



**METHODS OF TRANSLATION IN COMIC NOVEL  
“DIARY OF A WIMPY KID” INTO “BUKU HARIAN WIMPY”  
BY JEFF KINNEY**

**JOURNAL ARTICLE**

**Presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements  
for the completion of Strata 1 Program  
of the English Department  
specialized in Translations**

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SEMARANG  
2013**

## INTRODUCTION

Human is a social being who always needs other people in his life. It can hardly be imagined that he should live all alone by himself without anyone to accompany and help him. It is a fact that man can not live alone. They need to interact with others. They need a means to express their feeling, thought, and ideas. And when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. The way people communicate to each other is communications. Communications occurs if both the speaker and the hearer exist. In general, it is described as an action, which there is the relationship between what the speaker says and what the hearer receives, and the purpose is the transforming of information or message.

By communicating using language, human can interpret their ideas, thought, reality, concept or feeling and give information to other. There are three components of communication process, they are: (1) the participants (2) the information to be communicated and (3) a means that is used in communication. The third component that is a means of communication can be in the form of language, sign, gesture, etc. According to Chaer (1995:26) there are two kinds of communication based on the means that is used. They are non-verbal and verbal communication. Non-verbal communication is a communication using a means except language, such as light, whistle, gesture, etc.

While verbal communication is a communication that uses language as its means. What most people mean when they say “language” is talk, communication, and discourse.

Language plays many important roles for an individual to interact with others in society. It unites different people to be in a family, in a tribe, in a country, even in a world society. It is hard to imagine how people convey messages without a language. In this case, language is identified as a means of communication.

Language is the most important thing for communication. People need language to transfer message from one to another. It is included in verbal communication, where the communication occur between two people or more in doing the activities as listening, speaking, writing and reading. Surely that those activities need language to be done.

People around the world use language to communicate with others. Surprisingly, languages around the world are countless. This is the main problem for some people to communicate with other people who speak different languages. That is why, translation is needed to transfer message from native speakers. Translation has an important role in transferring technology and literature in Indonesia. Because of the differences in structure and system in doing translation from Indonesian into English, it is not an easy thing. To make it easier, a translator should show the important of translation. Translation is useful in many aspects, they are: education, literary, trade, politic, entertainment, information, etc.

Many people need translation to do their activities in those aspects. Since there are many appliances used in English then Indonesian need its translation in order to get understand the meaning of its appliances. Therefore, highly qualified translators - who have good knowledge about the target language (TL) and the language they have to transform as source language (SL) – are required. To produce a good translation, a qualified translator has been able to understand ideas and thought including the message expressed in the SL and representing it in the TL.

A good translator should be able translate any kinds of translation. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works. Literary works have many kinds of types and short story is one of them.

Short stories are included into literary works, so literary translation is focused in this analysis. It is not easy to translate literary works, thus, to bridge two languages, the translators should have particular qualities.

There might be some potential problems appear in translating comic in term of diary from the source language into the target language. The problems are related to various types of non-equivalence required different strategies, some of them straight forward and others more involved and difficult to handle. In some contexts, strategies will help the translators to deal with non-equivalence. Thus, it attracts curiosity about what methods applied by the translator and in what situation the methods are used.

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

1. Analysis (learning the source text).  
It is the first step in which the content and the purpose in the source text is entirely be read and be understood.
2. Transfer (replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language).  
In this step, the message in the source text is transferred into the target text. The message can be a content, idea or thought.
3. Restructure (adapted 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.

It is challenging to analyze a novel of Comic Novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney. Translating a short story of a comic novel is something fun to do because it will deal with not only the way how to render the text but also as how to give its context based on the pictures or cartoon. It is an interesting study to compare English work with Indonesian work, especially when the translation methods are applied and whether the work is really transferred the intended meaning of the SL (Source Language).

