



**THE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF  
NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY MAIN  
CHARACTER (BELLA SWAN) IN THE NOVEL OF  
“TWILIGHT SAGA: ECLIPSE” BY STEPHENIE MEYER INTO  
“TWILIGHT SAGA: ECLIPSE (GERHANA)” BY MONICA DWI  
CHRESNAYANI**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In a translation, there is a relationship between translation and negative politeness strategies to cling each other to create readability result. The objectives of this study are aimed at finding out the types of negative politeness strategies in the novel of Twilight Saga: Eclipse into its translation and to know the translation work of the translator to translate negative politeness strategies. Descriptive qualitative method was used as the research design and purposive sampling was used to select the sample. The results of this study shows that question/hedge strategy becomes the most dominant on the SL as a boundary on the utterance context meaning between the speaker and the hearer. Be indirect strategy becomes the most dominant in the TL since the translator fits with the Indonesian culture to make an opposing tension on the utterance context meaning. In this study, there are two patterns in translating the SL. First, Congruent is a translation work result by using similar meaning which becomes majority in translation work since the translator has no difficulties in translating the SL due to her negative politeness strategies has similar function with the author's. Finally, incongruent is a translation work result by changing meaning which is used since the translator fits with the target reader's culture to make readability result.*

**Keywords** : *Negative politeness strategies, Translation work, Translator*

*Dalam terjemahan, ada sebuah hubungan antara terjemahan dan strategi-strategi yang ada pada kesantunan negatif yang sudah melekat satu sama lain sehingga menciptakan hasil terjemahan yang baik. Tujuan dari studi ini untuk menemukan macam-macam strategi kesantunan negatif yang ada pada novel Twilight Saga: Eclipse dan terjemahannya, serta untuk mengetahui cara penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan macam-macam strategi kesantunan tersebut. Metode deskriptif kualitatif menjadi metode penelitian dan purposive sampling digunakan untuk memilih data. Hasil dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa strategi 'question/hedge' (bertanya/pagar'batasan') paling banyak digunakan dalam bahasa sumber dengan tujuan untuk memberikan kesantunan dalam suatu konteks yang mengandung makna perintah/meminta/menyuruh antara pembicara dan pendengar. Sedangkan, strategi 'be indirect' (kalimat tidak langsung) paling banyak ditemukan dalam bahasa sasaran karena penerjemah menyesuaikan dengan kebudayaan Indonesia. Dalam studi ini, ada dua pola dalam menerjemahkan bahasa sumber. 'Congruent' yaitu hasil terjemahan yang mempunyai kesamaan arti. Pola ini paling banyak ditemukan karena penerjemah tidak mempunyai kesulitan dalam menerjemahkan bahasa sumber. Hal ini disebabkan karena penerjemah menggunakan strategi yang memiliki kesamaan fungsi dengan strategi yang digunakan oleh pengarang. 'Incongruent' sebagai pola penerjemahan yang kedua, yaitu hasil terjemahan yang memiliki perbedaan arti kesantunan karena penerjemah ingin menyesuaikan terjemahannya dengan kebudayaan pembaca untuk menciptakan hasil terjemahan yang baik.*

**Kata kunci** : Strategi kesantunan negatif, Hasil terjemahan, Penerjemah

## **INTRODUCTION**

Language is a bridge of communication which has meaning to give information and to identify a group. It is also used to communicate and to convey meaning from one person to another. Language has two forms, spoken and written. It has rules which involves in each element of spoken and written, such as word structure as morphology, grammar and sentence structure as syntax, word meaning as semantics and social appropriateness as pragmatics. It is approved by Blackmore (1999: 10-29) who states that "language very rarely appear without some sort of linguistic commentary." In easy ways, language is the way of human communication to talk to each other.

Language creates a culture in daily life, therefore we have many languages and cultures as indentify of group. Culture refers to the cumulative deposit of

knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, symbols, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects possessions acquired by a group of people. Culture is a way of life of a group of people that accept, generally without thinking about them. Ledearch (1995: 9) proposes that “culture is the shared knowledge and schemes created by set of people for perceiving, interpreting, expressing and responding to the social realities around them.” The essential core of culture consists of traditional ideas and especially their attached values and norms of culture systems.

Language and culture are related in common life, therefore translation is needed to make target reader easy to understand the meaning of foreign language and to get the idea or message of the language. Many people think that knowing two or more languages is identical to knowing how to translate properly. Delisie in Salas (2000: 1) states that “linguistic competence is a necessary condition, but not yet sufficient for the professional practice of translation”.

In the study of language, people who study in language have to know about pragmatics as the social appropriateness which has the explanation as the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance. In another hand, it is also the ways in which people produce and comprehend meanings through language. Crystal (1985: 240) has stated that “pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee and other features of the context of utterance.” In the pragmatics structure, there are some politeness strategies as the part of pragmatics structure to make a polite language in daily conversation.

