

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background study

Language has an important role in someone's life. It is a means of communication. Language helps people to communicate and interacts one to another. Without language, people cannot interact and communicate each other intensively, especially for building a conversation. To create a conversation, there should be a language or more to maintain the relationship among the language users. For instance, Indonesian language is the mother tongue of our nation and there is also English language as foreign language or second language in Indonesia. In our country, English is known as a foreign language that is hard enough to be translated into Indonesian language. It is not only caused of the vocabulary limitedness owned by people in translating a sentence from the source language, but also English has different grammar structure with Indonesian language that the activity to translate the source language (SL) into the grammatical and the natural target language ( TL) needs many factors which have to be observed carefully.

English is a one of the International languages in the world which plays an important role in global communication. Many countries apply English as the first foreign language, including our country, Indonesia.

In Indonesia there are so many books, magazines, newspapers, comics, short stories, etc which are available in English. One of the effective ways to make the Indonesian people study those books written in EL easier is by translating them into Indonesian. There are many effects to translate the English books into Indonesian in order that the people who do not master EL can understand them.

Translation is a complex process. Translation involves the sender, recipient, message and translators. In a written translation, the sender is a writer (or narrator in a short story or novel), the recipient was intended reader. Translator is in charge of transferring message from source text into target text. In translation, a property of specific language can be expressed and must be expressed in another language . To produce a good translation, a competent translation has to be able to understand ideas and thoughts, including the messages expressed in the source language ( SL) and representing them into the target language (TL). The process of translation does not only change some foreign words into the source words, but also the process of translation is very complex, since it deals with two different languages. Due to its culture, every language has its own system.

The study focuses on translation methods in the story book entitled *In Control, Ms Wiz?* by Terence Blacker which was translated into *Semua terkendali, Ms Wiz?* by Rosi L.Simamora. The main reason why translation methods in the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* into *Semua*

*Terkendali, Ms Wiz?* was chosen in this study because with the method, a translator can know for whom and for what purpose is the translation. It can be concluded that the method of translation is more likely in a way that is used by the translator in the translation process suitable with the purpose, such as a global option that affects the totality of text. So, the translation method influences the result of translation. This means that the translation of the text is largely determined by the method of translation adopted by the translator because the intent, purpose and will of the interpreter will affect the translation of the text as a whole. In this case, there are eight methods (Newmark 1988:45-48), namely word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

The researcher uses a story book *Ms. Wiz* as one of the data because the story book consists of two languages, English version and Indonesian version. The language is also easy to understand, so that it is easier for the researcher to find some translation methods in the story book.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

1. What translation methods are used in translating the sentences in Terence Blacker's story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* into *Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?*

2. Why are the translation methods used in translating the sentences in Terence Blacker's story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* into *Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?*

### **1.3 Scope of the Study**

This study focuses on the translation methods in the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* by Terence Blacker into *Semua terkendali, Ms Wiz?* by Rosi L.Simamora.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study is to explain the translation methods used by the translator in translating in the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* by Terence Blacker into *Semua terkendali, Ms Wiz?* by Rosi L.Simamora and to explain why the translation methods are used in translating the sentences.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

1. For the writer, to add knowledge about translation methods.
2. For Dian Nuswantoro University, particularly for English Department students. To give useful information about translation methods.
3. Anybody who reads this thesis and is interested about this topic.

## **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 : translation, approaches in translation, translator, translation process, types of translation and translation methods.

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 findings and discussion.

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

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The theory is very important to analyze the data. It can help the writer in order to know the data clearly. Some of the theories used are as follows:

#### **2.1 Translation**

According to Catford (1974:1), translation is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world and it is a subject of interest not only to linguist, professional and amateur translators and language teacher, but also to electronic engineers and mathematicians.

Traditionally, translation has been a human activity, although attempt have been made to automate and computerize the translation of natural, language text, machine translation, or to use computers as an aid to translation computer, assisted translation.

Catford (1969:20) states that translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). While Nida and Taber (1969:12) state that translating consist of reproducing in the receptor languages the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in terms of style.

So, translation is replacing other languages that will be translated with a language understood by the readers. When translating a sentence, an

equivalent that must be taken is the closest to the source language in order to get good translation results. The meaning is also very important in translation, the exact meaning can convey the message source language into target language.

### **2.1.1 Approaches in Translation**

There are two approaches in translation according Newmark (1988:21). They are :

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

The first approach may be more suitable for a literary and the second one is for technical or an institutional text. The danger of the first approach is that it may leave too much revision on the early part and is therefore time-wasting. The second approach can be mechanical; a translational text analysis is useful as a point of reference, but it should not inhibit the free play of one's intuition. The first approach is for a relatively easy text, the second for the harder one.

The translator applies approaches in translation based on translation that they are doing because it determines whether the translation result is good or bad. The first approach explains about the

way to translate a text especially the literary book such as novel, short story, etc. Mostly, the translator uses the first approach to make his/her translation easier. The second approach is often used for technical or an institutional text. So, the translator must be careful in order that the translation result can be understood by the readers.

### 2.1.2 Translator

The translator is the most important person in translation. Thus, there will be no translation in the world without the existence of translators. According to Hornby, translator is a person who translates writing or speech into a different language, especially as a job (2000:1382). In Indonesian, translator means *penerjemah atau alih bahasa* (Echols and Shadily, 1992:601).

In order to get a good translation, there are five principles for the translator :

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and the meaning of the original author, although he is at liberty to clarify obscurities.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language.
3. The translator should avoid word-for-word renderings.
4. The translator should use forms of speech in common use.
5. The translator should choose and order words appropriately to produce the correct tone.



## 2.2 Translation Process

Larson (1984:3-4) describes the translation process by focusing on meaning, namely a series of activities to understand the meaning of texts to be translated until the disclosure of the meaning of the text translation. According to Larson (1984:6), best translator is one who a) Uses the normal language forms of the receptor language, b) Communicates the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language, and c) Maintains the dynamics of the original source language text.

In translating, Newmark (1988:144) mentions that there are basic translation processes, those are:

### 1. The interpretation an analysis of SL text

This explains the reason for the translator on the text. The translator should be someone who has experience in the message he wants to transform or at least, he processes adequate knowledge.

### 2. The translation procedure

Based on Newmark, this process “may direct”. Or the basic of SL and TL corresponding syntactic structure or thought and underlying language “interlanguage”.

### 3. The reformulation of text

In this point, the process has to be in accordance with the writer’s ideas of intention, the reader’s curious wish, and the proper forms of TL and so on.

According to Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57) the processes of translation are:

1. Analysis

It is the first step in which the content and purpose in the source text is entirely be read and be understood.

2. Transfer (replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance or target language)

In this step, the message in the source text is transferred into the target text. The message can be a content, meaning, idea or thought.

3. Restructure (adapting the translated text to the turn of reader)

Restructure means rearrange. In other word, after transferring the message from source text into the target text, a translator has to rearrange.

When translating, a translator must include three important processes that are applied by the experts as above, so the text isn't translated randomly and messy. In order to get a good translation, the translator must uses three processes such as analysis, transfer, and restructuring. First, the translator analyzes the discourse of a source text that will be translated, then transfers the source language into target language, and the last, reconstructs the translation result so it can be understood by the readers.

