TRANSLATION METHOD AND QUALITY ON PASSIVE VOICE IN 1984 NOVEL BY LANDUNG SIMATUPANG

Submitted to Post Graduate Program of Language Study at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Master Degree of Language Study in English

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PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER PENGKAJIAN BAHASA
SEKOLAH PASCA SARJANA
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
2017
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Abstract

The objectives of this research are: 1) to identify the kinds of translation methods of passive voice translation found in 1984 novel, and 2) to describe the translation quality (accuracy, acceptability, and readability) of passive voice translation found in 1984 novel. This research applies a descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the research are the method used and the translation quality (accuracy, acceptability, readability) on passive voice translation in 1984 novel and its translation version. The primary data are passive voice translation in 1984 novel and its translation and the secondary data is the questionnaires distributed for raters. The data source is the 1984 novel by George Orwell, its translation by Landung Simatupang, and informants. Techniques for collecting data are documentation, questionnaire, and interview. The data validity uses triangulation by applying the theory by Newmark and Nababan to analyze the data, then collaborating the raters’ questionnaires results to support the data analysis. Then technique for analyzing data, this research applies Miles and Hubberman's Model (1984) such as data reduction, data display and verification. The results of the finding show that: First, the translator applies six translation methods for 210 passive voice translation in 1984 novel such as literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation, Second, the translation quality aspects show that a) in accuracy aspect, it is found 129 data or 61.43 % belong to accurate and 81 data or 38.57 % belong to less accurate, b) in acceptability aspect, it is found 146 data or 69.52% belong to acceptable and 64 data or 30.48% belong to less acceptable, and c) in readability aspect, it is found 160 data or 76.19% belong to readable and 50 data or 23.81% belong to less readable. Finally, the translation quality of passive voice in 1984 novel (assessed by Nababan’s TQA model, it shows the average score 2.66) is good translation. It means that the translation is accurate, acceptable, and readable.

Keywords: translation method, accuracy, acceptability, readability, 1984 novel, passive voice

Abstrak

oleh George Orwell dan novel terjemahannya oleh Landung Simatupang, kemudian informasi dari para informan. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu dokumentasi, kuesioner, dan wawancara. Validitas datanya menggunakan trianggulasi data yang mengaplikasikan teori Newmark dan Nababan untuk menganalisis data penelitian ini. Kemudian teknik penganalisisan data, penelitian ini mengaplikasikan Model dari Miles dan Hubberman (1984) diantaranya reduksi data, display data, dan verifikasi. Hasil penemuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: Pertama, penerjemah teridentifikasi menggunakan enam metode penerjemahan yang diaplikasikan dalam 210 terjemahan kalimat pasif di novel 1984 diantaranya adalah penerjemahan harfiah, penerjemahan setia, penerjemahan semantis, penerjemahan bebas, penerjemahan idiomatik, dan penerjemahan komunikatif, dan kedua, aspek kualitas terjemahan menunjukkan bahwa a) dalam aspek keakuratan, ditemukan 129 data atau 61.43% termasuk akurat dan 81 data atau 38.57% termasuk kurang akurat, b) dalam aspek keberterimaan, ditemukan 146 data atau 69.52% termasuk dapat diterima dan 64 data atau 30.48% termasuk kurang dapat diterima, dan c) dalam aspek keterbacaan, ditemukan 160 data atau 76.19% termasuk dapat dipahami dan 50 data atau 23.81% termasuk kurang dapat dipahami. Dengan demikian, kualitas terjemahan dari kalimat pasif di novel 1984 (dinilai menggunakan model TQA (Translation Quality Assessment) oleh Nababan menunjukkan rataan skor 2.66) merupakan terjemahan baik. Artinya terjemahannya akurat, dapat diterima, dan dapat dipahami.

Kata Kunci : metode penerjemahan, keakuratan, keberterimaan, keterbacaan, 1984 novel, kalimat pasif

1. Introduction

Translation is a media which functioned to connect two languages which have the different background culture. It is very useful for people who have the difficulty in understanding the foreign language because translation provides the language is like their own daily activity with common expression so that they know the meaning of the text that they read. Many literary which is very loved in Indonesia. One of them is novel. It is often became the object to be translated because there is many foreign novel offer the great story. But sometimes, the readers who have the limitedness in English acquisition need the translation novel version so much for getting easy understanding. For example, 1984 novel which offers the political system and its effect for society at England. The researcher takes passive voice as the object because English passive voice always describes the time when the act is done, contrastly with Indonesian passive voice which doesn’t describe the time anyway. Sometimes, the different language grammar creates the different interpretation which makes the readers confused about that. This phenomena is taken from 1984 novel and it can be seen as below:

120/1984/SL 83 /TL 81
SL: All marriages between Party members had to be approved by a committee appointed for the purpose.
TL: Semua perkawinan antar anggota Partai harus dengan persetujuan suatu panitia yang dibentuk untuk keperluan itu.