The goal of politeness is to make all of the parties relaxed and comfortable with one another, these culturally-defined standards at times may be manipulated to inflict shame on a designated party. Being polite means showing good manners and consideration for another people (e.g. Open the door for a lady; give your seat to an elderly person in public transport). Anthropologists Brown and Levinson (1987: 91-225) has identified four kinds of Politeness Strategies, such as; Bald on record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off record.

This research is focusing in one of the politeness strategies especially on the negative politeness strategies, exactly the translation analysis of negative politeness strategies. The researcher has two reasons why this research uses those strategies on translation analysis. First, since most of the speaker prefers to use negative politeness strategies to create a harmonious relationship in daily life or normal conversation between speaker and listener. The statement is strengthened by Shigemitsu (2002: 8) who states that “from the point of view of politeness theory, negative politeness strategies function to maintain harmonious atmosphere.” On the translation work, there are several writing styles of translators to help them to make target readers easy to redundant of the idea. Therefore, these automatically assume that there is a relationship between politeness culture and translation work. They cling to each other to form a good translation in one idea and also to create a readability result in the target readers.

The researcher chooses the novel of *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* into *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* on this research since this novel is such a popular books in public especially for teenager, consequently, the novel has gained immense popularity and commercial success around the world so that the novel is one of New York Times best seller book. The researcher's statement is based on young adult favorite's article by Kendall in [www.about.com](http://www.about.com) and [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com). In addition, it has been translated in 38 different languages, one of them is Indonesian. The researcher used Bella Swan's utterances since she is the main character on this novel. Beside that, the author of this novel also used point of view of Bella Swan, so that, it is automatically assumed that the novel is dominated by Bella Swan's utterances. Therefore, this translation analysis of negative politeness strategies is focused on the main character's (Bella Swan) utterances of this novel. The researcher analyzed the concept or context pragmatics understanding especially on negative politeness strategies of its culture on this novel.

## **METHOD**

The method that was used in this research was descriptive qualitative research method. The aim of this research was to analyze the negative politeness strategies which were found in the translation work. It was presented in sentences and table form. Furthermore, the source of the data in this study was novel entitled *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* by Stephenie Meyer and the translation work entitled *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. The result of this research was translation work of translator to translate negative politeness strategies on SL into TL text. It presented in a description form.

The data were taken from the novel of *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* into *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)*. The author of the novel is Stephenie Meyer and the translator is Monica Dwi Chresnayani. The researcher took two sources in different form. First, the *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* as English version took from electronic book (PDF). The English version was published in e-book on June, 7<sup>th</sup> 2007 by ABC Amber LIT Converter, <http://www.processtext.com/abclit.html/twilight saga: eclipse-pdf-stepheniemeyer>. The sum of page on English version is 368 pages. Furthermore, the *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* as Indonesian version took from book, which has 675 pages. The Indonesian version was published on September 2008 by PT. GRAMEDIA PUSTAKA UTAMA, © anggota IKAPI.

This study turned in the negative politeness strategies. In doing this research, the researcher analyzed the kinds of negative politeness strategies which were found to use by using purposive sampling and the translation work of translator to translate negative politeness strategies on the *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* as ST and *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* as the TT. The researcher collected and analyzed the data by using

main character's utterances (Bella Swan) containing negative politeness strategies on the Stephenie Meyer's novel *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* and *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani.

Technique of data collection is the way the writer collects and gets the data. The researcher used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research by using library study because the data were taken from the novel of *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* into *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* by Stephenie Meyer as the author and Monica Dwi Chresnayani as the translator. The researcher also used purposive sampling in discovering the utterance which contained negative politeness strategies.

This research analyzed the kinds of negative politeness strategies which were found and the translation work of translator to translate negative politeness on *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* (SL) into *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* (TL). There are six steps on analyzing the data. First, finding and identifying the problems (negative politeness strategies) that were found in the novel *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* (SL) into *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* (TL). Second, tabulating the negative politeness strategies frequency on the SL compared to the TL. Next is classifying the type of negative politeness strategies in ten categories and analyzing negative politeness strategies which dominated in the novel. Furthermore, analyzing the translation work of translator to translate negative politeness strategies that were found on the novel *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* (SL) into *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* (TL). The last is making a conclusion and suggestion of this analysis as the result of translation analysis on negative politeness strategies used on the novel *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* into *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)*.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The table below shows the types of negative politeness strategies which Stephenie Meyer used in her third novel of *Twilight Saga* series; *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* which was published in 2007 by Little Brown and Company, New York, USA and also by Monica Dwi Chresnayani in *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)*.

