

TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADVERB IN *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* TRANSLATED BY INGGRID DWIJANI NIMPOEMO



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

by:

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APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dwi Haryanti', is written over a faint, circular official stamp.

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ANALISIS TERJEMAHAN DARI ADVERB DALAM NOVEL *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* DITERJEMAHKAN OLEH INGGRID DWIJANI NIMPOEMO

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan terjemahan dari kata keterangan dalam novel *The Fault in Our Stars* dan untuk mendeskripsikan kualitas terjemahan dalam novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data dari penelitian ini adalah keterangan yang ditemukan di dalam novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. Peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Peneliti juga menggunakan metode komparatif untuk menganalisis data penelitian. Dari 3585 data yang ditemukan oleh peneliti ada 212 terjemahan pergeseran. Pertama, data pergeseran penerjemahan masuk kategori shift, ada 101 data atau 47,2%; 62 data atau 29,2% keterangan diterjemahkan ke kata sifat; 18 data atau 8,5% keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam kata kerja; 20 data atau 9,4% keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam kata benda; 1 data atau 0,5% keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam preposisi. Kedua, data pergeseran terjemahan milik pergeseran tingkat, ada 111 atau 53,8%; 27 data atau 12,7% keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam frase adverbial; 50 data atau 23,6% keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam frase kata sifat; 18 data atau 8,5% keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam frasa verba; 16 data atau 7,6% keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam frase nomina. Jadi, kata keterangan diterjemahkan ke dalam sifat lebih mendominasi daripada yang lain. Dari 3585 jumlah total data yang ada 3476 data atau 97% milik akurat, 83 data atau 2,3% milik kurang akurat, dan 26 data yang 0,7% milik akurat. Dari 3585 jumlah total data yang ada 2484 data atau 97,2% milik penerimaan, 75 data atau 2,1% milik kurang akseptabilitas, dan 26 data atau 0,7% milik tidak dapat diterima. Dari 3585 jumlah total data yang ada 3552 data atau 99,1% milik keterbacaan tinggi, 5 data atau 0,1% milik keterbacaan sampai sedang, dan 28 data atau 0,8% milik keterbacaan rendah.

Keyword: Adverb, Pergeseran Terjemahan dan Kualitas.

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research are to describe the translation of adverb in the novel *The Fault in our Stars* and to describe the translation quality of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data of this research are the adverbs found in *The Fault in our Stars* novel. The researcher uses documentation to collect the data. The researcher also uses comparative method to analyze the data of the research. From 3585 data found by researcher there are 212 translation shift. First, the data of translation shifts belong to category shifts, there are 101 data or 47.2%; 62 data or 29.2% adverb is translated into adjective; 18 data or 8.5% adverb is translated into verb; 20 data or 9.4% adverb is translated into noun; 1 data or 0.5% adverb is translated into preposition. Second, the data of translation shift belong to level shifts, there are 111 or 53.8%; 27 data or 12.7% adverb is translated into adverb phrase; 50 data or 23.6% adverb translated into adjective phrase; 18 data or 8.5% adverb is translated into verb phrase; 16 data or 7.6% adverb translated into noun phrase. So, adverb is translated into adjective is more dominate than the other. From 3585 total counts of the data there are 3476 data or 97% belongs to accurate, 83 data or 2.3% belongs to less accurate, and 26 data 0.7% belongs to inaccurate. From 3585 total counts of the data there are 2484 data or 97.2% belongs to acceptable, 75 data or 2.1% belongs to less acceptable, and 26 data or 0.7% belongs to unacceptable. From 3585 total counts of the data there are 3552 data or 99.1% belongs to highly readable, 5 data or 0.1% belongs to quite readable, and 28 data or 0.8% belongs to hardly readable.

Keyword : Adverb, Translation Shift and Quality.

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is an important phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life that is why the desire to know and to understand information, namely science, technology, and knowledge, translating from source language and target language is needed. Ginory and Scimone (1995:11) state that “ translation is the process of transferring a text from a language is called source language (SL) while the language a text to be transferred is called targed language (TL).” Catford (1965:20) defines translation as “ the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent material in another language (TL). There are some factors that involved the translation procedures. Nida (2001:97) explains that “ there are some premilary factors which must be considered first, for example: the nature of the source text, the competence of a translator, the direction of the translation, the type of audience for which the translation is being prepared, the kind of publisher and editor, the marketing of the translation, and how it is likely to be used by readers, the pressures of the time, work by single translator or by a team, and so on.”