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Based on the both of the sentences above, it is indicated that in translating the SL passive voice, the translator changes the function of the word on TL. It can be seen on the phrase *had to be approved by* are translated *harus dengen persetujuan*. The translator does not translate the passive voice to be verb in TL but he just changes it into noun. Then, there is a difference between English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice is in the use of time. In English passive voice, the sentence *All marriages between Party members had to be approved by a committee appointed for the purpose* is infinitive past tense passive voice which refers to the previous time which proven at the phrase *had to be approved*, contrastly, in Indonesian passive voice sentence above, it shows the unclearly time when the act is conducted. There is no direction which is to indicate it using the time. But, both of the passive voice sentence above has the same message and it seems good translation. Besides, the novel readers need to know how the translation is produced so they can understand the process of it. this case is considered as very important thing.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher conducted a study which aimed to identify the translation method used by the translator and to describe the quality of passive voice translation in *1984* novel.

This objective of previous study is very various. First is Sadiyani’s study (2011) which purposed to analyze the corresponding equivalents of Indonesian passive in English as used in the tale “Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih” as translated into “Miss Onion and Miss Garlic”, types of Indonesian passive constructions (SL) retained as passive in their translation into English, types of shifts occured from SL to TL in translating passive constructions from Indonesian into English, and the naturalness of Indonesian passive constructions was established when translated into English. Second is Asmarani’s study (2013) which purposed to analyze the English passive voice translated into Indonesian passive voice and what shift happened the novel The Chronicle of Narnia “The Silver Chair” and its translation. Third is Laksono’s study (2014) which purposed to analyze the translation method based on Vinay and Darbenet’s theory used in Revolusi di Nusa Damai Novel to Revolt in Paradise Novel. Fourth is Haryanti’s study (2014) which purposed to analyze the translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability on Harry Potter novel series into Indonesian. Fifth is Crommico’s study which purposed to analyze the translation technique and the quality of the translation result using google translate. Sixth is Prasmawati’s study (2016) which purposed to analyze the passive voices found in I Am Number Four novel and its translation. The last is Siregar’s study (2016) which purposed to describe the assessment of quality of translation on the 8th Habit: From the Effectiveness to Greatness. Most of the previous studies have the similarity of the focus of the study where passive voice become its object. But the material which is taken as data source (1984 novel and its translation) makes this study is different in finding and perspective. This case can enrich the finding of translation research because this study also offers the deep analysis of translation method and quality on passive voice translation in *1984* novel so that it can be developed in further projects.
In relation with passive voice theory, Suprato (2013: 51-52) describes passive sentence in English always uses to be with past participle + verb 3: to do –did–done. This verb is used into all passive sentence in English. *Be* is the form of tenses such as am, is, are, was, were, has been, have been, will be, etc. There are the patterns of passive voice in various tenses as follows: (a) present tense: am/is/are + past participle, example: “is translated”; (b) past tense: was/were + past participle, example: “was written”; (c) present perfect tense: have/has + been + past participle, example: “has been promoted”; (d) past perfect tense: had + been + past participle, example: “had been decreased”; (e) present future tense: will/shall + be + past participle, example “will be taught”; (f) past future tense: would/should + be + past participle, misalnya “would be sold”; (g) present continuous tense: am/is/are + being + past participle, example: “is being taught”; (h) past continuous tense: was/were + being + past participle, example: “was being thrown”; (i) modal auxiliaries: modals + be + past participle, example: “can be understood”, “should be studied”, “may be omitted”, “must be transferred”. While, Alwi, et al (1998) describe that passiving in Indonesian is conducted through two ways such as (1) using verb has preffix *di-* and (2) using verb without preffix *di-*. If symbol S is used for Subject, P for predicate, and O for object, the norm of forming passive sentence from active sentence in Indonesia as follows: First, (1) exchanging S with O, (2) Changing preffix *meng-* with *di-* pada P, (3) adding the word by in front of the element which in previous is S.

