



**TRANSLATION METHODS IN “A WALK TO REMEMBER” NOVEL
TRANSLATED INTO “KAN KUKENANG SELALU”**

JOURNAL ARTICLE

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
For the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)
in English Language.**

**By
Mustika Shifa L
Achmad Basari**

**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT, FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY SEMARANG
2013**

TRANSLATION METHODS IN “A WALK TO REMEMBER” NOVEL TRANSLATED INTO “KAN KUKENANG SELALU”

Mustika Shifa L

English Department, Dian Nuswantoro University

ABSTRACT

A way to translating a source text in translation is called translation method. This research it is aimed finding out the translation method used in novel “A Walk to Remember”. The data collected were analyzed by reading both versions of the novel, classifying each utterance according to the translation methods and explaining why the utterances are included into each translation method. The result shows that there are 5 kinds out of 8 translation methods found in translation work of novel “A Walk to Remember” into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”. The translation methods used by the translator in translating novel are word for word translation, free translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and idiomatic translation.

Key words: *translation, translation methods, a walk to remember*

Salah satu cara menerjemahkan sebuah teks sumber dalam terjemahan disebut metode penerjemahan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mencari tahu terjemahan apa yang digunakan dalam novel “A Walk to Remember”. Data yang didapat dianalisa dengan membaca kedua versi novel, mengelompokkan setiap ujaran menurut metode penerjemahannya dan menjelaskan mengapa ujaran-ujaran tersebut termasuk dalam setiap metode penerjemahan. Temuan yang didapatkan menunjukkan bahwa ada 5 macam metode dari total 8 metode penerjemahan yang ditemukan dalam novel terjemahan “A Walk to Remember” menjadi “Kan Kukenang Selalu. Metode penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan novel adalah penerjemahan wor for word, penerjemahan free, penerjemahan literal, penerjemahan faithful dan penerjemahan idiomatic.

Kata Kunci : *penerjemahan, metode penerjemahan, a walk to remember*

INTRODUCTION

Language has been very important for our life in the world because the language is used as a means of communication. It is a sign to identify of things in the world according to the society and it is also needed for human being to exchange information, goods and services. It is produced to convey expression of our feeling and thoughts. The way for expressing our feelings used language, and language has two types, which are written and spoken. Language as spoken language can be realized in oration, dialogue, presentation, etc. Language as written language can be realized in letter, news, short message, short story, novel, etc.

English and Indonesian languages have different cultures which influence the language used. Many English texts have been translated into Indonesian and vice versa. From the differences described earlier, it requires the process of translation. Which translation is a general term that refers to the removal of reflections and ideas from the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), which translation is the process of transferring message or meaning from one language (source language) to others (target language), so a result of translation must have a correspondence relationship with the source text whether it is equal or not.

Eugene A. Nida (1974:48), a professional linguist and Bible translator, has given immense influence and has helped to show the significance of the correspondence between target text and target culture in translation works. Moreover, translation facilitates the cross-cultural communication necessary in today's society by converting one language into another. The following extract comes from Nida's approach, *Principles in Correspondence*, outlining his two fundamental orientations in translation, namely: formal equivalence translation and dynamic equivalence translation with special emphasis given to the conformance of receptor language and culture. Otherwise, dynamic equivalent translation refers to the nature that transfer messages contained in the original text so that the response of the people who read or hear the message being transferred is equal to the response of people who read or hear the original text.

In process of translation the translator must be careful to identify the source language into the target language when she or he starts transferring the messages. He or she must realize the different things between source language and target language, consequently he or she has to find its equivalent in target language that is suitable and has the same sense in source language. She or he has to find the equivalent in the target language but another problem faced by the translator in translating process can eventually cause the inaccurate, unacceptable or unreadable translation.

In the translating process, the translator has to deal with two different languages expressed in the forms of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. The translator must concern himself with finding the target language translation equivalents. That is why in every stage of translating process, a translator often finds some difficulties which can be classified into: (1) difficulties in the analysis and understanding of the source language, (2) difficulties in the process of transferring

and in finding target language equivalents, and (3) difficulties in restructuring the transferred material to get the best result of translation (Soemarno, 1991: 1). Dealing with these difficulties, to make a good translation, a translator sometimes has to make several adaptations or adjustments.