The translation process of novel sometimes different from the original form, hence the readers of the novel who knows some written language can be frustrated. The purpose of translating is to help the reader enjoy the novel in the target language. In translation process, the difficulties come from how to find the accuracy of equivalent from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The translator has to able to compare between two languages to find the equivalent of the meanings or the messages.

Nababan (2004 : 32) states the concept of translation as the following:
Equivalence and equality are closely related concepts in translation. When the translator are engaged in the translation process, they are trying to establish an equivalence relation between the source language text and the target language text. Such a relation characterized a quality translation.

From the statement above, the writer concludes that translation is important process reproducing content of the message/statement fro one language (source language) to another language and the target language. So, the translator must know about principle of translation and equivalence. Baker(1998:10-21)describes translation equivalences into five levels as follows: equivalence of word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, pragmatic equivalence.

Beside that the translator must know the part of speech in English and Indonesian, there are : verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. In this research, the writer evaluates adverb in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. Adverb are traditionally defined as words that describe verbs. The writer uses *The Fault in Our Stars* novel because there are many adverbs in the sentence of this novel. The translation of adverb in this novel has many problems that were found. Here the writer finds some phenomena of translation variation of adverb of manner, for example:

Source Language : I'd shake my head ***microscopically*** and exhale in response.

Target Language : Aku akan menggeleng-gelengkan kepala ***dengan sangat tidak kentara*** dan menghela nafas sebagai jawaban.

In the sentence above the word “microscopically” is an adverb. It is then translated into “dengan sangat tidak kentara” is an adverb phrase. The translation is classified into level shift, from adverb to adverb phrase. The translation has high quality because there is no distortion of meaning and easy to understand.

Source Language : I would ***conservatively*** estimate they have texted each other the word always four million times in the last year.

Target Language : ***Secara konservatif***, kupikirakan mereka telah saling mengirim SMS dengan kata selalu sebanyak empat juta kali sepanjang tahun lalu.

In the sentence above the word “conservatively” is an adverb. It is then translated into “secara konservatif” is an adjective phrase. So, there is translation shift that belongs to class shift is changing from adverb into adjective phrase. The translation has high quality because there is no distortion of meaning and easy to understand.

The researcher has two objectives the study as follows: to describe the translation of adverb in the novel *The Fault in our Stars* and to describe the translation quality of the novel *The Fault in our Stars*.

The researcher also discusses the previous studies which relation to this research. First, this is compared with A'ini (UMS,2015) entitled “*Translation Analysis on Adverb of Manner in The Hunger Games Novel by Hetih Rusli.*” Then she explain about her research. The aims of her research are to classify the translation shift of adverbs of manner and to explain the equivalence of adverb of manner in *The Hunger Games Novel by Suzanne Collins*. The research is descriptive qualitative. Second, this is compared with Sifyani (UMS,2013) entitled *A Translation Analysis of Adverb in Born Under a Million Shadows Novel into Indonesian Version in Dalam Sejuta Bayangan by Septina Ferniati*.

The aims of this research are to describe the varieties of the translation in the novel and to describe the equivalence of the translation of adverb in the novel *Born Under A Million Shawdows*. Research of the data is the novel “*Born Under A Million Shawdows*” and Indonesian translation “*Dalam Sejuta Bayangan*”. Both of the researcher use translation shift analysis to analyze the data.

The researcher uses some theory related to the topic, such as notion of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, translation shift, part of speech, part of phrase.

The translator must know the principles of translation to avoid the mistake in making translation. In the book “Translation Processes, Practices, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translator” Nababan (2004 : 15) suggested ten apperently contradictory principles that could be used assess the quality of a translation as follows: a translation must give the word of the original, a translation must give the ideas of the original, a translation sould read like an original work, a translation sould read like a translation, a translation sould reflect the style of the original, a translation sould posses the syle of the translator, a translation sould read as contemporary of the original, a translation sould read as contemporary of the translator, in a translation, a translator must never add or leave out anything, in a translation, a translator may, if need be, add or leave something.