**Table 1. Negative politeness strategies found on main character's utterances (Bella Swan) in the SL into the TL.**

NO	TYPES OF NEGATIVE POLITENESS STRATEGIES	SL (Σ)	(%)	TL (Σ)	(%)
1.	Be conventionally Indirect	70	22.43	72	22.08
2.	Question/Hedge	75	24.03	68	20.86
3.	Be Pessimistic	24	7.70	26	7.98
4.	Minimize Imposition	31	9.93	32	9.82
5.	Give Difference	41	13.15	57	17.48
6.	Apologize	6	1.93	6	1.85
7.	Impersonalize Things (S and H)	20	6.41	19	5.82
8.	General Rule/Obligation by Using 'request'	22	7.05	22	6.75
9.	On Record	16	5.12	16	4.90
10.	Nominalization	7	2.25	8	2.46
	<b>Total</b>	312	100	326	100

Furthermore, the second table presents translation work. The table below shows translation work of the translator to translate *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* into its translation *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)*.

**Table 2. Translation work of translator to translate negative politeness strategies from the SL into the TL.**

NO	TRANSLATION WORK	(Σ)	(%)
1.	Congruent	223	87.45
2.	Incongruent	32	12.55
	<b>Total</b>	255	100

### 1. Negative Politeness Strategies in Translation

The analysis of negative politeness strategies translation, as the translation work of the translator, is only focused on main character's utterances (Bella Swan) in the novel. The explanations are as follows:

### ***Translation of Be Indirect***

According to the researcher, this strategy is usually used by speaker to express an ordering, commanding or other expression in indirect statement which considers asking meaning so that the hearer willing to do what speaker wants. This strategy is also used as an opposing tension of speaker so that the hearer does not feel imposed. In commonly, be indirect is stated with context which do not need answer but with an action by hearer. On the SL has be indirect strategy which appears 70 times (22.43%) and the TL has 72 times (22.08%) which becomes the most dominant negative politeness strategy used in the novel, *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)*.

### ***Translation of Question Hedge***

On the SL the strategy is used by Stephenie Meyer as many as 75 times (24.03%) which becomes the most dominant negative politeness strategies used in her third novel, *Twilight Saga: Eclipse*. While, on the TL, this strategy is used by the translator as many as 68 times (20.86%) as the next considerable types of negative politeness strategies after be indirect strategy. Based on the researcher's point of view, this strategy is used by speaker to ask a help by using formal question form or by using a hedge so that the speaker is able to keep harmonious conversation which considers asking or commanding meaning. In addition, this strategy also derives from what is wanted by the speaker which does not to presume the hearer. In general, hedge is often used by the speaker to hearer as a particle of politeness to keep a harmonious relationship and to form a membership between them.

### ***Translation of Be Pessimistic***

The speaker usually uses this strategy to create sympathy condition by showing low profile attitude to hearer in order that the hearer does not feel impose for doing the speaker's wants. The function of this strategy gives a free act to the hearer whether the hearer willing to do what speaker wants or not. The speaker gives a doubt expression context to the hearer in order that the speaker makes a polite conversation context. Be pessimistic appears 24 times (7.70%) on the SL. While on the TL, this strategy appears 26 times (7.98%).

### ***Translation of Minimize Imposition***

Based on the researcher's point of view, on this strategy, the speaker asks a help which do not give an imposition statement so that the hearer has a moving act whether he/she willing to pay attention to do what speaker wants or not. This strategy is also used by the speaker to make a social distance between speaker and hearer. Moreover, the speaker is minimizing her/his wants to the hearer so that the speaker does not impose the hearer. Both the SL and the TL has quite difference number of

frequencies which appears 31 times (9.93%) on the SL and 32 times (9.82%) on the TL.

### ***Translation of Give Difference***

Either the SL or the TL has totally different number of frequencies. The SL uses as many as 41 times (13.15%) and the TL uses as many as 57 times (17.48%). This strategy is commonly used by the speaker in the social life. The speaker on this strategy adds special name/addressee or by using Sir/Madam/Mr./Mrs. for the hearer in their conversation context. According to the researcher, the additional name/addressee or use of Sir/Madam/Mr./Mrs. in social life conversation especially which considers asking help meaning is showing that the speaker cherries the hearer by making them feel superior than the speaker. The aim of this strategy is to show a humble context by the speaker in ordering, requesting or speaking something to the hearer.

### ***Translation of Apologize***

According to the researcher, the speaker uses this strategy by showing an apologizing/forgiveness expression which considers asking help meaning to touch hearer's heart in order that the hearer is willing to do what speaker wants. This strategy is begun by an apology word as the first strategy from the speaker to do FTA to the hearer. Both SL and TL share quite similar number of frequencies in the column. They are 6 times (1.93%) on SL and 6 times (1.85%) on the TL.

