

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher elaborate about research finding and discussion in this chapter. After collecting the data, the researcher gets 819 data of past sentences from the novel ‘‘*Twilight*’’. All the data are analyzed and classified into two classifications in terms of the translation strategies and accuracy. In discussion the researcher explains the result of research finding and accuracy of its translation.

A. Research Finding

In this part, the researcher finds the translation strategies of past sentences, translation strategies used by translator in transferring the source language. The strategies of the translation are adaptation, compensation, particularization, transposition, addition, The translation strategies used in translating past sentences in novel *Twilight*.

1. Translation Strategies of Past Sentences in Novel *Twilight*.

Based on the analyze the data, the researcher finds two kind of past sentences. They are nominal sentence and verbal sentence.

a. Nominal Sentence

The first type of past sentence is nominal sentence. The main characteristic of nominal sentence there is a word ‘‘was/were’’, so if the sentence has that word, it can be categorized as nominal sentence.

In this part the researcher finds five strategies of translation strategy. There are addition, compensation, particularization, transposition, adaptation.

1) Addition

The first type has a meant. That is adding the information which basically does not exist in the source sentence. The example of this type as follows:

0010/T/SL10/TL10

SL: I was a little worried about

TL: *Charlie-lah yang agak kukhawatirkan*

Based on the grammatical structure of the sentence, the SL is simple sentence, the indicated structure of “I” as subject and “was” as predicate, meanwhile “a little worried about” as complement. The datum above belongs to past sentence, it can be proved by a word “was” which as a auxiliary verb of past sentence. The word “was” also as characteristic of nominal sentence. But the TL is not a complete sentence because no predicate there. So it causes the sentence is uncomplete. So it can be classified as nominal sentence. And the data uses addition strategies because there is addition word in TL “Charlie”, like in SL “a little worried about” translated in to TL there is additional word “Charlie” as explanation of object in order to be easy to understand. Although there is additional word, it does not change the message of the TL.

0020/T/SL20/TL20

SL: Most of my Arizona clothes were too permeable for Washington

TL: *Kebanyakan pakaian Arizona-ku tidak cocok untuk dipakai di Washington*

Based of the structure of the sentence the SL as a simple sentence which has pattern SPOC, it can be proved by “Most of my Arizona clothes” as subject, “were” as predicate, “too

permeable” as object, and “for Washington” as complement. The data above belong to past sentence, because a word “were” is a auxiliary verb of past sentence. and it can be categorized as nominal sentence because there is “were” word. Meanwhile the TL has pattern SPC, it can be seen “*Kebanyakan pakaian Arizona-kutidak*” as Subject, “*untuk dipakai*” as predicate, and “*di Washington*” as complement. The data uses addition strategy because there is additional word “dipakai” in TL when it is translated. It is so because, it has function to clarify a meant of TL, so it is easy to understand. So, the SL and TL have same function that the Arizona clothes is uncomfortable in Washington.

2) Particularization

The Second type of translation strategies that finds by the researcher is particularization. It has definition as using the term which more concrete or precision. The data that finds by the researcher can be seen below:

0072/T/SL72/TL72

SL: I was sure it was off limits,

TL: *aku yakin itu daerah parkir khusus.*

Based on the structure of sentence the SL as a compound sentence and it has pattern SPdOiO, it can be seen that I as subject, was as predicate, it as direct object, and was off limits as indirect object. The data above belong to past sentence. It is so because there is auxiliary verb of past sentence “was” and it is also as characteristic of nominal sentence. So it can be categorized as nominal. Meanwhile the TL, has the same pattern, so it has no change of the grammatical structure. The data above can be categorized as particularization strategy because from the SL there is a word “off limits” when it is translated into TL becomes

“daerah parkir khusus” so the sentence of TL is more concrete or precision. But, when there is no particularization strategy there. It causes having some meanings, it can be the park is limited or the park is full of vehicles. So, there is change of message between SL and TL.