## 2.3 Types of Translation

Some experts classified of translation in different ways. Translation is classified into translation types and translation methods. Translation types are divided based on the definition used. Catford divides the 3 types of translations, there are word for word translation, literal translation, free translation.

While Nababan (1999:29-46) classifies the kinds of translation into ten categories, there are: word for word translation, literal translation, dynamic translation, pragmatic translation, esthetic-poetic translation, ethnographic translation, semantic translation, and communicative translation.

Catford (1965:21) states that there are 3 types of translation, there are :

### 1. Word for word translation

In word for word translation, the translator pays attention to the system of source language, and then translates them word for word translation. In another word, word for word translation is what written in the source language. Catford (1974:25) states that word for word translation generally means that it says : i.e. is essentially rank banded at word rank but may include some morpheme equivalence.

Example :

SL : *I like ice cream.*

TL : *Saya suka es krim.*

## 2. Literal translation

In connection with literal translation, Catford (1965:25) says that:

A literal translation lies between these extreme, it may start as it were word for word translation, but makes change in conformity with target language grammar (e.g. inserting additional word, changing at any rank, etc) this makes it a group or clause-clause translation.

A literal translation begins from word for word translation and then makes changes the conformity of source language grammar to the target language grammar. The type is the most suitable to be applied when the structure of source language and target language is different.

Example :

SL : *The car shoot down the one-way street, scattering, and the traffic headed toward them, horns angrily blaring at them.*

TL : *Mobil itu meluncur di jalan satu arah itu, melawan arus laju kendaraan di depan mereka. Bunyi klakson mobil bersahut-sahutan. Menggemakan kemarahan para pengemudi.*

## 3. Free translation

Catford (1965:65) states a free translation is always unbounded-equivalences shut up and down the rank scale, but tend to be at the higher rank, sometimes between larger unit than the sentence.

Example :

SL : *She always to kick oneself.*

TL : *Dia selalu menyalahkan diri sendiri.*

While Nababan (1999:29-46) classifies the kinds of translation into ten categories, there are:

1. Word for word translation

A kind of translation which basically still very tied to the level of words.

Example :

SL : *Joanne gave me two tickets yesterday.*

TL : *Joanne memberi saya dua tiket kemarin.*

2. Free translation

A translation that is often not tied to the equivalent word or phrase searches, but the equivalent searches, the search was likely to occur at the level of the paragraph or discourse.

Example :

SL : *Killing two birds with one stone.*

TL : *Menyelam sambil minum air.*

3. Literal translation

This type of translation is usually applied if the source language sentence structure is different from the target language sentence structure.

Example :

SL : *His heart is in the right place.*

TL : *Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.*

#### 4. Dynamic translation

This type of translation is highly prioritizes the transfer of the mandate and also very concerned about specificity of the target language.

Example :

SL : *The author has organized this book since 1992.*

TL : *Penulis telah menyusun buku ini sejak 1992.*

#### 5. Pragmatic translation

It is not so concerned with the aesthetic aspects of the source language.

Example :

SL : *White Cross Baby Powder is soft and smoothing.*

TL : *White Cross Baby Powder lembut dan halus.*

#### 6. Aesthetic-poetic translation

It does not only focus on issues of information delivery, but also on the issue of impressions, emotions, and feelings by considering the beauty of the target language.

Example :

SL : *There is another sky*

*Ever serene and fair*

*And there is another sunshine*

*Though it be darkness there*

TL : *Dan langit lain pun terbentang*

*Padanyalah segala ketentraman*

*Dan keindahan pernah bertepi*

*Dan akan ada secercah sinar matahari baru*

#### 7. Ethnographic translation

The translation which a translator to try explain the cultural context of the source language in the target language.

Example :

SL : *Yea*

TL : *Ya*

#### 8. Linguistic translation

A linguistic translation is applied if there is ambiguity in the source language either at the level of words, phrases, clauses, or at the level of the sentence, particularly complex sentences.

Example :

SL : *Harry is willing to help.*

*Harry is difficult to help.*

TL : *Harry mau menolong.*

*Harry adalah orang yang sulit untuk dibantu.*

9. Communicative translation is a translation that is concerned with the target language reader or listener who does not expect any difficulties and ambiguities in the text translation.

Example :

SL : *Beware of the dog!*

TL : *Awas ada anjing!*

10. Semantic translation is a translation which focuses on the equivalent at the level of word with fixed bound on the source language culture.

Example :

SL : *He is a book-worm.*

TL : *Dia adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

## 2.4 Translation Methods

When a translator attempts to have a good meaning in translation, the translator needs to take note of translation method.

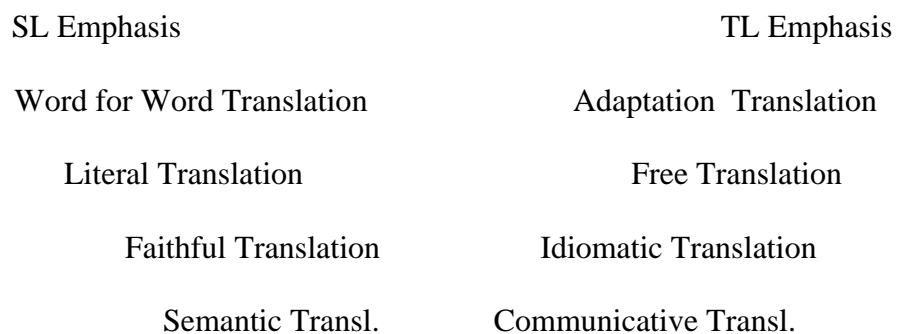
According to Newmark (1988:45), there are eight translation methods. The methods in this context are principles which provide the basis of the way people translating text which obviously headed to the kinds of translation. Translation can be done by choosing one of the eight methods. So that, the researcher



using translation method according to Newmark to analyze my data.

The methods can be classified into two : four of them are oriented in source language (SL Emphasis) and the other four are oriented in target language (TL Emphasis)

It can be seen in the figure below :



**Figure 2.3 Translation Methods (V-Diagram)**

**Source : Newmark, Peter. 1988. 45. *A Textbook of Translation*.  
UK : Prentice Hall.**

From the figure above, it can be explained that the eight methods of translation are :

1. Word-for-word translation

This often demonstrates as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language words. The source language word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of

word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example :

SL : *I can swim.*

TL : *Saya bisa berenang.*

## 2. Literal translation

The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example :

SL : *Don't bring my book.*

TL : *Jangan bawa bukuku.*

## 3. Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. It “transfers” cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical “abnormality”( deviation from source language norms). It

attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer.

Example :

SL : *Could you close the window?*

TL: *Dapatkah kamu menutup jendela?*

#### 4. Semantic translation

It may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not cultural equivalent and it may make other small concessions to the readership. A semantic translation is more likely to be economical than a communicative translation, unless for the latter, the text is poorly written. In general, a semantic translation is written at the author's linguistic level, a communicative at the readership's. Semantic translation is used for 'expressive' texts, communicative for 'informative' and 'vocative' texts. Semantic translation is personal and individual, follows the thought processes of the author, tends to over-translate, pursues nuances of meaning, yet aims at concision in order to reproduce pragmatic impact.