In relation of translation method, the professional translator usually select the certain method which is suitable with the purpose of the translation such as said by Molina and Albir (2002) in Sutopo (2015). It can be seen on how he can transfer the message in different language style, idiom, expression correctly. As same as the communication concept, the transferring meaning must be fully transferred to the target readers so the message can be achieved by them. Thus, it means that translation method influences the result of translation. Newmark (1988) in Sutopo (2015) mentions that there are eight translation methods such as word-for-word, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Moreover, these methods are used to present the style of writing and it also shows the capability of a translator. the translator’s competence in language acquisition is very crucial in translation.

Related the translation quality, Larson (1984) mentions that translation quality is covered by three aspects such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In clear description, Nababan et. al (2012) describe that accuracy is related the equivalence of message transferred, while acceptability is related to the naturalness of language norm and the language culture of target language which applied by translator, and readability is related the reader’s understanding level towards the text read. When a translation work has been produced such as translation novel version, it needs to be assessed in each aspect to know the quality of its translation as Jamal Al Qinay’s statement
In assessing translation, each aspect has the different integrity. Nababan et al (2012) describe that the accuracy aspect has the highest score on 3. It is adapted to the basic concept from translation process as transferring message process (accuracy) from source language into target language. Then acceptability is scored on 2. It is based on the concept which describes that the acceptability is related directly to translation appropriateness towards the principle, norm, and culture in target language. It means the acceptability aspect is influenced to accuracy. And last, readability aspect is scored on 1. This translation aspect has the lowest score because it is related to the reader, not related to the translation process conducted by the translator. Moreover, the TL readers usually have no access to original text. They just expect to get the easiness in reading the translation result.

2. Research Method

This research applies a descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the research are the method used and the translation quality (accuracy, acceptability, readability) on passive voice translation in 1984 novel and its translation version. The primary data are passive voice translation in 1984 novel and its translation and the secondary data is the questionnaires distributed for raters. The data source is the 1984 novel by George Orwell, its translation by Landung Simatupang, and informants. Techniques for collecting data are documentation, questionnaire, and interview. The data validity uses triangulation by applying the theory by Catford and Nababan to analyze the data, then collaborating the raters’ questionnaire results to support the data analysis. Then technique for analyzing data, this research applies Miles and Hubberman’s Model (1984) such as data reduction, data display and verification.

3. Finding and Discussion

This part is divided into finding and discussion:

a. Finding

In this part, the finding is divided into the translation method of passive voice translation found in 1984 novel and translation quality of passive voice translation in 1984 novel.

1) The Translation Method of Passive Voice Translation Found in 1984 Novel

After analyzing data continuously, this research finds that the translator applies six translation methods to translate English to Indonesian version. They are literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. The description of data which applies the Newmark’s translation method can be seen as below:
a) Literal Translation
001/ 1984/ SL 3/ TL 1
SL : Winston Smith, his chin was nuzzled into his breast in an effort to escape the vile wind.
TL: Winston Smith, dagunya dibenamkan ke dada dalam usaha menghindari angin buruk.

The datum above presents the reconstruction of the grammatical construction of SL (source language) and TL (target language) after it is translated by word-for-word, thus there is a little bit of changing on sentence structure. It can be seen that the noun, Winston Smith is translated equally into Winston Smith because it is just a name of the character of the novel, meanwhile, the noun phrase His chin is translated into dagunya, and the verb phrase was nuzzled is translated to dibenamkan, then the preposition into is translated to ke, then the noun phrase his breast is translated to dada, in is translated to dalam, the noun phrase an effort is translated to usaha, then the verbal infinitive phrase to escape is translated to menghindari, the noun phrase the vile wind is translated to angin buruk. In the brief explanation above, it shows that there is the different grammatical construction between SL and TL. It can be seen that the deletion act is conducted to some words such as the possessive adjective his on the noun his breast, the determiner an on the noun an effort, and preposition to on the infinitive to effort. This act is exactly to create the good translation and the message is transferred well. Therefore, if the translation is only conducted by word by word overall without significantly reconstructing the form from SL into TL, it would create the confusion for the reader.

Then, related the translation of passive voice sentence, it shows that in SL sentence, the passive voice is indicated on tobe (was) + v3 (nuzzled) on the phrase was nuzzled, while in TL sentence, the passive voice is indicated that the use of prefix di- and suffix –kan on the word dibenamkan. The word dibenamkan describes the act which done deliberately with unknown agent. Then, the visible difference between English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice is in the use of time. In English passive voice, the sentence Winston Smith, his chin was nuzzled into his breast in an effort to escape the vile wind is past tense passive voice which refers to the previous time which proven at the words was nuzzled, constrastly, in Indonesian passive voice, the sentence Winston Smith, dagunya dibenamkan ke dada dalam usaha menghindari angin buruk shows the unclearly time when the act is done.