The second data of the type :

0753/T/SL753/TL753

SL: Others were gathering a second expedition to the tide pools.

TL: *Yang lain bersama-sama mengadakan ekspedisi menuju kolam pinggir laut.*

The SL sentence based on the grammatical structure as a simple sentence which has pattern SPiOdO. It can be proved by “Others” as subject, “were” as predicate, “gathering a second expedition” as indirect object, and “to the tide pools” as direct object. The data belong to past sentence. it is proved by a word “were” as auxiliary of past sentence and it as nominal sentence because a word “were” is characteristic of nominal sentence, so it can be categorizes as nominal sentence. Meanwhile the TL has same patern with the SL, so there is no change of the structure of sentence. The data uses particularization strategy because a word “the tide pools” in the SL when it is translated into TL become “kolam pinggir laut” so word TL is more concrete or precision and also it is easy to imagine the place that exlapined. Although, there is additional word there, the message between SL and TL are same that show the tide pools.

3) Transposition

The third type of translation strategies whichis finds by the researcher is transposition. It is changing grammatical category

from SL into TL. the data of transposition type can be seen from examples below:

0019/T/SL19/TL19

SL: I wasn't allowed to call him Charlie to his face.

TL: *Aku tidak diizinkan memanggilnya Charlie bila bertemu muka.*

The data above as simple sentence which belongs to past sentence. It can be proved by structure of the sentence of SL that “I” as subject, “allowed” as predicate, “to call him Charlie” as object, and “to his face” as complement. Then a word “was” is auxiliary verb and mark of nominal sentence. Meanwhile the TL has same pattern of structure of the sentence.. And the data uses transposition strategy because there is a word from SL “to his face” when is translated in to TL becomes “bertemu muka” so there is a shift there, from adverb to verb. Because there is a change of grammatical category from “to his face” as adverb become “bertemu muka” as verb. Based from the message, there is no change, but if the SL is applicated in the Indonesian language is not respectful enough.

4) Compensation

The next type of translation strategies is compensation. It has definition that a translation technique in which the translator introduce elements of information or the stylistic influence of the target language text. The data below is example of compensation strategy :

0805/T/SL805/TL805

SL: When we got to the Suburban the others were already loading everything back in.

TL: *Ketika kami sampai di Suburban, anak-anak lain sudah selesai memasukkan barang-barang mereka kebagasi.*

The data above belong to complex sentence, because there are main clause and sub clause. The predicates for each clause as past sentence, because uses V2 and auxiliary verb “were” . So it can be categorized as nominal sentence. The pattern of the SL is Conj+sub clause+S+P+C. It can be seen that “when” as conjunction, “we got to the Suburban” as sub clause, “the others” as subject, “were” as predicate, and “already loading everything back in” as complement. Meanwhile the TL has pattern Conj+S+P+O+C. So there is change based on the grammatical structure. The TL has no sub clause like in the SL. The data above uses compensation strategy because there are some words in the SL like “the others” and “everything” when they are translated into TL become “anak-anak lain” and barang-barang mereka”, so there are additionals and changings as introducing the elements of the information from SL. Although, there are change and addition in the translation, but it does not change the message of the SL.

0340/T/SL340/TL340

SL: it was fast becoming painfully loud.

TL: *yang segera berubah sangat keras hingga menyakitkan telinga.*

Based on the grammatical structure, the SL has pattern SPiOdO. It can be proved by “it” as subject, “was” as predicate”, “fast” as indirect object, and “becoming painfully loud” as direct object. The data belong to past sentence because there is auxiliary verb of past sentence. it can be proved by a word “was”, so it also can be categorized as nominal sentence. Meanwhile the TL is not a complete sentence. because there are no subject and predicate. It as a complement only. The data uses Compensation strategy because there is clause “fast becoming painfully loud” in the SL when it is translated into TL become “segera berubah sangat keras

hingga menyakitkan telinga”. Because the word “painfully” introduce information of elements of “menyakitkantelinga”. Although, there is additional new word in the TL, it does not change the message of the SL. It shows painful ear.

5) Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique in which the translator replaces the source language cultural elements with cultural elements that have the same properties in the target language, and cultural elements that are familiar to readers of the target. So it can clarify the target language in order the reader easy to understand. The data below are the example of the adaptation type :

0452/T/SL452/TL452

SL: Mike, at least, was pleased by the obvious coolness between me and my lab partner.

TL: *Setidaknya Mike senang melihat kebisuan antara aku Dan pasangan lab-ku.*

The data above has grammatical structure SPC. It can seen by “mike” as subject, “was” as predicate, and “pleased by the obvious coolness between me and my lab partner” as complement. The data belong to past sentence because there is auxiliary verb of past sentence. it can be seen to a word “was”. It also as nominal sentence because it as main characteristic of nominal sentence, so it can be categorized as nominal sentence. Meanwhile the TL has pattern of sentence SPOC that “mike” as subject, “senang melihat” as predicate, “kebisuan” as object, and “antara aku dan pasangan lab-ku” as complement. Because there is a word “coolness” in the SL when it is translated in to TLbecome “kebisuan”. The word “coolness” if it is translated into Indonesian language becomes “Kebekuan”, but the translator using a word “kebisuan” in order

the reader can understand the meaning of the SL. So it can be categorized as adaptation strategy. Based on the change of the translation, there is change the meaning between SL and TL. The SL can be cold or stiff. But in the TL is translated into silence.

b. Verbal Sentence

The second type of past sentence is verbal sentence. For this type, it has main characteristic based on the pattern of sentence. If the sentence minimal has pattern of sentence “S+ V2” or there is auxiliary “did” in the sentence. It can be called by verbal sentence.

The researcher finds some categories of translation strategy based on the verbal sentence. They are transposition, addition, adaptation, particularization, and compensation.

1) Transposition

The first type of translation strategies which is found by the researcher is transposition. It is changing grammatical category from SL into TL. the data of transposition type can be seen from examples below:

0393/T/SL393/TL393

SL: I repeated with a sigh,

TL: *aku mengulangi sambil menghela napas,*

The data above as simple sentence and it belongs to past sentence and verbal sentence because the structure of the sentence has subject and verb 2, “I” as subject and “repeated” as verb 2. So it can be categorized as verbal sentence. And the SL has pattern of sentence as SPC that “I” as subject, “repeated” as predicate, “with a sigh” as complement. Meanwhile the TL has same pattern of sentence. so the grammatical structure between SL and TL is no change. The data uses transposition strategy because there is a word “a sigh” as noun because there is determiner “a”, when it is

translated in to TL becomes “menghela napas” as verb. So there is change based on the category, from noun becomes verb. Although, there is shift of the word category, but message is still same that a word “a sigh” shows that trying to be patient.

2) Addition

The second type has a meant, that is adding the information which basically does not exist in the source sentence. The example of this type as follows:

0317/T/SL317/TL317

SL: I jumped up to look outside,

TL: *Aku melompat dari tempat tidur untuk melihat keluar,*

The SL as a simple sentence which has sentence pattern SPC that “I” as subject, “jumped” as predicate, and “to look outside” as complement. The data above belong to past sentence because using verb 2. The sentence also as verbal sentence because the structure of the sentence has subject and verb 2 (S+V2), it is the one of sentence requirement becomes verbal sentence. Meanwhile the TL has pattern SpdOiO that “aku” as subject, “melompat” as predicate, and “dari tempat tidur” as direct object, and “untuk melihat keluar” as indirect object. The data uses addition strategy because there is a word “dari tempat tidur” in the TL. Meanwhile in the SL there is no that words. So there is additional word in order the information of the SL is clearer. So it can be categorized as addition strategy. Although, there is additional word in the TL, it does not change message of the sentence. Instead it can clarify the mean of the SL.