Example :

SL : *There has always been bad blood between those men.*

TL : *Selalu terjadi permusuhan antara para lelaki itu.*

## 5. Adaptation

This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies), a poetry, the source language culture converted to the culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have “rescued” period plays.

Example :

SL: *The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun.*

*It is the world which goes round.*

TL : *Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit.*

*Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.*

## 6. Free translation

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content with the form of the original.

Example :

SL : *She was between the devil and the deep sea.*

TL : *Ia berada diantara dua bahaya yang besar.*

## 7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example :

SL : *She explains in broken English.*

TL : *Dia menjelaskan dalam bahasa inggris yang kurang sempurna.*

#### 8. Communicative translation

Communicative translation 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. Communicative translation is social, concentrates on the message and the main force of the text, tends to under-translate, to be simple, clear, brief, and it is always written in a natural and resourceful style.

Example :

SL : *Awas ada anjing!*

TL : *Beware of dog!*

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a kind of systematic work plan in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. The method in this research is chosen by considering its appropriateness the research object. This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. In order to get a good result, the writer uses a research method consisting of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. The characteristic of qualitative research allows the researcher to take direction and the right track, both in choosing a research topic, develop a research, perform data collection and analysis and in developing their study report. Qualitative research plays very important role in this thesis because it focuses on the description. The data were collected especially in the form of sentences, and the main research tool was the researcher herself.

Descriptive qualitative is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Issac *et al*

(1971:46) state that descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately.

This study is carried out by formulating problem, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data.

### **3.2 Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis of this research is the sentences of the source text and the sentences of the target text. The sentences were taken from the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* as the English version or the source text and *Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?* as the Indonesian version or the target text.

### **3.3 Source of Data**

The research data were taken from the story book in two language versions. The English version is entitled *In Control, Ms Wiz?* by Terence Blacker and the Indonesian version is entitled *Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?* by Rosi L.Simamora. It was published in 2002 by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

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

Documentation method was used in collecting the data. The data came from the story book which is entitled *In Control, Ms Wiz?* It contains

two languages, which are English language as the source language and Indonesian language as the target language.

In qualitative research, the sampling technique of choosing samples is by limiting the number of types of the source data that will be used in a research, as stated by Sutopo ( 2002 : 54-55).

According to Arikunto (2002 : 7) if the number of subject is less than 100, it is better to take the subject entirely as sample. Furthermore, if the population has a big number the research can take 10%-15% or 20%-25% or more subject sample.

In collecting the data, the researcher used Arikunto's way of counting the sentences to be collected. There are 5 chapters and 507 total of sentences, the researcher took 10% of the 5 chapters and 125 sentences. Then, the researcher obtained 25 sentences per chapter. Thus, the number of total sample taken is 125 sentences.

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

The framework proposed by Newmark (1988, 45-47) was used to analyze the data. The data collected were analyzed by using the following steps :

1. Reading.

The story book in both versions were read several times to make it easier to be understood.

2. Classifying.



Each sentence was classified according to the translation method. Every sentence was included in one of the eight methods.

### 3. Explaining.

After each sentence was classified into each method, it was then explained why it was included into one of the eight methods.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the data analysis to know the result of the research. The translation methods found in the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* which is translated into *Semua terkendali, Ms Wiz?* can be summarized in the following table :

#### 4.1 The Finding of Translation Method Used

Table 4.1 is the finding of translation methods used in the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* which is translated into *Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?*

**Table 4.1 Translation Methods used in the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* which is translated into *Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?***

NO	TRANSLATION METHOD	DATA	PERCENTAGE
1.	Word for word translation	31	24,8%
2.	Literal translation	26	20,8%
3.	Faithful translation	4	3,2%
4.	Semantic translation	13	10,4%
5.	Free translation	49	39,2%
6.	Communicative translation	2	1,6%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>100%</b>

From Table 4.1, it can be seen that the translation method used in the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* which is translated into *Semua terkendali, Ms Wiz?* are word or word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. The table shows that free translation is the highest percentage because free translation method makes the readers understand the meaning in the story book.

## 4.2 The Discussion of the Finding

According to the finding, the discussion shows the kinds of translation methods used and the reason why those translation methods were being applied.

### 4.2.1 Word for word translation

It is the method that translates word by word and keeps the structure of the target text same with the source text. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. Some of them are :

Excerpt 1

SL : “*Mmm, big,* “said Jack. (Sentence : 11, Page: 69)

TL : *“Hmm, besar, “kata Jack. (Sentence : 11, Page: 7)*

The translator translated the text above by using word for word translation because the wording in the translation sentences are the same with the wording in the source of language sentences. The word *Mmm* is translated into *Hmm* , the word *big* is translated into *besar*, the word *said* is translated into *kata*.

Excerpt 2

SL : *The end of the month - that means they'll be closing the library on Friday, unless when we can stop them. (Sentence : 60, Page: 74)*

TL : *Akhir bulan – itu artinya mereka akan menutup perpustakaan pada hari Jumat, kecuali kita bisa menghentikan mereka. (Sentence 60, Page: 12)*

The text above uses word for word translation. Every word translates word for word, it can be seen in *the end of month* are translated into *akhir bulan*, *that* is translated into *itu*, *means* translated into *artinya*, *they* translated into *mereka*, *will* translated into *akan*, *closing* translated into *menutup*, *the library* translated into *perpustakaan*, *on Friday* translated into *pada hari Jumat*, *unless* translated into *kecuali*, *we* translated into *kita*, *can* translated into *bisa*, *stop* translated into *menghentikan*, and *them* translated into *mereka*.

Excerpt 3

SL : *Jack and Podge exchanged glances. (Sentence : 63, Page:75)*

TL : *Jack dan Podge bertukar pandang. (Sentence : 63, Page:12)*

The text above uses word for word translation. Every word translates word for word, it can be seen in the word *exchanged* is translated into *bertukar*, and the word *glances* translated into *pandang*.

Excerpt 4

SL : *Books are books - and business is business. (Sentence: 94, Page:78)*

TL : *Buku adalah buku - dan bisnis adalah bisnis. (Sentence: 94, Page:16)*

The translator used word for word translation to translate the text above. It can be seen in the word *books* is translated into *buku*, the word *are* is translated into *adalah*, the word *and* is translated into *dan*, the word *business* is translated into *bisnis*, *is* translated into *adalah*.

Excerpt 5

SL : *At the moment, the number 22 bus drew up in front of the library. (Sentence : 122, Page : 81)*

TL : *Saat itu, bus nomor 22 berhenti di depan perpustakaan. (Sentence : 122, Page : 19)*

The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text.

#### Excerpt 6

SL : *"I left them all at home."* (Sentence : 134, Page : 82)

TL : *"Aku meninggalkan mereka semua di rumah."* (Sentence: 134, Page : 20)

The text above uses word for word translation. Every word translates word for word, it can be seen in the word *I* is translated into *aku*, the word *left* is translated into *meninggalkan*, the word *them* translated into *mereka*, the word *all* translated into *semua*, and *at home* translated into *di rumah*.

#### Excerpt 7

SL : *We'll be back.* (Sentence: 186, Page: 88)

TL : *Kami akan kembali.* (Sentence : 186, Page: 26)

The translator uses word for word translation because the wording in the sentence above translation same with the wording in the source of language text. It can be seen in the word *we* translated into *mereka*, the word *will* translated into *akan*, and the word *back* translated into *kembali*.