b) Faithful Translation
027/1984/SL 21/TL20
SL: It was a refrain that was often heard in moments of overwhelming emotion.
The datum above shows that it is the result of faithful translation method because the researcher analyzes that overall, the translator has reproduced the contextual meaning accurately from source language by maintaining its grammatical structure into target language. In form, it is not changed by the translator. The sentence which is translated and the translation looks weird. It can be seen on SL sentence *It was a refrain that was often heard in moments of overwhelming emotion* is translated into TL sentence *Itulah refrain yang sering terdengar pada saat-saat yang dicekam suasana emosional*. The term of *refrain* in SL is translated into *refrain* by the translator. He maintains deliberately the originality of a musical term field into target language without explaining it clearly. Then this translation aims to create the nuance which is exist in novel so that the readers can feel it. But this act causes they feel confused and they will think the result of the translation overall is so weird. In addition, the term of *refrain* is a rhythm of music which is played to commemorate a big day in the story of 1984 novel.

Then, related the translation of passive voice sentence, it shows that SL passive voice is indicated on tobe (*was*) and verb 3 (*heard*) on the phrase *was often heard*, while in TL sentence, the passive voice is indicated that the translator uses prefix *ter-* which is proven on the word *terdengar*. The word *terdengar* describes the condition which happens over the place. The difference between English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice is in the use of time. In English passive voice, the sentence *It was a refrain that was often heard in moments of overwhelming emotion* is past tense passive voice which refers to the previous time which proven at the phrase *was often heard*, constrastly, in Indonesian passive voice, the sentence *Itulah refrain yang sering terdengar pada saat-saat yang dicekam suasana emosional* shows the unclearly time when the act is done.

c) **Semantic Translation**

139/1984/SL92 /TL 90

SL: Promiscuity went unpunished, divorce was permitted.

TL: Seks bebas berjalan tanpa ada yang dihukum, perceraian diperbolehkan.

The datum above belongs to semantic translation. The translator is indicated that he has translated the word in source language unsimilarly into target language, but it is still in SL context. It can be seen on The SL sentence *Promiscuity went unpunished, divorce was permitted* is translated into TL sentence *Seks bebas berjalan tanpa ada yang dihukum, perceraian diperbolehkan*. The emphasizing of semantic translation is shown on the word *promiscuity* which is translated into *seks bebas*. The translator
transfers the meaning by explaining it clearly. It is expected to make
the readers are able to understand the whole of the sentence clearly
without getting obstruct in conveying the foreign language. In
addition, this method tries to adapt the target language in translating
the source language, but it is still on the SL context.

Then, related the translation of passive voice sentence, it shows
that in SL sentence, the passive voice is shown on tobe (was), and
verb 3 (permitted) which can be seen on the phrase was permitted
while in TL sentence, it is indicated that the translator applies the use
of prefix di- and suffix –kan which can be seen on the word
diperbolehkan. The phrase was permitted describes the act which
conducted by unknown the agent. The difference between English
passive voice and Indonesian passive voice is in the use of time. In
English passive voice, the Promiscuity went unpunished, divorce
was permitted is past tense passive voice which refers to the previous
time which proven at the phrase was permitted, constrastly, in
Indonesian passive voice, the sentence Seks bebas berjalan tanpa
ada yang dihukum, perceraian diperbolehkan which shows the
unclearly time when the act is done.

d) Free Translation

097/1984/SL 64/TL 62

SL: On to each was dumped swiftly the regulation lunch—a metal
pannikin of pinkish-grey stew.

TL: Segera saja nampan-nampan itu dipenuhi dengan makan
siang jatah—mangkuk logam kecil berisi masakan warna
kejambon-jambonan.

The datum above belongs to free translation because the
translator translates the word in source language unsimilarly into
target language, thus it is more emphasized in the context by
paraphrasing the text which is longer than original text without
looking at the form of SL. It can be seen on the SL sentence On to
each was dumped swiftly the regulation lunch—a metal pannikin of
pinkish-grey stew is translated into TL sentence Segera saja
nampan-nampan itu dipenuhi dengan makan siang jatah—mangkuk
logam kecil berisi masakan warna kejambon-jambonan. Based on
the description above, there is the difference between TL and SL, it
can be seen that the length of each sentence is different and the
construction is rather changed. This act aims to make the readers
easy to understand the context of the SL sentence. For example, it
can be seen on the clause a metal pannikin of pinkish-grey stew
which is translated into mangkuk logam kecil berisi masakan warna
kejambon-jambonan. The result of its translation looks very close
with target language norm which is usually used by the Indonesian
readers.