Nida and Taber (1969:33) there are three steps of translation process. Those steps are: (1) analysis (2) transfer and (3) restructuring.

Catford (1965:73) in the firld of translation introduced the actual term of shift. Catford (1965:73) also dividedtranslation shift into two types: category shift and level shifts.

The translation must know the parts of speech. Coli (2011: 1-19) In English, there are nine jobs (or functions) for words to do. There are, verb, noun, prounouns, adjectives, adverb, prepositions, conjunction, deteminers. Equivalence is important relalted concepts in translation, so if the translators are involved in translation process, hey have to establish equivalence between source language and the target language. According Barnstone (in Nababan,2003 : 93) states that “equivalent is a main part of translation theory, and practice of translation as a realization of translation process, it always engages equivalent”.meaning between SL and TL. Beside that equivalence meaning in translation totally is imposible because text based on language and specific culture (Miyanda in Sutopo, 2015:125).

The same statement is also states by Bell in Sutopo (2015:125) that equivalent total in translation is imposible. Beside that Machali states that is not similarity.

Dealing with equivalence Nida and Taber (1969:12) also stated that “translating consist reproducing in the receptor language the

According to Sutopo (2015:125) eqivalence is also one of the procedures in translation. Equivalent translation focuses on equivalence closest natural equivalent of the source language first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

1.1Accuracy

In measuring the quality in terms of accuracy, Nababan, et al (2012) proposed the following scale.

Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	All of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts in a source text are accurately delivered without any distortions.
Less Accurate	2	Most meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts in a source text are accurately delivered. However, there are still some distortions which can change the meaning of the texts as a whole.
Inaccurate	1	All of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts in a source text are not accurately delivered, or are deleted.

1.2 Acceptability

Acceptability is related to the natural feeling of the text as an original of the target reader. It deals with the target language system and its culture. In measuring the quality in terms of acceptability, Nababan, et al (2012) proposed the following scale.

Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Acceptable	3	The result of the translation sounds natural; the technical terms used are reader-friendly. Frases, clauses and sentences used are grammatically correct, according to the target language.
Less acceptable	2	The result of the translation is mostly natural, but some technical terms are not properly used, and there are some grammatical mistakes.
Unacceptable	1	The result of the translation sounds unnatural; the technical terms used are not reader-friendly. Frases, clauses and sentences used are grammatically incorrect, according to the target language.

1.3 Readability

Readability refers to how naturally and easily a translation can be read. The following is what Nababan et al (2012) says about the quality of translation in terms of readability.

Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Highly readable	3	All of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts can be easily understood by the readers.
Quite Readable	2	Most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts can be easily understood by the readers. There are several points which should be read repeatedly to get their meanings.
Hardly Readable	1	The result of the translation can hardly be understood.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The data used in this research are translation book of translation analysis found in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. The researcher *The Fault in Our Stars* uses as the data source.

This research uses, the researcher uses documentation method to collect data: first, reading the novel John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*; second, underlying the adverbs with suffix-ly found in the novel; third, writing a note the adverbs with suffix-ly found in *The Fault in Our Stars* with sentence context; fourth, finding the translation from adverbs with suffix-ly in novel *The Fault in Our Stars* translated into Indonesian by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoo; fifth, writing the adverbs with suffix-ly and their translation in pieces of paper; sixth, Coding the data classifying them based on variety of translation and appropriateness of translation. The researcher used comparative method to analyze the data, the researcher classifies the translation shift in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. She uses some steps to analyze the data as follows: describing the translation shift of adverb found in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel, describing the equivalence of adverb found in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel with its target language, drawing conclusion based on the data analysis of adverb found in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

This part describes the research finding. It contains the answer of problem statement. It compare between Indonesia translation and English. The research finding

contains the types of translation shift of adverb in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel and the translation quality of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. The findings are as follows:

a. The Translation Shift of Adverb

The researcher finds some types of translation shift that found in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel as follows:

1) Category shift of Adverb

a) Adverb is Translated into Adjective

541/FISS-32/FIST-48

Source Language : But surely you haven't let it succeed *prematurely*."