#### Excerpt 8

SL : *Oh, No, "said Podge. (Sentence: 190, Page:88)*

TL : *Oh, tidak, "kata Podge. (Sentence : 190, Page:26)*

The text above uses word for word translation. Every word translated word for word, it can be seen in the word *no* is translated into *tidak*, and the word *said* translated into *kata*.

Excerpt 9

SL : *"That's the number 66 bus. (Sentence : 191, Page : 88)*

TL : *"Itu bus nomor 66. (Sentence : 191, Page : 26)*

The translator uses word for word translation to translate text above. Because the source text same with the target text.

Excerpt 10

SL : *"He was my favourite," wailed Jack. (Sentence : 197, Page : 89)*

TL : *"Dia favoritku, "erang Jack. (Sentence : 197, Page : 27)*

The translator uses word for word translation to translate text above because the wording in the sentence above translation same with the wording in the source of language text.

Excerpt 11

SL : *Mrs Harris turned up the volume on the television. (Sentence : 223, Page : 93)*

TL : *Mrs Harris membesarkan volume televisi. (Sentence : 223, Page : 31)*

The text above uses word for word translation. Every word translates word for word, it can be seen in the word *turned up* is translated into *membesarkan*, *volume* translated into *volume*, and *television* translated into *televisi*.

#### Excerpt 12

SL : *Mr.Harris smiled. (Sentence : 235, Page:95)*

TL : *Mr.Harris tersenyum. (Sentence : 235, Page:33)*

The translator uses word for word translation to translate text above. It can be seen in the word *smile* is translated into *tersenyum* because the wording in the sentence above translation same with the wording in the source of language text.

#### Excerpt 13

SL : *“No, I’m not drunk, “Mrs Harris was shouting into the phone. (Sentence : 295, Page : 101)*

TL : *“Tidak, saya tidak mabuk, “Mrs Harris berteriak di telepon. (Sentence : 295, Page : 38)*

The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text. For instance, the word *no* is translated into *tidak*, *I’m* is translated into *aku*, *not* is translated into *tidak*, and *drunk* is translated into *mabuk*.



## Excerpt 14

SL : *They're everywhere. (Page : 101 , Sentence : 297)*

TL : *Mereka ada dimana-mana. (Page : 39 , Sentence : 297)*

The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text.

## Excerpt 15

SL : *That was why he had become a librarian. (Sentence : 303, Page : 103)*

TL : *Itulah sebabnya ia menjadi pustakawan. (Sentence : 303, Page : 40)*

The translator uses word for word translation because the wording in the sentence above translation same with the wording in the source of language text. It can be seen in *that was why* are translated into *itulah sebabnya*, *he* is translated into *ia*, *become* is translated into *menjadi*, *a librarian* is translated into *into*.

## Excerpt 16

SL : *At last, they all turned around and noticed that the librarian was trying to say something. (Sentence : 315, Page : 105)*

TL : *Akhirnya, mereka semua berbalik dan menyadari bahwa si pustakawan sedang mencoba mengatakan sesuatu. (Sentence : 315, Page : 42)*

The text above uses word for word translation. It can be seen in the word *at last* is translated into *terakhir*, *they* is translated into *mereka*, *all* is translated into *semua*, *turned around* is translated into *berbalik*, *and* is translated into *dan*, *noticed* is translated into *menyadari*, *that* is translated into *bahwa*, *the librarian* is translated into *si pustakawan*, *was* is translated into *sedang*, *trying* is translated into *mencoba*, *to say* is translated into *mengatakan*, and *something* is translated into *sesuatu*.

#### Excerpt 17

SL : *"I don't know how," said Ms Wiz. (Sentence : 326, Page : 106)*

TL : *"Aku tak tahu caranya," kata Ms Wiz. (Sentence : 326, Page : 43)*

The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text. For instance, the word *I* is translated into *aku*, *don't* is translated into *tak*, *know* is translated into *tahu*, *how* is translated into *caranya* and *said* is translated into *kata*.

#### Excerpt 18

SL : *He gave a picture book to Ms. Wiz. (Sentence : 329, Page : 106)*

TL : *Ia memberikan sebuah buku bergambar kepada Ms. Wiz (Sentence: 329, Page : 44)*

The text above uses word for word translation. It can be seen in the word *I* is translated into *ia*, *gave* is translated into *memberikan*, *a* is translated into *sebuah*, *a picture book* is translated into *buku bergambar*, and *to* is translated into *kepada*.

#### Excerpt 19

SL : *Podge looked at the book. (Sentence : 332, Page : 107)*

TL : *Podge melihat buku itu. (Sentence : 332, Page : 44)*

The translator uses word for word translation to translate text above. The wording in the sentence above translation same with the wording in the source of language text. It can be seen in the word *looked at* is translated into *melihat* and *the book* is translated into *buku itu*.

#### Excerpt 20

SL : *“Not homework again?” she said. (Sentence : 336, Page : 108)*

TL : *“Bukan PR lagi?” katanya. (Sentence : 336, Page : 45)*

The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text. For instance, the word *not* is translated into *bukan*, *homework* is translated into *PR*, and *again* is translated into *tahu*.

## Excerpt 21

SL : *Mrs Prescott looked confused.* (Sentence : 376, Page : 112)

TL : *Mrs Prescott tampak kebingungan.* (Sentence : 376, Page : 49)

The text above using word for word translation. Every word translated word by word, it can be seen in the word *looked* is translated into *tampak*, and *confused* is translated into *kebingungan*.

## Excerpt 22

SL : *“You must be joking, “said Podge.* (Sentence : 414, Page : 116)

TL : *“Kau pasti bercanda, “tukas Podge.* (Sentence : 414, Page : 53)

The translator uses word for word because the wording in the sentence above translation same with the wording in the source of language text. It can be seen in the word *you* is translated into *kau*, *must be* translated into *pasti*, *joking* is translated into *bercanda*.

## Excerpt 23

SL : *Caroline laughed.* (Sentence : 416, Page : 116)

TL : *Caroline tertawa* (Sentence : 416, Page : 53)

The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text. For instance, the word *laughed* translated into *tertawa*.

## Excerpt 24

SL : *Ms Wiz sighed. (Sentence : 420, Page : 117)*

TL : *Ms Wiz mendesah. (Sentence : 420, Page : 54)*

The translator uses word for word translation because the wording in the sentence above translation same with the wording in the source of language text. It can be seen in the word *sighed* is translated into *mendesah*.

Excerpt 25

SL : *Mr Goff nodded. (Sentence : 425, Page : 117)*

TL : *Mr Goff mengangguk. (Sentence : 425, Page : 54)*

The text above using word for word translation. Every word translated word by word, it can be seen in the word *noded* is translated into *mengangguk*.

Excerpt 26

SL : *"I've lost the Fish Powder. (Sentence: 426, Page : 117)*

TL : *"Aku kehilangan Bubuk Bacem. (Sentence: 426, Page : 54)*

The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text. For instance, the word *I* translated into *aku* and *lost* translated into *kehilangan*.