Then, related the translation of passive voice sentence, it shows
that the passive voice in SL sentence can be seen on the phrase was
dumped (tobe (was) + verb 3), while in TL sentence, the passive voice is indicated on the word dipenuhi (prefix di- and suffix –i). The word dipenuhi means an act which is conducted for something but there is agent which is not mentioned. In addition, there is the difference between SL and TL about the use of time. In SL, the phrase was dumped shows the act which is done in the previous time, while in TL, the word dipenuhi does not show the time.

e) Idiomatic Translation

002/ 1984/SL 3/ TL 1

SL: At present the electric current was cut off during daylight hours.

TL: Apalagi sekarang ini aliran listrik diputus kalau siang.

The datum above refers to idiomatic translation. This method is indicated that the translator translates the idiom which found on the source text then he conveys it into common expression in the target language so that it is being familiar and easy to read. It is proven on the word at is translated to apalagi, then the word present is translated sekarang ini, and the phrase the electric current is translated into aliran listrik, meanwhile the words (passive voice) was cut off is translated to diputus, then the preposition during is translated into kalau, and the last, the phrase daylight hours is translated into siang. This elaboration shows that there are a translating the idiom is done by the translator. The emphasizing of idiomatic translation are on the target language is firstly shown by idiom was cut off which is translated into common expression diputus in the target language, while the idiom daylight hour is translated into siang. The translating idiom makes the familiarity towards the words which are very difficult to be understood when if they are translated by following the construction of SL. By this reason, the translation above is also indicated oriented to target language in translating SL. He adapts the language norm of target language.

Then, related the translation of passive voice sentence, it shows that in SL sentence, the passive voice is indicated on tobe (was) + verb 3 (cut off ) on the phrase was cut off, while in TL sentence, the passive voice is indicated that the translator applies the use of prefix di- on the basic word putus which proven on the word diputus. The word diputus describes the act which done deliberately with unknown agent. Of course, there is a difference between English passive voice and Indonesian passive voice is in the use of time. In English passive voice, the sentence At present the electric current was cut off during daylight hours is past tense passive voice which refers to the previous time which proven at the phrase was cut off, contrastly, in Indonesian passive voice, the sentence Apalagi sekarang ini aliran listrik diputus kalau siang shows the unclearly time when the act is done.
f) Communicative Translation
071/1984/SL 48/TL 47
SL: For some reason they were nicknamed memory holes.
TL: Karena sesuatu alasan, lubang-lubang ini dijuluki lubang ingatan.

The datum above belongs to communicative translation. The result of the translation above shows that the sentence of target language is easy to understand and translated based on the context correctly by the translator. It can be seen on the preposition for which is translated into Karena, then the phrase some reason is transferred into suatu alasan, meanwhile the word they is referred to lubang-lubang ini, then the phrase were nicknamed is conveyed to dijuluki, and the phrase memory holes are translated into lubang ingatan. Based on the description above, the translator does not translate them by using word by word but he just adapts the language target like as people say in daily activity so that the result of the translation looks very natural and easy to read for the target language reader for example the word for which is translated into karena, then the word some which is referred to plural is translated into sesuatu which is singular, and the word they which translated to lubang-lubang. The translator is indicated that he changes some words to be easier and matching with context of sentence, so the easiness of reading the sentence is achieved by the reader.

Then, related the translation of passive voice sentence, it shows that the passive voice in SL sentence can be seen on the phrase were nicknamed (tobe+ verb 3), while in TL sentence, it is indicated on the word dijuluki (prefix di- + basic word julukan + suffix –i). The word dijuluki means the act which is conducted by the agent deliberately, but based on the sentence above the agent is not mentioned.

2) Translation Quality of Passive Voice Translation in 1984 Novel

After collecting data from raters, the researcher analyzes the data which received from them by applying the Nababan’s theory about accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The example of analysis of these aspects can be seen as below:

a) Accuracy

In aspect accuracy, the researcher finds two criterion of this aspect such as accurate and less accurate.

(1) Accurate
109/1984/SL 77/TL 76
SL: Mrs Parsons would be vaporized.
TL: Nyonya Parsons akan diuapkan.

The datum above shows that the message of SL is transferred completely to target language by the translator without reducing the words meaning. It can be seen that the noun Mrs.Parson which is transferred into Nyonya Parson, and
the phrase *would be vaporized* which is transferred into *akan diuapkan*. Based on the explanation above, it is indicated that there is no distortion meaning. The translator transfers the message from SL is correctly into TL and he does not reconstruct the sentence structure on TL. This finding was also supported by the result of the raters analysis. They argued that the translation result was accurate because they felt the translation of the passive voice sentence above had been transferred very well, then they gave the score 3. Thus, the SL sentence *Mrs Parsons would be vaporized* which is translated into TL sentence *Nyonya Parsons akan diuapkan* belongs to accurate translation.