Target Language : Tapi, kau pasti belum membiarkan kesuksesan *prematur* kanker?"

The variation of translation shift above is classified into category shift from adverb into adjective. The word *prematurely* is an adverb because it modifies verb *succeed*. The word *prematurely* is classified into adverb marked by *-ly*. The adverb *prematurely* by adjective *premature* added by suffix *-ly*. The adverb *prematurely* is translated into Indonesian *prematur*. The word *prematur* in the target language is an adjective because it explains the word *kanker*.

b) Adverb Translated into Verb

236/FISS-16/FIST-28

Source Language : I kind of scoffed or sighed or exhaled in a way that was *vaguely* coughy and then said, "I'm not beau—" "You're like a millennial Natalie Portman.

Target Language : Aku setengah mendengus atau mendesah atau *menghembuskan* napas, seakan sedikit terbatuk, lalu berkata, "Aku tidak cant-" "Kau seperti Natalie Portman tahun 2000-an.

In the sentence above, there is an adverb in a source language that is *vaguely*. The adverb *vaguely* is translated into verb *menghembuskan*. The word verb *menghembuskan* is a verb because it functions as predicate in target language, it also shows an action of subject *aku*. In Indonesian the meaning of *menghembuskan* in target language is *menghembuskan napas*. The translation above is classified into category shift from adverb into verb.

c) Adverb is Translated into Noun

56/FISS-7/FIST-15

Source Language : I went to Support Group for the same reason that I'd once allowed nurses with a mere eighteen months of graduate education to poison me with *exotically* named chemicals:

Target Language : Aku menghadiri pertemuan Kelompok Pendukung dengan alasan yang sama seperti aku dulu membiarkan pada suster- yang hanya mengenyam delapan belas bulan

pendidikan master- meracuniku dengan zat kimia yang bernama *eksotis*.

Based on the analysis of the datum above, English adverb *exotically* is formed from adjective *exotic* added by suffix *-ly*. The translator translates adverb *exotically* into Indonesian noun *eksotis*. The word *eksotis* in target language is an noun because it explain verb *bernama*. The translation above is classified into category shift from adverb into noun.

d) Adverb Translated into Preposition

3036/FISS-183/FIST-247

Source Language : I frankly find the reality of readers *wholly* unappetizing.”

Target Language : Sejujurnya aku menganggap realitas *para* pembaca sangatlah tidak menyenangkan.”

In the sentence above, *wholly* is adverb. It is formed from whole added suffix *-ly*. The translator translated adverb *wholly* into Indonesian preposition *para*. In Indonesian the meaning of *para* is kata penyerta yang menyatakan, pengacuan ke kelompok, it belongs to preposition because shows noun pembaca. The variation of translation shift classified into category shift from adverb into preposition.

2) Level Shif of Adverb

a) Adverb is Translated into Adverb Phrase

763/FISS-45/FIST-64

Source Language : I liked my mom, but her perpetual nearness sometimes made me feel *weirdly* nervous.

Target Language : Aku menyukai Mom, tapi kedekatannya yang terus-menerus terkadang membuatku gugup *dengan ganjilnya*.

From datum above, the word *weirdly* belongs to adverb. It is formed from adjective *weird* added suffix *-ly*. In this case, adverb *weirdly* modifies adjective *nervous*. *Weirdly* is translated into Indonesian adverb phrase *dengan ganjilnya*. *Dengan ganjilnya* is formed from *dengan* + adverb *ganjilnya*. The adverb phrase *dengan ganjilnya* is modifies adjective *gugup*. The variation of translation shift above is classified into level shift from English adverb into Indonesian adverb phrase.

b) Adverb is Translated into Adjective Phrase

30/FISS-6/FIST-13

Source Language : He had some *fantastically* improbable eye cancer.

Target Language : Dia menderita kanker mata yang *luar biasa* langka.

The variation of translation shift above is classified into level shift from adverb into adjective phrase. The word *fantastically* is an adverb because it modifier noun *improbable*. The word *fantastically* is classified into adverb marked by *-ly*. The adverb *fantastically* by adjective *fantastic* added with suffix *-ly*. The adverb *fantastically* is translated into Indonesian *luar biasa*. The

word *luar biasa* in the target language is an adjective phrase because it explains the word *langka*.

c) **Adverb is Translated into Verb Phrase**

1572/FISS-88/FIST-122

Source Language : These young heroes wait *stoically* and without complaint for their one true Wish to come along.