3) Adaptation

The third type of translation strategies is adaptation. Adaptation is a translation technique in which the translator replaces the source language cultural elements with cultural elements that have the same properties in the target language, and cultural elements that are familiar to readers of the target. So it can clarify the target language in order the reader easy to understand. The data below are the example of the adaptation type :

0643/T/SL643/TL643

SL: While he spoke, he flashed another glare toward Edward, who was standing against the cluttered counter,
 TL: *Sambil bicara Mike melirik Edward yang bersandar di konter yang berantakan.*

The data above belongs to compound complex sentence. Because there are two main clauses and one sub clause. The SL sentence can be categorized as past sentence because uses V2 for each clauses. And it can be categorized as verbal sentence because it has Subject and V2. Meanwhile the TL has the same grammatical structure with the SL. So there is no change based on the grammatical structure. Based on the translation strategy, the data above as adaptation strategy. It so because in the SL there is a word “cluttered” if in Indonesian language as “mengacaukan”, but in the TL becomes “berantakan” in order the sentence easy to understand and familiar to the reader. Based on the translation above, it shows that SL and TL have same message. The message is showing the counter which cluttered.

4) Particularization

The fourth type of translation strategies that finds by the researcher is particularization. It has definition as using the term

which more concrete or precision. The data that finds by the researcher can be seen below:

0586/T/SL586/TL586

SL: I asked after a second of hesitation.

TL: *pintaku setelah beberapa saat merasa ragu.*

The data above belongs to complex sentence. it can be categorized as past sentence and verbal sentence, because the pattern of the sentence has S+P+Conj+Sub clause. It can be seen that “I” as subject, “asked” as predicate, “after” as conjunction, and “a second of hesitation” as sub clause. But the TL is not a complete sentence, because there is no subject there. Based from the data above it can be categorized as particularization, because a word “ a second ofhesitation” from SL if it translated into Indonesian language becomes “ detik-detik dari keraguan”. But in the TL the translation becomes “beberapa saat merasa ragu”. It is so, because the sentence more concrete and precision in order to be easy to understand. Although, between SL and TL there are changes, but the message of the sentence does not change.

5) Compensation

The next type of translation strategies is compensation. It has definition that a translation technique in which the translator introduce elements of information or the stylistic influence of the target language text. The data below is example of compensation strategy :

The first example of data as follows:

0709/T/SL709/TL709

SL: I hurried to the window to check, and sure enough, there was sun.

TL: *Aku bergegas kejendela untuk memeriksanya, dan bias dipastikan, matahari bersinar.*

Based on the structure of the sentence, the sentence as simple sentence and it belongs to as nominal sentence. Because the sentence has Subject and V2, so it can be categorized as nominal sentence. Based on the grammatical structure the SL has pattern SPOC that “I” as subject, “hurried” as predicate, “to the window” as object, and “to check, and sure enough, there was sun” as complement. Meanwhile the TL has same pattern. So there is no change based on the grammatical structure. The data above as compensation strategy because the translator introduces element of information from a word “sun”. In the TL becomes “matahari bersinar” so there is new information from a word “sun”. Although, there is additional new word in the TL, but the message is still same that show sun shiny

The second example of the compensation strategy is :

0367/T/SL367/TL367

SL: He turned to the closest EMT for a second opinion.

TL: *Ia beralih kepetugas paramedic didekatnya untuk menanyakan keadaanku.*

The data above as a simple sentence and it belongs to past sentence, because it has sentence pattern SPOC. The word “turned” as verb 2 and it as verbal sentence because the structure of the sentence has subject and verb 2, “He” as subject and “turned” as verb 2 or predicate, and “to the closest EMT” and “for a second opinion” as object and complement. Meanwhile the TL has pattern S+P+IO+dO+C that “ia” as subject, “beralih” as predicate, “ke petugas paramedis” as indirect object, “di dekatnya” as direct object, and “untuk menanyakan keadaannya” as complement. The data uses particularization strategy because there is a word “a second opinion” when is translated in to TL becomes “untuk menanyakan keadaan” so the TL has new element of

information based a word “a second opinion”, it is “untukmenanyakankeadaan”. So, there is change the message of the sentence. If the TL there is no additional word, it causes difficult to understand the meaning of SL.