(2) Less Accurate

032/1984/SL 24/TL 23

SL: Your one-time existence was denied and then forgotten.
TL: Keberadaan dan hidupmu pada suatu waktu disangkal, dibatalkan, lalu dilupakan.

The datum above is categorized into less accurate translation because of the meaning of the sentence of SL is transferred less accurately to target language. It can be seen that the phrase *your one-time existence* is transferred into *keberadaan dan hidupmu pada suatu saat*, then the phrase *was denied* is transferred into *disangkal, dibatalkan*, while the preposition *then* is transferred into *lalu*, and the word *forgotten* is transferred into *dilupakan*. The researcher indicates that there is the deletion and addition of translation on the TL sentence. The deletion can be seen on the preposition *and* which is deleted by the translator. It does not disturb the whole of the meaning. But the addition here can disturb the message of source language and creating the confusion for the reader, it can be seen on the phrase *was denied* which is translated into *disangkal, dibatalkan*, the translator should select the best diction to translated the phrase *was denied*. The word *dibatalkan* seems confusing to be understood and less related the context of the story in novel. It looks very weird to be written. The best expression should be apply the word *disangkal*. Then the word *existence* which translated into *keberadaan dan hidupmu*, the double meaning here potentially disturbs the whole of the meaning. The translator should select only the word *keberadaan* to translate the word *existence*. As deal with researcher’s thinking, the rater I and III argued that there was double meaning in TL sentence which disturb the essentially message in SL. Meanwhile, rater II argued that the translation of the passive voice sentence above was inaccurate because he thought the translator could not select the suitable word to translate SL.
b) **Acceptability**

In acceptability aspect, the researcher finds two criterion of this aspect such as acceptable and less acceptable.

1) **Acceptable**

031/1984/SL 24/TL 23

SL: Every record of everything you had ever done was wiped out.

TL: Setiap catatan tentang apa yang pernah kaulakukan dihapus.

The datum above belongs to acceptable translation because the translator is indicated that he uses the words which are suitable with Indonesian culture. It looks natural without any difficult word. It can be seen on the preposition of which is transferred into *tentang*, then clause *everything you had ever done* which is transferred into *apa yang pernah kaulakukan*. Then the raters supported by giving it on score 3 at this translation.

2) **Less Acceptable**

005/1984/SL 4/TL 3

SL: His skin roughened by coarse soap and blunt razor blades and the cold of the winter that had just ended.

TL: Kulitnya kasar oleh sabun murahan dan pisau cukur majal, serta musim dingin yang baru usai.

The datum above is included into less acceptable translation because the translation looks still rigid and he does not constructs the grammar in TL by adapting Indonesian culture so that there is still a grammatical error. The rigidity can be seen on the clause *his skin roughened by coarse soap* which is translated into *kulitnya kasar oleh sabun murahan*, this translation would be more natural if it is translated into *kulitnya menjadi kasar karena sabun murahan*. Then, the error grammatical can be seen on the construction of the phrase *the cold of the winter*, the translator just translates it into *musim dingin*. The word *the cold* is not translated because winter has the meaning *musim dingin*. In foreign language, the phrase *the cold of the winter* actually meant as *dinginnya musim dingin*. The translator is indicated that he would like to create the simple translation but sometimes he forgets the naturalness side of target language, thus the translation is being less natural. The rater II and III gave the same arguments like the reason above. Otherwise, the rater I felt it was natural. Therefore, the researcher concludes the SL sentence which is translated into TL sentence above belongs to less acceptable translation.

c) **Readibility**

In aspect readability, the researcher finds two criterion of this aspect such as readable and less readable.
(1) Readable
003/1984/SL 4/ TL 2
SL: The instrument (the telescreen, it was called) could be
dimmed.
TL: Alat ini (teleskrip namanya) dapat dilirihkan.
   The datum above is included into readable translation
   because the grammatical construction has been transferred like
   Indonesian grammatical rule so that the reader feels easy to
   know it. It can be seen on the SL passive voice sentence The
   instrument (the telescreen, it was called) could be dimmed (Subject + predicate (modals + be + V3)) which is translated into
   Alat ini (teleskrip namanya) dapat dilirihkan (Subject + Predicate (modals + dilirihkan)). The analysis is not only in
   construction, but the researcher also insights on the
diction. It can be seen on the phrase the telescreen which is translated into
   teleskrip. The translator applies the borrowing as the adaptation
   from Indonesian vocabulary. The length of the sentence looks
   shorter than original text, but the translation above does not miss
   the essence of the message.