Target Language : *Dengan gigih* dan tanpa mengeluh, para pahlawan muda ini menunggu datangnya satu Keinginan sejati.

In the sentence above, *stoically* is adverb. It is formed from adjective *stoical* added suffix *-ly*. In this sentence, the function of adverb *stoically* is to explain verb *wait*. The translator translate adverb *stoically* into Indonesian verb phrase *dengan gigih*, it belongs to verb phrase because it shows action. The variation of translation shift is classified into level shift from adverb into verb phrase.

d) **Adverb is Translated into Noun Phrase**

1097/FISS-66/FIST-93

Source Language : "I have been wanting to call you on a nearly *minutely* basis, but I have been waiting until I could form a coherent thought in re *An Imperial Affliction*."

Target Language : "Aku ingin meneleponmu hampir *setiap menit*, tapi aku menunggu sampai bisa membentuk pikiran yang koheren berkenaan dengan *Kemalangan Luar Biasa*."

In the sentence above, there is an adverb in source language that is *minutely*. It formed from noun *minute* added suffix *-ly*. The adverb *minutely* is translated into Indonesian *setiap menit*. The class of word *setiap menit* in target language is noun phrase. The variation of translation shift above is classified into level shift from English adverb into Indonesian noun phrase.

The explanation above, there are two translation shift of adverbs of manner that are found in this research. There are two translation shift of adverb; category shift and level shift. In category shift, there are adverb is translated into adjective, adverb is translated into verb, adverb is translated into noun, adverb is translated into preposition. Level shift, there are adverb is translated into adverb phrase, adverb is translated into adjective phrase, adverb is translated into verb phrase, adverb is translated into noun phrase.

b. **The Translation Quality**

1) **The Translation Accuracy of the Novel *The Fault in Our Stars***

In this part, the researcher analyzes the data to describe the accuracy in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel and its translation. Based on Nababan (2012:44) accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation of the text to refer to the source language text has been worth it or not.

a) **Accurate**

509/FISS-31/FIST-47

Source Language : I liked Augustus Waters.

Target Language : Aku menyukai Augustus Waters.

Based on the text above, the sentence *I liked Augustus Water* is translated into *Aku menyukai Augustus Waters*. In the source language *I liked Augustus Water* is accurately transferred into the target language. The text above never have distortion in meaning. The rater gave score 3 in this sentence because this sentence is easy to understand. It makes the sentence accurate in the translation. Based on the description above this sentence belongs to accurate translation.

b) Less Accurate

917/FISS-55/FIST-78

Source Language : Thanks, though, Mr. Waters.”

Target Language : Terima kasih, Mr.Waters.”

In the sentence of Thanks, though, Mr. Waters was translated into Terima kasih, Mr.Waters. It means that the message in the source language was translated less accurately in the target language by the translator. The phrase of though is not translated into the target language. But in the dictionary, the sentence of Thanks, though, Mr. Waters means Terima kasih, sebelumnya, Mr.Waters. The source language was translated less accurately in the target language by the translator. If there, was no previous word, the sentence will be ambiguous.

c) Inaccurate

285/FISS-19/FIST-

Source language : His hand reached for her boob over her shirt and pawed at it, his palm still while his fingers moved around.

Target Language : -

The information in the source language was inaccurate in target language. The utterance of *His hand reached for her boob over her shirt and pawed at it, his palm still while his fingers moved around* was not translated into the target language. The utterance of *His hand reached for her boob over her shirt and pawed at it, his palm still while his fingers moved around* is deletion. The translator was not translated the sentences contextually. There was deletion in that sentence.

2) The Translation Acceptability of the Novel *The Fault in Our Stars*

Acceptability in translations means that the translation fulfills the requirement of the ‘reading as original’ written in target language and sounds natural for the target reader rather than that of ‘reading as the original’. It can be assumed that to make the translation acceptable for the target reader as target culture, a translator does not only have to translate whatever in the ST, but also has to reconstruct, adapt, or even rewrite it. The acceptability consist of three levels as shown below. Nababan (2012:51).

a) Acceptable

596/FISS-35/FIST-52

Source Language : We don’t expect them to like girl movies.