#### 4.1.1 Literal Translation

A method in translating process that is done by converting the grammatical constructions to its nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are still translated singly, out of context. Some of them are :

Excerpt 27

SL : *At the front desk, Mr.Goff was sniffing into his handkerchief.*

*(Sentence: 6, Page: 67)*

TL : *Di meja muka, Mr.Goff membersitkan hidung pada sapu tangannya.*

*(Sentence: 6, Page: 5)*

The translation above uses literal translation because the source text above is translated singly, but the grammatical construction of the source text is converted into the nearest target text. It can be seen in *was sniffing* which is translated into *membersitkan hidung* and the phrase *his handkerchief* which is translated into *sapu tangannya*.

Excerpt 28

SL : *He looked around the library, sniffed a few times and took another deep breath. (Sentence: 23, Page : 70)*

TL : *Ia memandang berkeliling perpustakaan, menyedot ingusnya beberapa kali, dan menarik napas panjang lagi. (Sentence : 23, Page : 8)*

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. It can be seen in the clause *he looked around the library* which translated into *Ia memandang berkeliling perpustakaan*, the clause *sniffed a few times and took another deep breath* which translated into *menyedot ingusnya beberapa kali, dan menarik napas panjang lagi*. The text above is included in literal translation.

#### Excerpt 29

SL : “Fire!” said the old man in the armchair, waking up with a start.

(Sentence : 25, Page : 71)

TL : “Kebakaran!” kata pria tua di kursi berlengan, terbangun dengan terkejut. (Sentence : 25, Page : 8)

Literal translation is used to translate the source text above. It is because the construction of the target text is different from the source text. but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. It can be seen in the phrase *the old man in the armchair* which translated into *pria tua di kursi berlengan*

#### Excerpt 30

SL : *Podge and Jack joined the group now standing around the front desk.* (Sentence:34, Page: 71)

TL : *Podge dan Jack bergabung dengan kelompok yang sekarang berdiri mengelilingi meja muka. (Sentence:34, Page : 9)*

The text above uses literal translation because the sentences in the source text are translated singly. And the grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest target text. There is a little adjustment to make the target text easier to be understood. For instance, the phrase *Podge and Jack joined the group* is translated into *Podge dan Jack bergabung dengan kelompok* and *now standing around the front desk* is translated into *yang sekarang berdiri mengelilingi meja muka.*

Excerpt 31

SL : *The new assistant librarian, a young man with her dark hair in a ponytail, went round to the other side of the desk and put her arm around Mr.Goff (Sentence: 36, Page: 72)*

TL : *Asisten pustakawan yang baru, seorang wanita muda dengan rambut hitam dibuntut kuda, memutar ke sisi lain meja dan meletakkan tangannya di bahu Mr.Goff (Sentence:36, Page: 10)*

The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the source text is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. It can be seen in the clause *a young man with her dark hair in a ponytail* which translated into *seorang wanita muda dengan rambut hitam dibuntut kuda* and the phrase *put herm arm* translated into *meletakkan tangannya.*



## Excerpt 32

SL : *The assistant librarian briskly peeled off the gloves in which she had been dusting the shelves. (Sentence : 54, Page : 74)*

TL : *Si asisten pustakawan cepat-cepat melepaskan sarung tangan yang dipakainya ketika membersihkan rak-rak buku. (Sentence : 54, Page : 12)*

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. So, the text above is included in literal translation.

## Excerpt 33

SL : *There are too many libraries in this area. (Sentence: 78, Page : 76)*

TL: *Ada terlalu banyak perpustakaan di daerah ini. (Sentence:78, Page:14)*

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. It can be seen in the phrase *there are too many libraries* which translated into *ada terlalu banyak perpustakaan*, *in this area* is translated into *di daerah ini*.

## Excerpt 34

SL : *He remembered last term at St Barnabas when an owl taught maths, a school inspector found a rat in his trousers and two of the teachers were turned into geese. (Sentence : 89, Page 78)*

TL : *Ia ingat cawu yang lalu di Sekolah St Barnabas, ketika seekor burung hantu mengajarkan matematika, seorang pemilik sekolah menemukan tikus di dalam celana panjangnya, dan dua orang guru diubah menjadi angsa. (Sentence: 89, Page : 14)*

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text.

Excerpt 35

SL : *“That woman spells trouble.” (Sentence : 90, Page : 78)*

TL : *“Wanita itu berarti masalah.” (Sentence : 90, Page : 16)*

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. So, the text above is included in literal translation.

Excerpt 36

SL : *Mr.Harris dipped his sausage into some tomatoe sauce. (Sentence:92, Page:78)*

TL: *Mr.Harris mencelupkan sosisnya ke saus tomat. (Sentence:92, Page:16)*

The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the words are translated singly. It can be seen in the word *dipped* translated into *mencelupkan*. The source text is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. The phrase *some tomato sauce* which only translated into *saus tomat* but the word *some* didn't translated in text above.

#### Excerpt 37

SL : *That Friday afternoon, Jack and Podge met in the park and set off for Latimer Road Library. (Sentence : 98, Page : 79)*

TL : *Jumat sore itu, Jack dan Podge bertemu di taman, lalu berangkat ke Perpustakaan Jalan Latimer. (Sentence : 98, Page : 17)*

The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the words are translated singly. It can be seen in the phrase *that Friday afternoon* translated into *jumat sore itu*, and the clause *Jack and Podge met in the park and set off for Latimer Road Library* translated into *Jack dan Podge bertemu di taman, lalu berangkat ke Perpustakaan Jalan Latimer* . The source text is converted to the nearest target text equivalent.

#### Excerpt 38

SL : *But when they arrived at Latimer Road, they received a shock. (Sentence : 100, Page : 79)*

TL : *Tetapi waktu tiba di Jalan Latimer, mereka syok. (Sentence : 100, Page : 17)*

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. It can be seen in the clause *but when they arrived at Latimer Road* is translated into *tetapi waktu tiba di Jalan Latimer*, *they received a shock* is translated into *mereka syok*.

Excerpt 39

SL : *“My own library and I can’t get in. ( Sentence: 103, Page: 79)*

TL : *“Perpustakaanku sendiri tapi aku tidak bisa masuk. (Sentence: 103, Page: 17)*

The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the words are translated singly and the source text is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. It can be seen in the phrase *my own library* translated into *perpustakaanku sendiri*. The clause *i can’t get in* which translated into *aku tidak bisa masuk*.

Excerpt 40

SL : *“Is this a library or a zoo?” (Sentence : 173, Page : 87)*

TL : *“Ini perpustakaan atau kebun binatang?” (Sentence : 173, Page : 25)*

The text above uses literal translation because the words in the source text are translated singly. And the grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest target text. There is a little adjustment to make the target text easier to be understood. It can be seen in the utterance *is this a library or a zoo?* which translated into *ini perpustakaan atau kebun binatang?*

Excerpt 41

SL : *The front doorbell rang. (Sentence : 226, Page : 93)*

TL : *Bel pintu depan berbunyi. (Sentence : 226, Page : 31)*

The words in the source text are translated singly. And the grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest target text. Here is a little adjustment to make the target text easier to be understood. So, the text above is included in literal translation.