1. The Accuracy of Past Sentences in Novel *Twilight*.

In this research, the researcher uses accuracy of past sentences in the novel *Twilight*. To rate the data accuracy, the researcher uses theory from Nababan to classify the accuracy on the novel *Twilight*.

Based on the theory of accuracy, the researcher give score each past sentences. The description of category as follow:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Categories 3: Accurate | :The meaning of the words, technical terms, phrase, clauses, sentences of the source language accurately transferred into the target language. They never have distortion of meaning. |
| Categories 2: Less Accuracy | :The most of the meaning of the words, technical terms, phrase, clauses, sentences of the source language are transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation having double meaning (translation) or no meaning is eliminated. It disturbs the integrity of the message. |
| Categories 1: Not Accuracy | :The meaning of the words, technical terms, phrase, clauses, sentences of the source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted). |

Table 2. Research Finding in Terms Accuracy

Scale	Total	
	Amount of Data	Percentages
Accurate (2,6 - 3)	153	96,83%
Less Accuracy (2 – 2,5)	4	2,53%
Not Accuracy (<2)	1	0,63%
Total	158	100%

The rating of accuracy from the table above shows that from 158 data there are 153 data or 96,83% is accurate, 4 data or 2,53% is less accuracy and 4 data or 0,63% is not accuracy. To make it clear, the researcher describes the research finding of accuracy of the subtitling. The description belongs to accurate, less accurate and not accurate. The description is presented below:

a. Accurate

The accurate is the data score belong to 2,6-3. The table shows that from 153 belong to accurate. The example of accurate is explained by the researcher below:

Example 1

0003/T/SL3/TL3

SL : I was wearing it as a farewell gesture.

TL : *Aku mengenakannya sebagai lambang perpisahan.*

The researcher gave high score for the datum. The datum is given 3 score. So, this utterance can be classified in the accurate. The sentence “I was wearing it as a farewell gesture” SL is translated into as “Aku mengenakannya sebagai lambang perpisahan” TL. In here, the sentence is type of past sentence because there is a word “was”. From the SL sentence and its translation TL sentence, the meaning is accurate and equivalent. The meaning and message in the text is appropriate. So, it can be concluded that the translation in the datum above is accurate and can be easily understood.

b. Less Accuracy

Less accurate has average scale 2-2,5. There are 4 data or 2,53% in percentage belong to Less accurate. The example of less accuracy as follows:

Example 1

0010/T/SL10/TL10

SL: I was a little worried about.

TL: *Charlie-lah yang agak kukhawatirkan.*

In the example above, the English sentence “I was a little worried about” is translated into Indonesian sentence, *Charlie-lah yang agak kukhawatirkan*. They are types of past sentence because there is a word “was”. In this datum, the transfer of meaning between SL into TL change the structure of sentence. Because the object of SL is not clear, no object there. Meanwhile in the TL has a object “Charlie”. So there is change based on the structure of the sentence. Therefore, this datum is considered as less accuracy. Beside, the researcher gives the medium rates. The score is given by the researcher is 2. It can be concluded that the datum above belongs to less accuracy.

c. Not Accuracy

Not accurate is the accuracy that has lowest score. The average scale of low readability is >2. There are 1 data or 0,63% included to not accurate. From the data, the researcher only finds 4 data belongs to not accurate. The example of the data is described below:

0007/T/SL7/TL7

SL: That was the year I finally put my foot down;

TL: *Ketika itulah aku akhirnya mengambil keputusan tegas;*

It can be seen that SL “That was the year I finally put my foot down” and *Ketika itulah aku akhirnya mengambil keputusan tegas* change the category of word. The word “foot down” as noun phrase because there is a word “my” but when it translated into TL change to be “*keputusan tegas*” as adverb. In this datum, the researcher gives lowest score. The score is given by the researcher is

1. The reason from the researcher is this datum is not equivalent and the meaning is not suitable. So, this datum belongs to not accurate.