When translating a text, four levels more or less consciously translated in mind. According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation :

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to.  
This is the level of literary translation of the source language into the target language, the level of translationese has to be eliminated, but also acts as a connective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is pre-eminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several things at the same times.
2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which progressively have to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process.  
One should not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level, whether text is technical or literary or institutional, one has to make up mind summarily and continuously.
3. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text.  
This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which the language level has to be adjust. This level also links the first and the second level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.
4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

According to Larson (1984:17), when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the source text into the natural forms of the receptor language.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately, (Issac *et al* 1981:46).

This study is designed by formulating the problem, collecting the data, analyzing the data and drawing conclusion.

### **Data**

The research data were taken from the comic novel "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" by Jeff Kinney and "Buku Harian Wimpy Kid" which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. It was first published in 2007 by PT. Serambi Ilmu Semesta. The source data analyzed is only the first chapter of the comic novel from ten chapters in the comic novel.

### **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis of this research is words, phrases of the source text and the sentences of the translation result or the target text which is containing of idioms found in the comic. The words and phrases are from the the comic novel "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" into "Buku Harian Wimpy Kid" by Jeff Kinney

### **Data Collection**

1. Documentation method is used in collecting the data. The book of the comic novel "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" by Jeff Kinney and "Buku Harian Wimpy Kid" which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu were collected. It contains two languages, Indonesian Language as the source language and English Language as the target language or the result of the translation.
2. An interpretive study was done on both versions of the short story. They were read and the sentences of the source text and the target text were coded.
3. The technique use eight methods to analyze the data (comic novel).

### **Data Processing and Analysis**

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

1. Reading.  
The cartoon novels in both versions were read several times to make it easier to be understood.
2. Classifying.  
Each idiom was classified according to the method. The idioms must be included in one of the eight methods.

- a. Word for Word Translation
  - b. Literal Translation
  - c. Faithful Translation
  - d. Semantic Transl.
  - e. Adaptation Translation
  - f. Free Translation
  - g. Idiomatic Translation
  - h. Communicative Transl.
3. Explaining.  
After each idiom was classified into each method, it was then explained why the idiom was included into one of the eight methods.
  4. Drawing conclusion.  
Make two tables to show the result of the unit analysis and explaining the result of the data.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part of the sub chapter, the researcher presents the findings of the method used in translating the idioms on the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. The findings can be seen in the table below:

**Table Number 1**

No	Method	$\Sigma$	%
1.	Faithfull Translation	27	54%
2.	Free Translation	20	40%
3.	Semantic Translation	3	6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table Number 2**

No	Types of Idiom	$\Sigma$	%
1.	Phrasal Verb	37	74%
2.	Tournures	1	2%
3.	Incorporating verbs	10	20%
4.	Irreversible binomials	2	4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to table above, it can be seen that the most occurrence method in translating the idioms found in the the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and

“Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu is faithful translation with 27 numbers. In this case, the translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. Then it is followed by free translation with 20 numbers. Meanwhile, the other method of translation found in the novel is semantic translation with 3 numbers.

Whereas, there are also four types of idiom found in the novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. The first is phrasal verb. This type of idioms is the highest of all with 37 numbers. In this case, the translator translated the source language into the target language still used the phrasal verb like in the source language. Then, it is followed by Incorporating verbs with 10. The other idioms found in the novel is Irreversible binomials with 2 number and the least number of idiom found in the data is Tournures with only 1 found in the data.

For the brief findings and explanations for each finding can be seen in the following examples.

Excerpt 1

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
I know what it sayd on the cover, but when mom <b>went out</b> to bu this thing... (pg. 1)	Aku tahu apa yang tertulis di sampul buku ini. Waktu Mom <b>pergi</b> membeli buku ini... (pg. 1)	Phrasal Verb	Free Translation

It can be seen in the table 1 above that the translator of the novel translated the verb in the Source Language **went out** into **pergi** in the Target Language. It can be seen that the bold verb in the Source language is a phrasal verb because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **went** and a prepositional word **out**. In this case, the translator employs word for word translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation clearer.