Excerpt 42

SL : *Once inside the house, he sniffed the air like a dog at dinner time.*

*(Sentence : 239, Page : 95)*

TL : *Begitu tiba di dalam rumah, ia mengendus –endus udara seperti anjing waktu makan malam. (Sentence : 239, Page : 33)*

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text.

## Excerpt 43

SL : “*Where exactly did you meet him, Peter?*” (Sentence : 255, Page : 97)

TL : “*Dimana tepatnya kau bertemu dengannya, Peter?*” (Sentence : 255, Page : 34)

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. So, the text above is included in literal translation.

## Excerpt 44

SL : “*I don't think he can wait until Sunday,*” said Podge. (Sentence : 261, Page : 97)

TL : “*Kurasa dia tidak bisa menunggu sampai Minggu,*” kata Podge. (Sentence : 261, Page : 35)

The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the words are translated singly. It can be seen in the phrase *wait until Sunday* translated into *menunggu sampai Minggu*. The source text is converted to the nearest target text equivalent.

## Excerpt 45

SL : “*Try and distract him with the television, Mum.*” (Sentence : 285, Page: 99)

TL : “*Coba alihkan perhatiannya dengan televisi itu, Bu.*” (Sentence : 285, Page : 37)

The text above is included in literal translation. It can be seen in the phrase *try and distract him* is translated into *coba alihkan perhatiannya*.

Excerpt 46

SL : *Ms Wiz, Jack and Podge continued to ignore Mr Goff as, standing outside the library, they discussed what to do next. (Sentence : 313, Page : 105)*

TL : *Tapi Ms Wiz, Jack, dan Podge tetap mengabaikan Mr Goff. Saat itu mereka sedang berdiri di luar perpustakaan, mendiskusikan apa yang akan dilakukan selanjutnya. (Sentence : 313, Page : 42)*

The words in the source text are translated singly. And the grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest target text. It can be seen in the clause *Ms Wiz , Jack and Podge continued to ignore Mr Goff as* which translated into *tapi Ms Wiz, Jack, dan Podge tetap mengabaikan Mr Goff*. Here is a little adjustment to make the target text easier to be understood. So, the text above is included in literal translation.

Excerpt 47

SL : *“Peter Rabbit’s back in his book. (Sentence : 318, Page : 105)*

TL : *“Peter Kelinci sudah kembali ke bukunya. (Sentence : 318, Page : 42)*

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text.

Excerpt 48

SL : *It had been a very normal day for Mrs Prescott, the Chief Leisure Officer. (Sentence : 345, Page : 108)*

TL : *Ini hari yang sangat normal bagi Mrs Prescott, Kepala Pejabat Rekreasi. (Sentence : 345, Page: 45)*

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. it can be seen in the phrase *it had been a very normal day for Mrs Prescott* is translated into *ini hari yang sangat normal bagi Mrs Prescott*.

#### **4.1.2 Faithful translation**

The translation is done by preserving format and form aspect. A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure and to complete the faithfulness to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer.



## Excerpt 49

SL : *Jack brought his skateboard, because he took his skateboard everywhere, and Podge brought a large box of sandwiches, just in case saving the library carried on over tea-time. (Sentence : 99, Page : 79)*

TL : *Jack membawa skaterboard-nya, karena dia selalu membawa benda itu kemana-mana, dan Podge membawa sekotak besar roti isi, kalau-kalau upaya menyelamatkan perpustakaan berlangsung sampai lewat waktu minum teh. (Sentence : 99, Page : 17)*

The phrase *carried on over tea-time* is translated into *berlangsung sampai lewat waktu minum teh*. This translation holds tight to the meaning and purpose of source text. The result of translation feels stiff. So, the text above is included faithful translation.

## Excerpt 50

SL : *“In the Food and Gluttony section of The Guinness Book of Records. (Sentence : 256, Page : 97)*

TL : *“Di bagian Makanan and Kerakusan The Guinness Book of Record. (Sentence : 256, Page : 34)*

The text above uses faithful translation because the translators didn't want to let contextual meaning into the source of text. So, he tries to defend the terms related with the socio-cultural and background of the source language, it can be seen in

the phrase *The Guinness Book of Records* is not translated in the target text. It shows that the translator keeps the faithfulness of source text.

Excerpt 51

SL : *Mr Goff turned to Ms Wiz.* (Sentence : 481, Page : 124)

TL : *Mr Goff berpaling pada Ms Wiz.* (Sentence : 481, Page : 61)

The text above using faithful translation because the translators didn't want let contextual meaning into the source text. So, he tried to maintain the terms related to the socio-cultural and background of the source language, it is still defend the word *Mr* and *Ms* in the story book.

Excerpt 52

SL : "HSIF REDWOP," she said. (Sentence : 500, Page : 125)

TL : "KUBUB MECAB" katanya. (Sentence : 500, Page : 62)

The sentences is not understood by the readers. Only the translators understands about the meaning. So, the sentence is included in faithful translation.

#### **1.1.4 Semantic translation**

Semantic translation must consider elements of aesthetics in the source of language text with the way compromise the source

of language text meaning as long as the limits of normality. Semantic translation must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the source text (Newmark, 1988:46; Machali, 2000:52). Some of them are :

Excerpt 53

SL : *“What about the people who use the library?”asked Podge.*  
(Sentence : 82, Page : 76)

TL: *“Bagaimana dengan orang-orang yang memanfaatkan perpustakaan itu?”Podge bertanya.* (Sentence : 82, Page : 14)

The text above is translated by using semantic translation because the target text sounds more natural and beautiful. It can be seen in the sentences *what about the people who use the library?* which is translated into *bagaimana dengan orang-orang yang memanfaatkan perpustakaan itu?*

Excerpt 54

SL : *And never the twain shall meet.* (Sentence : 95, Page : 78)

TL : *Dan keduanya tak pernah berjalan seiring.* (Sentence : 95,  
Page : 16)

The text above used semantic translation because the target text sounds more natural than the source text.

## Excerpt 55

SL : *There was a slight humming sound, which could be heard above the noise of the traffic on Latimer Road. (Sentence : 168, Page : 86)*

TL : *Terdengar dengungan pelan di antara suara lalu lintas Jalan Latimer. (Sentence : 168, Page : 23)*

The phrase *there was a slight humming sound* which translated into *terdengar dengungan pelan* because this translation sounds natural and beautiful.

## Excerpt 56

SL : *He was wearing Bermuda shorts and a baseball cap. (Sentence : 230, Page : 93)*

TL : *Ia mengenakan celana pendek Bermuda dan topi bisbol. (Sentence : 230, Page : 31)*

The word *wearing* is translated into *menggunakan*. The translator choose a natural and beautiful word for the Indonesian of *menggunakan*. Because the target text sounds more natural, so it is included in semantic translation.

## Excerpt 57

SL : *The prince, smiling his royal smile, shook her hand. (Sentence : 368, Page : 111)*

TL : *Sang pangeran mempersembahkan senyum kerajaannya dan menjabat tangan Mrs Prescott. (Sentence : 368, Page : 48)*

The target text sounds more natural and beautiful. It can be seen in *smiling his royal smile* which is translated into *mempersembahkan senyum kerajaannya*. So, it is included in semantic translation.