### ***Translation of Impersonalize Things (Speaker and Hearer)***

The speaker uses the strategy by showing a phrase of FTA as if the agents were other than S and the addressee' were other than H. The speaker's statement uses plural "you" than "I". This strategy has quite similar number of frequencies between the SL and the TL. They appear 20 times (6.41%) and 19 times (5.82%).

### ***Translation of General Rule/Obligation by Using 'request'***

Both SL and TL have quite similar number of frequencies on this strategy. The SL appears 22 times (7.05%) and so does the TL 22 times (6.75%). Based on the researcher's point of view, this strategy is used by the speaker by using asking statement in direct context. Yet, the speaker is always keeping politeness which is considered in its statement so that the hearer is able to receive asking statement in clearly and also do not create a conflict or misunderstand between speaker and hearer.

### ***Translation of On Record***

According to researcher, this strategy states a welcoming expression for doing what the speaker wants. The speaker shows a friendly gesture, utterance and

expression so that the speaker does not feel heartsick. Therefore, this strategy creates friendly situation between them. Either the SL or the TL uses this strategy by using quite similar number of frequencies. The SL uses 16 times (5.12%) and the TL does too, 16 times (4.90%).

### ***Translation of Nominalization***

This strategy is nominalised by speaker by using a noun in its statement in order to create politeness expression between speaker and hearer. The strategy nominalises an expression and also the more you dissociate from it. Both the SL and the TL use quite difference number of frequencies. They are 7 times (2.25%) and 8 times (2.46%).

## **2. Translation Work**

Translation work is a process of translator's writing style in translating SL into TL to create a good result translation. Based on the researcher findings, the researcher finds that the translation work of translator to translate negative politeness strategies from *Twilight Saga: Eclipse* into its translation *Twilight Saga: Eclipse (Gerhana)* is classified into two translations-work, they are congruent and incongruent translation work.

### ***Congruent***

Congruent translation work is a translation writing style of translator in translating from SL to TL by similar translation work result. In commonly, the translator translates its translation by using the same way of author's meaning. Congruent translation work which is used by the translator as many as 223 times (87.45%) of 255 utterances which becomes the most dominant in translation work of this novel. The translation work becomes the most dominant since there is no changing in translating SL into TL. From the reason, it is able to be concluded that the majority of the utterances are known as a congruent translation work.

### ***Incongruent***

The next is coming from incongruent translation work which is used as many as 32 times (12.55%) of 255 utterances. Incongruent translation work is a translation writing style of translator in translating from SL to TL by changing translation work result. In generally, translator does any change in its translation, since the translator fits with culture around her/him. Yet, the translator does not change original context/meaning from SL. It can be concluded as an incongruent translation work since there is a changing strategy in translating the SL into the TL on the utterances.

From the reason, it is able to be named that the minority of the utterances are known as an incongruent translation work.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis on the negative politeness strategies and the translation work of the translator to translate from the SL to the TL under the study, the following conclusion can be drawn:

1. The Negative politeness strategies found on main character's utterances (Bella Swan) in the SL into the TL can be described as the following:
  - a. It is concluded that question/hedge strategy becomes the most dominant on the SL. Based on the researcher's point of view, the hedge is often used by the author in the speaker to hearer to keep social distance between the speaker and the hearer in commanding, asking, ordering or speaking something by giving a hedge in the speaker's utterance, especially on the utterance context meaning. In addition, hedge is used by the speaker as a boundary in commanding, asking or ordering to create a particle of politeness to keep a harmonious relationship and to form a membership with the hearer.
  - b. The TL has be indirect strategy which becomes the most dominated strategy. Based on the researcher's point of view, the strategy becomes the most dominant on the TL because the translator fits with the Indonesian culture where the strategy is commonly used by the Indonesian people, they usually ask, command, order or other indirect expression which is considered as asking meaning in order to create an opposing tension of the speaker so that the hearer does not feel imposed. Therefore, the translator prefers to use be indirect strategy in order to make a readability result on the TL.
2. The translation work of translator to translate negative politeness strategies from the SL into the TL can be described as the following:
  - a. On the translation work, the translator prefers to apply the same meaning and the negative politeness strategies to fit to the author's culture. This is proven by research findings showing that 223 (87.45%) utterances are considered congruent translation work in the TL text. The translator fits with the author's negative politeness strategies, since majority of negative politeness strategies of the translator has similar function with the author.
  - b. While incongruent appears since the translator adds give difference strategy as an additional strategy on the TL in order to fit with the target reader's culture in order to make a readability result in the TL.
3. On the translation work result, the translator is done by two patterns in translation work. Majority of the utterances are done with congruent translation work and incongruent translation work becomes minority on the utterances.

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