

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PAST SENTENCES FOUND IN NOVEL
TWILIGHT AND ITS TRANSLATION**



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by:

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APPROVAL

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ACCEPTANCE

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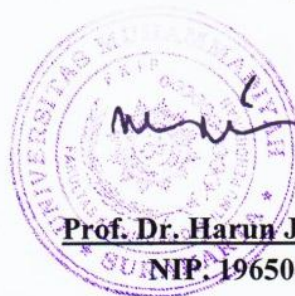
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TESTIMONY

Herewith, the researcher testifies that in this article, there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree of a university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published or other, except those in which the writing are referred in the manuscript and mentioned in literary review and bibliography.

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The researcher,



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A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PAST SENTENCES FOUND IN NOVEL *TWILIGHT* AND ITS TRANSLATION

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe strategi terjemahan dan untuk mendiskripsikan keakuratan terjemahan Indonesia yang ditemukan di novel *Twilight*. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Object penelitian ini adalah kalimat lampau yang ditemukan di novel *Twilight*. Data dari penelitian ini adalah semua kalimat yang termasuk kalimat lampau di dalam novel. Penelitian ini menggunakan dokumentasi sebagai metode untuk mengumpulkan data. Kemudian untuk membuktikan data valid, peneliti menggunakan metode triangulasi. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel dan informen. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa temuan pertama, 8 data atau 5,07% dari kalimat lampau sebagai adaptation; 15 atau 9,50% data termasuk tipe particularization; 23 data atau 14,55% sebagai transposition; tipe addition mempunyai 83 data atau 52,53%; dan compensation mempunyai 29 data atau 18,35%. Temuan kedua adalah data yang termasuk dalam kalimat lampau dalam novel *Twilight*, terdapat 153 data atau 96,83% data yang termasuk kedalam terjemahan yang akurat, kemudian 4 data atau 2,54% yang berada pada kategori kurang akurat, dan hanya 1 data atau 0,63% data yang termasuk terjemahan yang tidak akurat

Kata Kunci: terjemahan, kalimat lampau, akurasi

Abstracts

This research aims to identify the type of translation strategies and to describe the accuracy of the Indonesian translation found in *Twilight*. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is the past sentences found in novel *Twilight*. The data are all sentences which belong to past sentences in the novel and the translation. The writer uses the documentation as method to collect the data. Then to prove the validity of the data, the writer uses data triangulation. The data sources are the novel and informant. The results of the research show that first, 8 data or 5,07% of past sentences as adaptation; 15 or 9,50% data belongs to particularization; 23 data or 14,55% as transposition; the addition has 83 data or 52,53%; and compensation has 29 data or 18,35%. Second, of all the data past sentences in novel *Twilight*, there are 153 data or 96,83% data that belong to accurate translation, 4 data or 2,54% that is categorized as less accuracy, and only 1 data or 0,63% data which is included in not accuracy translation.

Keywords: translation, past sentence, accuracy

1. INTRODUCTION

At this time, there are many English books translated to Indonesian language. In every year, translated English book into Indonesian book are more enhanced. Many English books like literary and science books are translated into Indonesia as a means for people to improve their knowledge. Through translation, people expected to understand it correctly.

Catford (1965: 20) stated that "Translation, as a process, is always unidirectional: it is always performed in a given direction 'from' a *Source Language* 'into' a *Target Language*. So, Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". It means that translation is an activity of transferring meaning or ideas from source language (SL) to target language (TL) to make equivalent in meaning. In normal conditions source language is not entirely replaced by target language (TL) equivalence, there are simple replacement by non-equivalence TL material. Frank (1972:220), definition sentence by meaning, sentence is according to this definition, a sentence is a 'complete thought'.

A sentence analysis is the focus of this study, applied in Stephenie Meyer's novel, entitled *twilight* that was released on October 5, 2005. The researcher is interested in translation analysis of sentences in Stephenie Meyer's novel and its translation because the writer wants to learn about the concept of sentence, past sentences particularly, and to describe past sentences from the perspective of their structure and meaning in *twilight* novel.

The writer shows the originality of his research by reviewing previous research and showing the gap between those researches and the writer's research. The first research having the same topic reviewed here is that conducted by Mansyur (2010) entitled "*Translation analysis of direct speech from english into indonesia In Stephenie Meyer's novel entitled 'Twilight'*". The study focuses on the translation of direct speech which experience adjustment in Stephenie Meyer's novel "*Twilight'*". The purposes of the study are: to describe the types of adjustment used in the novel, to know the accuracy of the translation of the direct speech as a result of adjustment. There were two types of the data in this study. The first data were the direct speech

sentence which experience adjustment drawn from the novel, the second data were the result of the evaluation. The result show that about direct speech in this novel namely additions, subtractions, and alterations. The result show about accuracy, the level of accuracy of the translation of direct speech having adjustments techniques is high since the mean is 1.12

From the previous above it is necessary to combine ideas in to one of the theories and applied in this study, but this research is very different with the previous study because this study discuss about a translation analysis of past sentences found in novel *Twilight* and its translation.

The example of past sentences is as follows:

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. Meanwhile the TL has pattern SPC, it can be seen “*Kebanyakan pakaian Arizona-ku tidak*” 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

The objectives of the study are to identify the type of translation strategies and their translation found in *Twilight* novel and to describe the accuracy of the Indonesian translation found in *Twilight* novel

In this research, the writer shows the result of her study in translation analysis of past sentences in novel *Twilight*. Include the type of translation strategies and the accuracy between the sentences.

. The notion that translation involves merely replacing words in one language with words in another is probably the most common one held by the general public.