Excerpt 58

SL : *“Don’t you want to save your library?” asked Jack. (Sentence : 321, Page : 106 ,)*

TL : *“Tidakkah Anda ingin menyelamatkan perpustakaan Anda?” tanya Jack. (Sentence : 321, Page : 43)*

The semantic translation must take considered elements of aesthetics in the source of language text with the way compromise the source of language text meaning as long as the limits of normality.

Excerpt 59

SL : *“You’re the best actress I know. (Sentence : 338, Page : 108)*

TL : *“Kau aktris paling hebat yang kuketahui. (, Sentence : 338, Page : 45)*

The target text sounds more natural and beautiful. So, it is included in semantic translation.

Excerpt 60

SL : *“Who’s we ?” (Sentence : 341, Page : 108)*

TL : *“Siapa yang kaumaksud dengan kami?” (Sentence : 341, Page : 45)*

The text above uses semantic translation because the target text sounds more natural. The translator adds some words, such as *yang kaumaksud dengan kami* in order to make the translation sounds natural.

#### **4.1.5. Free Translation**

Free translation is a translation that more emphasize the contents than the text form of source language. Usually, this method is shaped paraphrase that longer than its original form, so that the content or messages more clear can accepted by the users of target language. Translation is wordy and lengthy, even the translation looks like instead of translation (Newmark, 1988:46; Machali, 2003:53). Some of them are :

Excerpt 61

SL : *Above Mr Goff’s desk at the Latimer Road Library was a sign which read “QUIET, PLEASE!” (Sentence : 1, Page :67)*

TL : *Di atas meja Mr Goff di Perpustakaan Jalan Latimer tampak sebuah papan bertulisan “HARAP TENANG!” (Sentence : 1, Page : 5)*

The clause in text above *a sign which read* translated into *tampak sebuah papan bertulisan*. So that, the text above is translated by using free translation. Because the translation more emphasize the content than the form of source language.

#### Excerpt 62

SL : “*Cheer up,*” *she said.* (Sentence : 37, Page : 72)

TL : “*Jangan sedih,*” *ia berkata.* (Sentence : 37, Page : 10)

The translation of the text above is included in free translation. It is because the content of the target text is different from the original.

#### Excerpt 63

SL : “*Good old Ms Wiz,*” *said Mr Goff.* (Sentence : 73, Page : 75)

TL : “*Ms Wiz yang hebat,*” *Mr Goff berkata.* (Sentence : 73, Page : 13)

The clause *good old Ms Wiz* which translated into *Ms Wiz yang hebat*. So that, the text above is translated by using free translation.

#### Excerpt 64

SL : “*They matter too.*” (Sentence : 83, Page : 76)

TL : “*Mereka juga penting,kan?*” (Sentence : 83, Page : 14)

The text above translated by using free translation. It is because the content of the target text is different from the original.

Excerpt 65

SL : “*It wasn’t meant to be closed until tonight.*” (Sentence : 105, Page : 79)

TL : “*Mestinya kan baru ditutup malam ini.*” (Sentence : 105, Page : 18)

The translation of the text above is included in free translation. It is because the content of the target text is different from the original.

Excerpt 66

SL : “*Well....*” *Podge was looking as if he wished he were somewhere else.* (Sentence : 110, Page : 80)

TL : “*Yah...*” *Podge kelihatan seperti orang yang berharap dirinya berada di tempat lain, bukan disitu.* (Sentence : 110, Page : 18)

The phrase *bukan disitu* in the target language is not exist in the source language. So, the text above included free translation.

Excerpt 67

SL : “*Some witch.*” (Sentence : 125, Page : 81)

TL : “*Penyihir apaan.*” (Sentence : 125, Page : 19)



The word *some* in text above translated into *apaan* and here the translator did not translated into *beberapa*. So that, the text above is translated by using free translation.

Excerpt 68

SL : *Ms Wiz was against giving up and going home (Mr Goff's suggestion), or smashing the door down (Jack's suggestion), or discussing the whole thing over a few sandwiches and cakes (Podge's suggestion). (Sentence : 126, Page : 81)*

TL : *Ms Wiz tidak mau menyerah dan pulang (usul Mr Goff) , atau mendobrak pintu (usul Jack), atau mendiskusikan seluruh masalah sambil makan beberapa potong roti isi dan kue-kue (usul Podge). (Sentence : 126, Page : 19)*

The text above translated by using free translation. Because in the target text, there is a phrase *sambil makan* is not exist in the source text. Therefore, the target text is different from the source text.

Excerpt 69

SL : *“Well, what have you got?” asked Jack, beginning to wonder whether Ms Wiz was a bit less magic than she used to be. (Sentence : 138, Page : 83)*

TL : “*Jadi, Anda punya apa?*” Tanya Jack, mulai bertanya-tanya apakah Ms Wiz sudah tidak seajaib dulu. (Sentence : 138, Page : 21)

The text above is translated by using free translation. Actually, this method paraphrase can shorter or longer from the original. In the text above, the target language become the paraphrase shorter from the source language. In text above, the clause *a bit less magic than she used to be* only translated into *tidak seajaib dulu*.

Excerpt 70

SL : “*It’ not your day, is it?*” said Mr.Goff (Sentence : 148, Page : 84)

TL : “*Bukan hari keberuntunganmu, ya?*” ejek Mr Goff (Sentence : 148, Page : 22)

The phrase in the target text *keberuntunganmu* adds by the translator. The text above uses free translation because the source text is different with the target text.

Excerpt 71

SL : “*Just a few Beatrix Potter.*” (Sentence : 152, Page : 84)

TL : “*Hanya beberapa buku Beatrix Potter.*” (Sentence : 152, Page : 22)

The translator used free translation in translating text above. It can be seen in the word *buku* in the target text that does not exist in the source text and the translator adds the word *buku* in order to the message clear.

#### Excerpt 72

SL : “*They were for my sister,*” he said. (Sentence : 156, Page : 84)

TL : “*Buku-buku itu untuk adik perempuanku kok,*” katanya.  
(Sentence :156, Page : 22)

The subject pronoun *they* is not translated into *mereka* but in text above translated into *buku-buku*. So the text above is included in free translation.

#### Excerpt 73

SL : “*Wicked, Ms Wiz,*” said Jack. (Sentence : 171, Page : 87)

TL : “*Bagus, Ms Wiz!*” puji Jack (Sentence : 171, Page : 24)

The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original. It can be seen in the source text the word *wicked*, while the target text translated into *bagus*. So, the target text have different form and meaning from the source text.

#### Excerpt 74

SL : *“We can bring total confusion to this area unless you leave us our library. (Sentence : 176, Page : 77)*

TL : *“Kalau Anda tidak mengembalikan perpustakaan kami, kami bisa membuat daerah ini benar-benar kacau. (Sentence : 176, Page : 25)*

At first, the second clause translated in the target language. Writing back without see the original means the contents or messages more clear accepted by the readers.

Excerpt 75

SL : *“You won’t get away with this, “ said Mrs Prescott, backing towards her car and nearly falling over a Flopsy Bunny in the process. (Sentence : 185, Page : 88)*

TL : *“Kau tak’kan lolos dari hukuman, “ kata Mrs Prescott, berjalan mundur ke mobilnya dan nyaris terjatuh menimpa Flopsy Kelinci waktu melakukannya. (Sentence : 185, Page : 26)*

The translation of the text above is included in free translation. It is because the content of the target text is different from the original. It can be seen in the phrase *in the process* which translated into *waktu melakukannya*.