Target Language : Kami tidak mengharapkan mereka untuk menyukai film cewek.

The message translated acceptability in the target language by translator. It was natural because there was no strange word or unnatural word found. It can be seen that the sentence of *We don't expect them to like girl movies* was translated into *Kami tidak mengharapkan mereka untuk menyukai film cewek*. The translator translates the sentence contextually. There was no addition or deletion in that sentence. Deletion was not used in this translation all words were translated context. It made translating result more natural.

b) Less Acceptable

574/FISS-34/FIST-50

Source Language : I shook my head.

Target Language : Aku menggeleng.

The sentence of *I shook my head*, was translated into *Aku menggeleng*. It makes translating result could be transfer without changing the information to reader and so that it more natural. The conclusion in the source language was translated less acceptable in the target language by the translator.

c) Unacceptability

301/FISS-19/FIST-30

Source Language : "I think he's hurting her boob," I said.

Target Language : -

The message in the source language was translated unacceptability in the target language by the translator. It could be seen that the sentence "*I think he's hurting her boob*," *I said* is not translated.

3) The Translation Readability of the Novel *The Fault in Our Stars*

Readability is the sum total (including the ones) of all those elements within a gives pieces of printed material that affects the succes a group of readers have with it. Readability aspect is bear with how easily written translation can be read and understood by the reader. Readability consists of three level as shown below. Nababan (2012:51)

a) High Readability

71/FISS-8/FIST-17

Source Language : A boy was staring at me.

Target Language : Seorang cowok sedang menatapku.

The quality strategy was show high redability level in target language. It could be seen that the sentence of *A boy was staring at me* was translated into *Seorang cowok sedang menatapku*. It was very easy to read there was no difficult words found. The utterance was not too long and easy to understand. It made translating result more communicative so that it more natural.

b) Moderate Readability

176/FISS-13/FIST-23

Source Language : “Aren’t you something else.”

Target Language : “Kau hebat.”

The quality strategy in this process was moderate readability. It could be seen that the sentence “*Aren’t you something else*” was translated into “*Kau hebat*”. The word of aren’t, something, else were not translated into the target language. Therefore, it could be deleted without changing the information to the reader. The next strategy was paraphrase. Paraphrase strategy was used in the phrase of something else is translated into hebat. In the dictionary, the phrase of something else means sesuatu yang lain. The translator uses her own sentence. It was completely different meaning of that word. It made easier to understand and readable by the reader. It made translating result more communicative so that it more natural.

c) Low readability

279/FISS-18/FIST-30

Source Language : “What’s with the ‘always’?” The slurping sounds intensified.

Target Language : “Ada apa dengan kata’selalu’?”

In the sentence shown of the source language was translated low readability in the target language by the translator. The sentence of “*What’s with the ‘always’? The slurping sounds intensified*” was translated into “*Ada apa dengan kata’selalu’?*”. The sentence *The slurping sounds intensified* was not translated into the target language. The utterance of *The slurping sounds intensified* is deletion. The translator was not translated the sentence contextually. So, the sentence is difficult to be understood by the reader.

4. Discussion

After analysing the data above, the researcher presents some findings. Another finding was translation quality of *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. Nababan (2012: 44-51) said that there were three aspects for good quality that translation should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In this novel, accuracy is more dominant than the other. From 3585 total counts of data there were 3476 data or 97% belongs to accurate translate, 83 data or 2.3% belongs to less accurate translate, and 26 data or 0.7% belongs to inaccurate translate. In this novel, acceptability was more dominant than the other. From 3585 total counts of data there were 3484 data or 97.2% belongs to acceptability translate, 75 data or 2.1% belongs to less acceptability translate, and 26 data or 0.7% belongs to unacceptability translate. In this novel, high readability level was more dominant than the other. From 3585 total counts of data there were 3552 data or 99.1% belongs to high readability, 5 data or 0.1% belongs to moderate readability, and 28 data or 0.8% belongs to low readability.

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