The following table 2 of the excerpt 2 below is another example of method in translating the novel.

Excerpt 2

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
The thing I want to <b>clear up</b> right away is that this was Mom’s idea, not mine. (pg. 1)	Hal lain yang ingin segera <b>ku luruskan</b> semua ini gagasan Mom, bukan mauku. (pg 1)	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

It can be seen in the table 2 above that the translator of the novel translated the verb in the Source Language **clear up** into **ku luruskan** in the Target Language. It can be seen that the bold verb in the Source language is a phrasal verb meaning because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **clear** and a prepositional word **up**. In this case, the translator employs faithful translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation clearer. It can be seen in both bold words above that the translator did not translate the **word clear up** into

**membersihkan** and If the translator translated that word into **membersihkan** then the result of its translation would not appropriate with the context occurred in that novel. In this case, “I” as the speaker in the novel wrote his experienced in his diary that it was his Mom who made the messy thing so the speaker wants to fix it.

The following table 3 of the excerpt 3 below is another example of method in translating the idiom found in the novel.

Excerpt 3

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
You got kids like me who haven't <b>hit their growth spurt</b> yet mixed in with these gorillas who need to shave twice a day. (pg.3)	Disekolah menengah pertama ada anak-anak seperti aku yang belum <b>mencapai masa akil balik</b> , tetapi sudah dicampur bersama para gorila yang harus bercukur sebanyak dua kali sehari. (pg.3)	Tournures	Free Translation

It can be seen in the table 3 above that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in the Source Language **hit their growth spurt** into **mencapai masa akil balik** in the Target Language. It can be seen that the bold phrase in the Source language is an idiom named tournures because it consists of a pverb phrase of **hit their growth spurt**. In this case, the translator employs free translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel published. It can be seen in both bold words above that the translator did not translated the phrase **hit their growth spurt** into **menabrak dengan berlari cepat**. If the translator translated that word into **menabrak dengan berlari cepat** then the result of its translation would not appropriate with the context happened in that novel. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of tournures based on its culture.

The following table 4 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 4

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
So is book is gonna <b>come in handy</b> . (pg. 2)	Jadi, buku ini bisa <b>membantu</b> . (pg.2)	incorporating verbs	Free Translation

According to the table 4 of the excerpt 4 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **come in handy** in the Source Language into **membantu** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named incorporating verbs. In this case, the translator employs free translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold words above that the translator did not translated the phrase **come in handy** into **datang ke tangan**. If the translator translated that

word into **datang ke tangan** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of incorporating verb based on its culture in order to be well accepted.

The following table of the excerpt 5 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 5

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
If <b>it was up</b> to me, grade levels would be based on height, not age. (pg. 3)	Kalau segalanya <b>terserah padaku</b> , pembagian kelas harus didasarkan pada tinggi badan, bukan usia. (pg.3)	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

According to the table 5 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above **in it was up** in the Source Language into **terserah padaku** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a personal pronoun “it” and a prepositional word **up**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verb. In this case, the translator used faithful translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **it was up** into **ini naik ke atas**. If the translator translated that word into **ini naik ke atas** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verb based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

The following table of the excerpt 6 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 6

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
Today is the first day of school, and right now we’re just <b>waiting around</b> for the teacher to hurry up and finish the seating chart. (pg. 4)	Hari ini adalah hari pertama masuk sekolah, dan sekarang kami <b>sedang menunggu</b> guru kami untuk cepat-cepat menyusun daftar tempat duduk. (pg.4)	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

According to the table 6 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **waiting around** in the Source Language into **sedang menunggu** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **waiting** and a prepositional word **around**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verb. In this case, the translator used faithful translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this



novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **waiting around** into **menunggu sekeliling**. If the translator translated that word into **menunggu sekeliling** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verb based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

Meanwhile, the following table of the excerpt 8 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 8