(2) Less Readable
004/1984/SL 4 /TL 3
SL: A smallish, frail figure, the meagreness of his body
   merely emphasized by the blue overalls which were the
   uniform of the party.
TL: Sosok kecil dan lemah, kekecilan tubuhnya makin
ditegaskan oleh overall biru seragam Partai.
   The datum above is included into less readable
   translation because the result of the translation is actually easy
   to understand but there is an ambiguity of the words which make
   the readers need to read it more than once. It is proven on the
   phrase the blue overalls which is translated into overall biru.
   The translator is less to create it as the daily word in Indonesian.
The word overall has the meaning keseluruhan. If it is combined
   into the TL sentence, it will create the easiness to readers in
   understanding that. This statement is argued by the rater I and II,
   their reason show that the reconstruction has not been conducted
   perfectly by the translator, so they need to read it more than
   once. Actually, the message of SL has been represented by TL
   sentence. Otherwise, the rater III considers that it is readable.
   Thus, the researcher concludes that SL sentence which is
   translated into TL sentence above belongs to less readable
   translation.

b. Discussion
   The first research finding identifies the translation method used by the
   translator in translating passive voice in 1984 novel by applying Newmark’s
   theory. Then, it shows the method used such as literal translation, faithful
translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. The detail information of translation method used on passive voice translation in 1984 novel can be seen as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Translation Method</th>
<th>Amount of Data</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>58 data</td>
<td>27.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Faithful Translation</td>
<td>27 data</td>
<td>12.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Semantic Translation</td>
<td>2 data</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Free Translation</td>
<td>70 data</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>10 data</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Communicative Translation</td>
<td>43 data</td>
<td>20.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>210 data</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.1 The Classification of Translation Methods Applied on Passive Voice Sentence Found in 1984 Novel

Based on table above, it can be concluded that the most dominant method used is free translation. The reason why free translation often used in passive voice translation is that 1984 novel in foreign language consists of many difficult expression and unfamiliar words such as political term, foreign idiom, and some of sentence are very long that consist of four phrase or more. By this reason, the translator is indicated translating the text freely by directing it to be more oriented to target language because he has purpose to make his translation easy to be understood by the target readers.

This finding is different with the previous studies. There were two studies which analyzes the translation methods. Laksono research (2014) presented the result that is in Revolusi di Nusa Damai Novel to Revolt in Paradise Novel applied the translation method theory of Vinay and Darbenet in Munday (2001) which separated the the translation method into two parts such as direct translation and indirect translation. Then his result showed that the method used in translating Revolusi di Nusa Damai Novel to Revolt in Paradise Novel were borrowing, calque, modulation, transposition, and literal method. He considered the application of the methods used could influence the whole of the meaning in translating a sentence. It was very different with the finding of the research which applied the Newmark (1988) which divides the translation method into two parts such as translation which oriented to source language and translation which oriented to target language. This theory is applied by Prasmawati (2016), but the result of the finding is different. Prasmawati (2016) found the translation methods which applied on I Am Number Four novel were word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. The case which makes this finding is different with Prasmawati finding (2016) is on
the translation that oriented to source language, she found it was word-for-word translation, literal translation, and faithful translation while this study shows that word-for-word translation is not applied, but the researcher finds semantic translation on analysis of translation method applied in 1984 novel. In addition, Prasmawati (2016) mentioned that the most dominant translation method used was literal translation. It is different with the finding of this study which shows that the free translation is a translation method which often applied by Landung Simatupang as the translator in translating passive voice translation. Based on the explanation above, free translation is a translation method which is more emphasized and oriented to target language. It purposes to create translation result to be closer for the readers. The result of applying free translation is not looked like a result of the translation because it is a paraphrasing which adopted by the translator as his own interpretation after reading the original novel. So the result of his translation is not same with the text in source language. As Newmark’s theory (1988) in Sutopo (2015) which mentions that free translation is more emphasized on the content than the text form in source language.