Excerpt 76

SL : *She drove off quickly (Sentence: 187, Page : 88)*

TL : *Ia melesat pergi dengan kecepatan tinggi (Sentence : 187, Page : 26)*

The text above is translated by using free translation. It is emphasizes more on the content or message than the form of text. Actually, this method refers to paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the content or message more clear and accepted by the reader. In the text above, the target text longer than the source of text. It can be seen in the phrase *drove off quickly* translated into *melesat pergi dengan kecepatan tinggi*.

Excerpt 77

SL : *“She shouldn’t be going out with that dentist when she’s already engaged to the schoolteacher.” (Sentence : 213, Page : 91)*

TL : *“Mestinya dia tidak berkencan dengan si dokter gigi kalau sudah bertunangan dengan si guru sekolah. “ (Sentence : 213, Page : 29)*

The phrase in the source text *going out* is not the same with the target text. The phrase *going out* translate into *berkencan*. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original. So, text above included free translation.

Excerpt 78

SL : *“Where’s the boy?” (Sentence : 215, Page : 91)*

TL : “*Ke mana anak muda itu sekarang?*” (Sentence : 215, Page : 29)

The text above is translated by using free translation. It can be seen in the clause *where's the boy* translated into *Ke mana anak muda itu sekarang?*. The word *sekarang* in the target language is added by the translator.

Excerpt 79

SL : “*Down at the library,*” *she said.* (Sentence : 218, Page : 92)

TL : “*Di perpustakaan,*” *Mrs Harris berkata.* (Sentence : 218, Page : 30)

The word *down* does not exist in the target language, because the translator try omitted in order to the meaning can clearly understand by the readers. So, the text above included free translation.

Excerpt 80

SL : *It never did me any harm.* (Sentence : 221, Page : 92)

TL : *Aku toh tidak celaka.* (Sentence : 221, Page : 30)

The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original.

Excerpt 81

SL : *Yadzik pushed his way past Mr Harris and made for the kitchen. (Sentence : 242, Page : 95)*

TL : *Yadzik melewati Mr Harris dan pergi ke dapur. (Sentence : 242, Page : 33)*

The text above is translated by using free translation because the clause *pushed his way past* and the word *made* are not translated into target text. So, it can be said that the form of the target text is different from the source text.

Excerpt 82

SL : *“He’s going to eat us out of house and home , “ said Mr Harris. (Sentence : 262, Page : 97)*

TL : *“Dia akan menghabiskan semua makanan kita, “ tukas Mr Harris. (Sentence : 262, Page : 35)*

The phrase *out of house and home* which is translated into *semua makanan kita* in the target text is different with the original. Because of there is a different content of the target text from the source text, so it is included in free translation.

Excerpt 83

SL : *“I wonder what he’ll eat there.” (Sentence : 266, Page : 97)*

TL : *“Aku ingin tahu apa yang akan disikatnya di situ.” (Sentence : 266, Page : 35)*

The text above is translated by using free translation. It can be seen in the phrase *eat* which is not translated in the target text. Furthermore, the target text is different from the source text.

Excerpt 84

SL : *Yadzik sat down heavily on the sofa, breaking all its legs.*

(Sentence: 267, Page : 98)

TL : *Yadzik menjatuhkan diri ke sofa. Tubuhnya yang berat membuat keempat kaki sofa patah.* (Sentence : 267, Page : 35)

The text above is translated by using free translation because it is more emphasize the content or message than the form of text. Actually, this method refers the paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the content or message can accepted by the reader. In the text above, the target text become paraphrase longer than the source of text. In text above, it can be seen in the phrase *breaking all its legs* translated into *tubuhnya yang berat membuat keempat kaki sofa patah*.

Excerpt 85

SL : *It's the Latimer Road Library.* (Sentence : 278, Page : 98)

TL : *Perpustakaan itu terletak di Jalan Latimer.*" (Sentence : 278, Page : 36)



The word *terletak* is not exist in the source text, the translator adds that word in the target text in order to the message can understand by the reader. So, the text uses free translation.

Excerpt 86

SL : *In fact, Ms Wiz just has to sprinkle some powder on his pages and say some funny words and he'll be back in the book, just another weird record.* (Sentence : 281, Page : 99)

TL : *Sebenarnya, Ms Wiz hanya perlu memercikkan sedikit bubuk di halaman-halaman bukunya dan mengucapkan beberapa kata yang lucu, maka dia akan berada di buku itu lagi, kembali menjadi rekor aneh.* (Sentence : 281, Page : 37)

The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original.

Excerpt 87

SL : *"I wouldn't do that, " said Podge.* (Sentence : 286, Page : 99)

TL : *"Aku sih tidak akan melakukannya, "kata Podge.* (Sentence : 286, Page : 37)

The translator adds the word *sih* in the target language. The text uses free translation.

Excerpt 88

SL : *That's where it would end.* (Sentence : 309, Page : 104)

TL : *Ya, ujung-ujungnya pasti akan ada masalah. (Sentence : 309, Page : 41)*

The translation of the text above is included in free translation. It is because the content of the target text is different from the original. It can be seen in the phrase *that's where* which translated into *ya,ujung-ujungnya*.

#### 4.1.6 Communicative Translation

According to Newmark (1988:47), communicative translation seeks to translate the contextual meaning of the source language text , both aspects of language and aspects of its content, in order to be accepted and understood by the readers.

Excerpt 89

SL : *“After all, no one has told Mr Goff what’s going to happen to him. (Page: 81 , Sentence: 128)*

TL : *“Bagaimanapun, belum ada yang memberitahu Mr Goff bagaimana nasibnya selanjutnya.” (Sentence : 128, Page : 19)*

The translation of the text above is included in communicative translation because the text is giving information if nobody has told to Mr Goff about his fate next.

Excerpt 90

SL : *“If I tell you something, will you promise not to panic?”*

*(Sentence : 424, Page : 117)*

TL : *“Kalau aku memberitahu Anda sesuatu, maukah Anda berjanji tidak akan panik?” (Sentence : 424, Page : 54)*

The translation above uses communicative translation because the character asked to promise won't panic if the character tells something.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in chapter IV, it can be concluded that there are 125 sentences. And there are 6 translation methods used by the translator translates the story book *In Control, Ms Wiz?* Into *Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?*. There are 31 sentences (24,8%) using word for word translation; there are 26 sentences (20,8%) using literal translation; there are 4 sentences (3,2%) using faithful translation; there are 13 sentences (10,4%) using semantic translation; there are 49 sentences (39,2%) using free translation; there are 2 sentences (1,6%) using communicative translation.

The researcher found translation method often used by the translator is free translation. Free translation is used because the produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

#### 5.2 Suggestion

In this thesis, the researcher would like to give the follows suggestions:

1. Dian Nuswantoro University, for English Department especially students in translation who are interested to discuss this project or to add knowledge about the translation study.
2. The readers who want to translated English into Indonesian should understand clearly about the translation study especially the translation method because the translation methods influences the result of translation and it is helpful to produce good translation.

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Hasta.

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