One of the causes which makes a translator difficult to produce a good translation is different grammatical structure of the source and the target languages. As stated by Baker (1992: 183), differences in the grammatical structures of the source and the target language often result in some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation. For example: the different grammatical structure between English and Indonesian.

In translating English novel such as reduction changes, addition and modification from the intrinsic element of the novel is often unavoidable. As a novel source language into target language dubbed, not all words can be changed just like that. To discover what changes are made from English novel, we can do a comparison (analysis) from the English version and Indonesian version.

Taber in *Purwo* (1990:193) mentions that the primary purpose of translation is to make a message originally within one language available to people who have the knowledge of his first language. By translating a source work, for instance a novel, many people can read the novel in his first language so that they can understand the content of the novel or literary works. Landers (2001: 106) states that translating literature, the translator should not forget about the fluency, accuracy, register, a feeling for style on appreciation means, and transparency. It is not easy to translate a literary works, thus, to bridge two languages, the translator should have particular qualities. Novel such "A Walk to Remember" is a work of fiction, few characters, combining of matter-of-fact description with poetic atmosphere, shows a real of life.

In here the researcher is interested to analyze about translation methods used in novel "A Walk to Remember", since it is the best novel by Nicholas Sparks based on New York Times Best selling Author in 2002, and also one of the best movies. The researcher choose the translation method as analyzed it is because the translation method related with the translation result in the diction of the translator used in translating the novel.

METHOD

Research Design

The research is a descriptive qualitative method since the research has a purpose to describe and analyze the translation methods used in the novel "A Walk to Remember".

Data

The data of this research were taken from the novel "A Walk to Remember" written by Nicholas Sparks in 1999, by Warner Books and its translated

version “Kan Kukenang Selalu” translated by Kathleen SW in 2002, by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Novel ”A Walk to Remember” is the best novel by Nicholas Sparks based on New York Times Best selling Author in 2002, and also one of the best movies.

Unit of Analysis

The analysis unit of this research is utterances by Landon as the main character in novel “A Walk to Remember”. In here there are 90 utterances, and 13 chapters.

Data Collection

Documentation method is used, they are: a) to get two versions of novel “A Walk to Remember”, b) to read two versions of novel “A Walk to Remember”. Finding and classifying the utterances by Landon as the main character in novel “A Walk to Remember” in English version, and in Indonesian version.

Data Processing and Analysis

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Translation Methods in “A Walk to Remember” Novel Translated into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”.

No.	Translation Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1.	Word for Word Translation	1	1,11%
2.	Free Translation	15	17,77%
3.	Literal Translation	66	72,22%
4.	Faithful Translation	7	7,77%
5.	Idiomatic Translation	1	1,11%
Total		90	100%

1. Word for Word Translation Method

Word for Word Translation is the source language is translated word by word.

The context of the story is Landon would take Jamie to the homecoming dance and when he arrived in Jamie's house, he knocked the door and waited Jamie to open the door, but Hegbert, Jamie's father which opened the door, and Landon said hello to him, with saying Hello Reverend.

Excerpt 1

Code 48/23/SL-60/22/TL		Translation Method
SL	Hello, Reverend	Word for Word Translation
TL	Halo, Pendeta	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using word for word translation method. It is because the words are translated singly in their most common meanings. The words in the source language have the same construction in target language.

2. Free Translation Method

Free translation is reproducing the matter or the context without the form of the original.

The context of the story that Landon is in a pretty bad mood. Before the show is opened, it became a busy day for him. The boys who are included in the drama class had to move all the props away from the classroom into the PlayHouse after the school time was over. Landon and Eddie were walking and carrying one of the items and Landon also had to drive in Jamie for a mile out of his way to make sure that Jamie got home. Actually Landon was not interested in doing this because of Jamie's father, who does not even like him. It would make Landon angry at Jamie.

Excerpt 2

Code 124/11/SL-134/19/TL		Translation Method
SL	Look	

TL	Dengar	Free Translation
-----------	---------------	------------------

The utterance in the utterance above is translated using free translation method. The word **look** here literally means **melihat** but the translator uses Free Translation by translating it as **dengar**. This translation is more suitable for the story since the novel told that there is a condition where Landon asked Jamie to listen to Landon's words. The translator is trying to make the target reader understand as far as possible in understanding the content when they are reading the novel.

