*ship of mice*” is translated into “*kapal tikus*”. It attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.

Code	121/SL-57/5/TL-65/6	Translation Method
SL	And the get <i>popcorn?</i>	Faithful
TL	Lalu setelah itu beli <i>popcorn?</i>	

The translator uses Faithful Translation Method in this phrase. It can be seen the phrase “*popcorn*” is still keeps becomes “*popcorn*”. And also the phrase “*popcorn*” can’t found in translating or untranslateable. Because the phrase “*popcorn*” is borrowing from SL culture.

Code	126/SL-63/2/TL-71/2	Translation Method
SL	“Is that your <i>after-after-after</i> breakfast snack?”	Semantic
TL	“Kali ini adalah makanan kecil <i>sehabis</i> camilan <i>setelah</i> makanan kecil <i>sesudah</i> harapan?”	

In this sentence the translator uses Semantic Translation Method. The translator concerns in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate.

Code	161/SL-79/12/TL-88/12	Translation Method
SL	This time, he dropped me on a <i>treadmill!</i>	Faithful
TL	Kali ini, ia menaruhku di atas <i>treadmill!</i>	

The phrase “*treadmill*” here is uses Faithful Translation Method because the translator still using “*treadmill*” as the target language culture which does not common for the target reader. The researcher believes that the reason why the

translator keep the originals term is because she want to show the culture values from the SL. So the target reader have additional knowledge about other country culture than change it into “*jentera*” which closest into the TL culture.

Code	163/SL-80/14/TL-88/14	Translation Method
SL	Then he <i>plopped me</i> on a table.	Literal
TL	Kemudian ia <i>membawaku</i> ke atas meja.	

The word “*plopped me*” is translated by Literal Translation Method into “*membawaku*”. is quite the same meaning which could find in the dictionary. In Literal Translation, the structure of the SL became the structure of TL, but the words and style does not change at all.

Code	164/SL-80/14/TL-88/14	Translation Method
SL	“It’s all included in the <i>price.</i> ”	Literal
TL	“Ini sudah termasuk dalam <i>paket.</i> ”	

The phrase “*price.*” is translated by Literal Translation Method into “*paket.*” It can be seen that even though the translator has translated all the sentence and the meaning is closest to the target culture, but the translator translated using Word-for-Word Translation then changed the structure using Free Translation.

Code	170/SL-83/4/TL-91/4	Translation Method
SL	...for his recipe for <i>cream</i> cheese cupcakes.	Faithful
TL	...resep bolu mangkok <i>krim</i> keju.	

The translator maintained the word “*cream*” translated into “*krim*” using Faithful Translation Method. She still emphasized the SL culture in addition to introducing the foreign culture for the target reader.

Code	175/SL-89/19/TL-95/18	Translation Method
SL	“That could be <i>singing stone plaza!</i> ”	Literal
TL	“Berarti di <i>alun-alun cadas penyanyi!</i> ”	

The translator uses Literal Translation Method in this phrase. It can be seen that the phrase “*singing stone plaza!*” is translated into “*alun-alun cadas penyanyi!*”. Literal translation is a traditional translation which transfers the SL text into the TL, without paying attention to the specific characteristic of the target language is strange but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

Code	178/SL-90/5/TL-99/5	Translation Method
SL	“There’s nothing here. <u>Zilch!</u> ”	Literal
TL	“Tak ada apa-apa di sini. <u>Nol!</u> ”	

The translation of the phrase “*Zilch!*” is translated by Literal Translation Method into “*Nol*”. This literal translation is included into Ideology of Foreignisation. Literal translation is a traditional translation which transfers the SL text into the TL, without paying attention to the specific characteristic of the target language is strange but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

Code	181/SL-91/9/TL-99/9	Translation Method
SL	“ <u>Let’s just call it a night,</u> Gerrykins.”	Semantic
TL	“ <u>Ayo kita pulang saja,</u> Geronimo, sudah malam.”	

In this phrase the translator uses Semantic Translation Method. It is shown in the phrase “*Let’s just call it a night,*” which is translated into “*Ayo kita pulang saja*”. The translator concerns in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate.

Code	182/SL-91/11/TL-101/11	Translation Method
SL	“ <u>Take a look around,</u> mouselet,” he said.	Semantic
TL	“ <u>Periksalah semuanya,</u> tikus kecil,” katanya.	

In this phrase the translator uses Semantic Translation Method. It is shown in the phrase “*Take a look around,*” which is translated into “*Periksalah semuanya,*”. The translator concerns in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate.

Code	202/SL-109/28/TL-117/32	Translation Method
SLwill give us <u><i>a discount.</i></u>	Faithful
TLmemberi kita <u><i>diskon.</i></u>	

The translator maintained the word “*discount*” translated into “*diskon*” using Faithful Translation Method. She still emphasizes to the SL culture in addition to introduce the foreign culture for the target reader.