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
You <b>walk into</b> the classroom and just plunk ... (pg. 4)	Pada hari pertama <b>masuk</b> sekolah, kalian harus sangat berhati-hati soal tempat duduk . (pg.4)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 8 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **walk into** in the Source Language into **masuk** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **walk** and a prepositional word **into**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **walk into** to **berjalan ke dalam**. If the translator translated that word into **berjalan ke dalam** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

## CONCLUSION

Observing the comprehensive analysis of the news text taken from a comic novel, it can be concluded that the translators used various method in rendering English texts as the source language text into Indonesian as the target language text. The method is divided into some method such as word for translation, adaptation, literal, faithful etc.

There are also four types of idiom found in the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. The first is phrasal verb. This type of idioms is the highest of all with 37 numbers. In this case, the translator translated the source language into the target language still used the phrasal verb like in the source language. Then, it is followed by Incorporating verbs with 10. The other idioms found in the novel is Irreversible binomials with 2 number and the least number of idiom found in the data is Tournures with only 1 found in the data.

The most method used by the translator in translating the comic novel is faithful translation. The translator applies faithful translation method due to the purpose to maintain the naturalness and the readability of TL text. It can be seen that faithful translation with 27 numbers. In this case, the translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. Then it is followed by free translation with 17 numbers. Meanwhile, the other method of translation found in the comic novel is semantic translation with 3. Meanwhile, the method of translation word for word translation is equal to semantic translation with 3 found in the comic novel.

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled *Method of Translating the comic novel*. This research covers one objectives of the study and those are aimed at finding the method used by the translation of idioms.

The translator applies faithful translation method due to the purpose to maintain the naturalness and the readability of TL text. It can be seen that faithful translation with 27 numbers. In this case, the translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. Then it is followed by free translation with 20 numbers. Meanwhile, the other method of translation found in the novel is semantic translation with 3 numbers.

Whereas, there are also four types of idiom found in the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. The first is phrasal verb. This type of idioms is the highest of all with 37 numbers. In this case, the translator translated the source language into the target language still used the phrasal verb like in the source language. Then, it is followed by Incorporating verbs with 10 numbers . The other idioms found in the novel is Irreversible binomials with 2 numbers and the least number of idiom found in the data is Tournures with only 1 number found in the data.

*Keyword: faithful translation, phrasal verbs, method, idiom, and comic novel,*

Skripsi ini berjudul *Method of Trasnlating the comic novel*. Penelitian ini meliputi satu tujuan dan sasaran yaitu menemukan cara atau metode yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan menterjemahkan idiom.

Penerjemah menerapkan metode penterjemah yang sebenarnya untuk mempertahankan keaslian makna dari Bahasa sasaran, itu bisa di terlihat bahwa metode penerjemah yang sebenarnya dengan 27 nomor. Dalam kasus ini, Penerjemah berupaya menunjukkan proses konteks dari makna asli tanpa merubah struktur makna dari bahasa sasaran. Dan selanjutnya metode penterjemah bebas dengan 20 nomor. Sementara itu metode lain yang ditemukan komik novel adalah metode penterjemah sematik dengan 3 nomor.

Sedangkan, ada empat tipe dalam idiom yang ditemukan di dalam komik novel berjudul “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. Yang pertama ialah kata kerja ungkapan dan yang paling banyak dengan 37 nomor. Dalam masalah ini, penerjemah menterjemahkan bahasa sumber kedalam bahasa sasaran masih menggunkan kata kerja ungkapan seperti bahasa sumbernya. Lalu di ikuti oleh gabungan kata kerja dengan 10 nomor. Idiom lainnya yang di temukan di komik novel adalah irrevesible binomials 2 nomor dan idiom terakhir yang di temukan dalam data adalah Tournures dengan hanya 1 nomor saja.

*Kata kunci: Penerjemahan yang sebenarnya, Kata kerja ungkapan , metode idiom, and komik novel,*