Discussion

In this part, the researcher discusses with the finding acquired from data analysis. The findings are derived from the objective of the study of this research.

In the study of discussion, the researcher describes the type of form of past sentences in the novel *Twilight*. The researcher found 158 data of past sentences. Moreover, the researcher found many functions of past sentences. Beside, the researcher also describes the accuracy of translation of the novel *Twilight* that is proposed by Nababan. The accuracy of translation mentions 3 categories. There are accurate, less accuracy and not accuracy. From the analysis above, the theories that supports analysis above as follows:

1. Type of Translation Strategies in The Novel *Twilight*.

There is different theory of English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form. The researcher found some type of translation strategies that is translated to Indonesian sentence. Besides, the researcher identifies the translation strategies of past sentences from in the novel *Twilight* and the analyzing the data. The translation of directive utterances is presented in the table below:

Table 1. percentages of translation strategies find in novel *Twilight*

No.	Translation Strategy	Data	Percentage
1	Adaptation	8	5.07%
2	Particularization	15	9.50%
3	Transposition	23	14.55%
4	Addition	83	52.53%
5	Compensation	29	18.35%
	Total	158	100%

From the table 1 above, it can be seen that translation strategies that is translated to Indonesian sentence is divided base on the type of translation strategies. The translation strategies in the addition type there are 83 data or 52,53%% in percentage. It is the highest percentage than others. There are some type from other type of translation strategies that found the lowest percentages 5,07% or it only has 8 data.

Translation of SL sentence into TL sentence has the same meaning, the message from SL to TL doesn't change. The meaning is easy to understand can be called accurate.

2. The Accuracy of Past Sentences in Novel *Twilight*

Dealing with Nababan (2012: 44) accuracy is s term used in evaluating whether the translation of the text to refer to the source language and the target language tect has been worth it or not. In here, the English past sentences should be equivalent. So, the translation is accurate. Nababan mentions three categories of accuracy, namely; accurate, less accuracy and not accuracy.

The researcher presents the detail of accuracy score from three raters in the table below:

Table 4. Percentage accuracy of Three Raters

No	Type of translation	Amount of data		
		Accuracy Score		
		1	2	3
1	Adaptation	0	0	8
2	Particularization	0	1	14
3	Transposition	1	1	21
4	Addition	0	2	81
5	Compensation	0	0	29
Percentages		0,63%	2,54%	96,83%

It can be seen from the table above, from the three raters got the percentage of accurate 87,5%, less accuracy 10,8% and not accuracy 1,7%. From the

percentage of accuracy score, it can be concluded that the data past sentences in *Twilight* is accurate because the high score of percentage is accurate level.

Data can be called accuracy if the data SL and TL have the same meaning. The meaning is easy to understand and the message between SL and TL doesn't change.

The writer compares this research with a previous research to prove this research is different from the other. Saifurrakhim (2013) about translation analysis of adjective phrase. This study focuses on analyzing the shift of adjective phrase translation using the theory of translation shift by Catford. This study aims at classifying the translation shift of adjective phrase found in "I Am Number Four" and its translation, and describing the equivalence and non equivalence of the adjective phrase in this novel. There are 6 classification of adjective phrase translation, adjective phrase is translated into adjective, adjective phrase is translated into verb, adjective phrase is translated into adverb phrase, adjective phrase is translated into adverb phrase, adjective phrase is translated into clause, adjective phrase is omitted.

The other difference is the writer uses translation theory from Molina and Albir. Meanwhile the previous study used theory from Catford. It is so, because the writer focuses in analyze and classify how equivalence translation in progres and can be aplplied to various units lingual. Meanwhile the previous study focused on shift in the translation.