(Pinchuck, 1977: 30). But if translation were solely the replacement of words, the appropriate procedure would be to consult a bilingual dictionary. This would contain a list of SL words with a corresponding list of TL words; each SL word would have its TL counterpart. This indeed is the naive idea of a bilingual dictionary and what the man in the street expects to find in it. It presupposes that words are clear-cut and distinct entities, each word normally having only one clear and distinct meaning. This idea goes with an equally wide-spread notion that language itself, any individual language, is a list of words of this kind and that each word is the name of some object in external world. This has a precedent in the account of naming in the Book of Genesis, and underlies the view that translation can be simple word-for-word substitutions. Translation is concerned with words, but not with words alone. The mechanical substitution of word units can be effective under certain conditions and up to a point. (Pinchuck, 1977: 30)

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) in Sutopo (2014: 62-69) define that “translation technique as a procedure to analyze and classify how equivalence translation in progress and can be applied to various linguistic units”.

Based on the theory of sentence, according to Martin (1984: 2) sentence is “all words that tell whom or what a sentence is talking about are called *subject*, and all the words that tell what the subject does are called the *predicate*.” The pattern of the English sentence may be symbolized as S+V+O. S for subject or noun or noun phrase, V for verb or verb phrase, and O for object or noun.

The researcher also analyzes the accuracy of the past sentences translation. According to Nababan (2012: 44) accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation of the text to refer to the source language and the target language text has been worth it or not. The concept of equivalence leads to a common content or message between the two. A text can be referred to as a translation, if the text has the same meaning or message with another text (read: the text of the source language). Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message source language text in the target language text should be avoided. Such efforts mean betraying the original author and source language text at once lied to a target language

Therefore, considering the previous study and the phenomena. The writer conducts the research on **A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PAST SENTENCES FOUND IN *NOVEL TWILIGHT* AND ITS TRANSLATION**

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of the research is the past sentences and its translation found *Twilight* novel. The data are all sentences belong to past sentence and the data source is a novel entitled *Twilight*. The writer uses the documentation as method to collect the data. Then to prove the validity of the data, the writer uses triangulation of the data sources from the novel and informant. The writer analyzes the data of past sentence in *Twilight* by comparing the SL and TL and refers the data found to the theory.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part consists of research finding of the translation analysis of past sentences found in *Twilight* novel and the accuracy in translation on it.

3.1 Translation Strategies of Past Sentences in novel *Twilight* novel.

The researcher analyzes past sentence in *Twilight* novel. Based on the type of translation strategies in *Twilight* novel, there are some types of translation strategies.

3.1.1 Addition

The first type has a definition 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 ku khawatirkan*

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. However the TL is not a complete sentence because no predicate there. 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 the explanation of the object understood from the context of the story. Although there is additional word, it does not change the message of the TL

The other 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 complemet. The data above belong to past sentence because using verb 2. 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 indiret 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.

3.1.2 Particularization

The Second type of translation strategies that finds by the researcher is particularization. Refers to the use of term which is more concrete or precise. The data 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 above the SL is a compound sentence. 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 the predicate the sentence is in past tense. Meanwhile the TL, has the same pattern, so it has no change of the grammatical structure. The data above can be categorized as particuralization strategy because from th SL there is a word “off limits” which is translated into TL into “daerah paker khusus” so the sentence of TL is more

concrete or precise. 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 other 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, 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 of hesitation” 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

3.1.3 Transposition

The third type of translation strategies whic his finds by the researcher is transposition. It is the change of grammatical category from SL into TL. the data of transposition type can be seen from the example below:

0019/T/SL19/TL19

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

TL: *Akutidakdiizinkanmemanggilnya Charlie bilabertemumuka.*

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, “wasn’t 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. The translation 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, of the sentence there is no change, but if the SL is applicated in the Indonesian language is not respectful enough.

The other example 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. 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

3.1.4 Compensation

The next type of translation strategies is compensation. In which the translator introduces elements of information or the stylistic influence of the target language text. The data below is an 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 are in past sentence, shown by the use of V2 and auxiliary verb “were”. The pattern of the SL is Conj+sub clause+main clause. 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. 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

The other 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 k ejendela untuk memeriksanya, dan bisa dipastikan, matahari bersinar.*

Based on the structure of the sentence, the sentence as simple 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

3.1.5 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. 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

The datum below is the other 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 the predicate is in past tense. as can be seen in the verb “was”. 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 translated in to TL “kebisuan”. Generally, the word “coolness” can be is translated into Indonesian language “Kebekuan”, but the translator uses a word “kebisuan” in order the reader can understand the meaning of the SL. Therefore it can be categorized as adaptation strategy. Based on the change of the translation, there is change the meaning between SL and TL. The coolness in SL can mean cold or stiff, But in the TL it is translated into silence.

3.2 The Accuracy of Past Sentences in Novel *Twilight* and Its Translation

In this research, the researcher uses accuracy in the *Twilight* Novel to prove the translation is accuracy or not for the user of translation. To rate the data accuracy, the researcher uses theory from Nababan to classify the accuracy on the subtitle of

directive utterances. The description belongs to accurate, less accurate and not accurate. The description is presented below :

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 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

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the analysis there are 158 data showing various translation strategies. The researcher finds 8 data or 5,07% of addition type. There are 15 data which belongs to particularization type are 9,50% of data. Besides, the researcher finds 23 data or 14,55% of transposition type. The data of addition type are 83 or 52,53% data. There are 29 data which belongs to compensation type with 18,35% of data

From 158 data with various translation strategies in the novel *Twilight*, there are 153 data or 96,83% data that belong to accurate translation, 4 data or 2,54% that are categorized as less accuracy, and only 1 data or 0,63% data which can be included not accuracy translation. It means that the translation of novel *Twilight* can be categorized into accurate translation.

DEDICATION

This research paper is proudly dedicated to the greatest one Allah SWT, My beloved mom, dad, brother, big family, and friends.

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