The word **look** in source language is translated into **dengar** in target language. It is because if the word **look** is translated by using its original meaning that is **melihat**, the result of the translation would sound strange with the context of the utterance in the novel.

3. Literal Translation Method

Literal translation is the source language grammatical forms that are converted to their nearest target language equivalent.

Excerpt 3

Code 4/19/SL-16/7-8/TL		Translation Method
SL	Hegbert is a fornicator	Literal Translation
TL	Hegbert tukang zina	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using literal translation method. It is because the translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

The translator did not translate the words **is** and **a** singly but rather converted the word order in the source language the one which is acceptable in the target language construction. She left the words **is** and **a** untranslated to comply with the intended construction in the target language. That would make the utterance sound natural in the target language.

4. Faithful Translation Method

Faithful translation is tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and faithfully follows the source language grammatical forms.

The context of the story is Jamie said to Lew (Angela's boyfriend) that Landon was not staring at Angela, because Jamie and Landon just sitting down to take a breather from all that dancing. And Landon saying thanks to Jamie because she was the one who would saved Landon from grave bodily harm.

Excerpt 4

Code 58/16/SL-70/14/TL		Translation Method
SL	Thanks	Faithful Translation
TL	Terimakasih	

The utterance in the source language above is translated using faithful translation method since the translator translated **thanks** in the source language equally well as in its literal meaning in the target language. Literally the word **thanks** means **terimakasih**. The translator keeps to be faithful by using **terimakasih** in the target language. She did not change the meaning in the target language. It would make the translation included into faithful translation method.

5. Idiomatic Translation Method

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the source text but tend to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms.

Excerpt 5

Code 129/23/SL-139/20/TL		Translation Method
SL	Break a leg?	Idiomatic Translation
TL	Semoga sukses.	

A translation is included into idiomatic translation method if its translation sounds originally like written in the source language (SL). It means the result of translation is not like an result of translation. The result of the translation should sound natural like how the speaker of the target language said it. The translator uses Idiomatic Translation Method by translating **Break a leg?** into **Semoga sukses**. The translator did not translate it by its separate words in the source language. The translator translated it directly like its meaning in the source language. It makes the translation result seems like written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence.

The word **Break a leg?** in source language is translated into **Semoga sukses** in target language because in the previous sentence is storied that in the night of drama, Landon wishing Jamie luck before the drama. It is also explained in the novel that saying good luck before the drama to the actor or actress who plays in the drama is supposed to be bad luck.

The utterance contains an idiom since the speaker did not refer directly to the purpose. Actually Landon wants to give a spirit for Jamie before she performs the drama. Rather than saying Good luck as the spirit utterances, he uses **breaks a leg** which means **semoga sukses** and it represents what the speaker wants.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is described based on the formulated research questions in the first chapter, whereas the suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in analyzing data using the same theory. After analyzing the research findings and discussing them, the researcher draws the conclusion and also gives suggestion to next researchers who are interested in doing similar research. The explanation is as follow.

The purposes of the researcher conducts the Translation Methods is to know what kinds of translation method used in translation work “A Walk to Remember” Novel Translated Into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”.

There are 5 kinds out of 8 translation methods found in translation work “A Walk to Remember” Novel Translated Into “Kan Kukenang Selalu”. The methods are Word for word Translation Method, Free Translation Method, Literal Translation Method, Faithful Translation Method, and Idiomatic Translation Method. Each of the methods found has the own percentage of usage.

The researcher found Literal Translation Method 65 (72,22%), Free Translation Method 16 (17,77%), Faithful Translation Method 7 (7,77%), Word for Word Translation Method 1 (1,11%), Idiomatic Translation Method 1 (1,11%).

Literal Translation Method is more frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into the intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baker, Mona. 1992. *In Other Words a Course Book on Translation*. London :
Routledge.

Landers, Clifford E. 2001. *Literary Translation: A partial Guide*. UK: Crowell press
Ltd.

Larson, Mildred L. 1984. *Meaning Based Translation America*: University Press of
America Nababan,

Nida, E.A. and Charles. R Taber. 1974. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*.
Leiden: J.E.Brili.