The second finding describes the translation quality of passive voice translation in 1984 novel by applying Nababan et al theory (2012). By using the parameter of translation quality aspects on Nababan et al theory, this study could answer these aspects quality. First, in accuracy aspect, it has been found two categories such as accurate translation and less accurate translation. The result of the accuracy analysis on passive voice translation in 1984 novel can be seen as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>CATEGORY OF ACCURACY</th>
<th>DATA</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>61.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less accurate</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>38.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2 The Result of the Accuracy Analysis

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that from 210 data, it shows 129 data or 61.43% belongs to accurate translation and 81 data or 38.57% belong to less accurate translation. Nababan research (2012) described the criteria that accurate translation means that if the words meaning, phrase, clause, sentence or source language (SL) are transferred accurately into target language (TL) and there is no meaning distortion. Related the translation data which categorized into accurate, they has fulfilled the criteria as same as the theory above. The researcher finds 129 data present that the message of the source language are translated correctly into the target language without any omitting meaning then the translator is indicated using the matching dictions in transferring message so the message in source language is equal with target language. While 81 data are
categorized into less accurate translation since the translation includes the distortion meaning so that it disturbs the whole of the message, although most of the meaning of phrase, clause, even sentence on source language are transferred accurately. A little bit of mistakes which conducted by the translator in transferring message can influence the equivalence of message between SL and TL. Sutopo (2015: 127) said that “the mistake in translating is usually established by the mistake conducted when the translator is making the decision in selecting the message equivalence between SL and TL”. The similar case is indicated that it has been conducted by Landung Simatupang as the translator of 1984 Novel so that the 81 data of this study are categorized into less accurate. Based on the explanation above, it means that equivalence of the message determines the level of accuracy on a translation.

Second is acceptability, this aspect describes the appropriateness of the diction used, the certain terms, and the grammatical construction of translation with Indonesian language culture (Nababan (2012)). In acceptability aspect, this study finds two categories such as acceptable translation and less acceptable translation. The result of the acceptability analysis on passive voice translation in 1984 novel can be seen as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>CATEGORY OF ACCEPTABILITY</th>
<th>DATA</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>69.52 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less acceptable</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>30.48 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>210</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 2.3 The Result of the Acceptability Analysis*

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that from 210 data, it shows 146 data or 69.52% which are categorized into acceptable have been considered fulfilled the criteria such as mentioned by Nababan (2012) above. While 64 data or 30.48% which categorized into less acceptable have not been fulfilled these criteria because there is still a little bit of technical term or grammatical error in translation which is less familiar into Indonesian grammar. As Machali (2000) in Sutopo (2015: 38) explains that one of the indicators of natural translation is if the meaning in the target language is communicated by using natural or common grammatical and vocabulary.

The last is readability, this aspect describes the easiness in reading the passive voice translation for the target readers. It is related the reader’s understanding. In readability aspect, this study finds two categories such as readable translation and less readable translation. The result of the readability analysis on passive voice translation in 1984 novel can be seen as below:
Table 2.4 The Result of the Readibility Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>CATEGORY OF READIBILITY</th>
<th>DATA</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Readable</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>76.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less Readable</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>23.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unreadable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that from 210 data, it shows 160 data or 76.19% belongs to readable translation and 50 data or 23.81% belong to less readable translation. Nababan et al research (2012) shows that the translation is readable if it can be easy understood, no ambiguous word which appears the difficulty in understanding the text so that the readers need to read at once to understand the text. Related the research finding, 160 data describe the criteria above, the data include the clear word and easy to be understood. The readers just need at once reading to know that. As Richard in Sutopo (2015) said that “the readability is how easy the text can be read and understood”. Therefore 160 data of this study belong to readable translation. While 50 data which are categorized into less readable describe that the translation is less in considering average length, number of new words and grammatical complexity on TL so that the readers need to read it more than once for getting the understanding but actually it is easy to be understood. Moreover, there is still a little bit of ambiguity word and incomplete sentence which is making the readers feel a little confusion. As Sutopo (2015) said that selecting the word or determining the kinds of sentence would be influenced towards the level of readability of a text.

After getting the result of each translation quality aspects above, it is assessed by applying Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) based on Nababan et al model (2012). Thus, the result shows the quality of passive voice translation in 1984 novel is good translation with average score 2.66 overall, it means the translation is accurate, acceptable, and readable. Based on this assessment result, the 1984 novel translation is very suitable to be consumed by Indonesian novel readers.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

This part is divided into conclusion and suggestion:

a. Conclusion

From the explanation of the research finding, it can be concluded that first, the translation method used by translator is literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation, then second, the quality of passive voice translation in 1984 novel is accurate, acceptable, and readable.
b. Suggestion

The suggestion is pointed to the researchers, they should present the better research which is about quality to the other translation literacy version which widespread in Indonesia because the work of translation must be assessed, so that the translators can evaluate the lack of their work. Then suggestion is also intended to learners, they should learn about translation because when conducting the translation activity, it means understanding two different culture from two countries and it can enrich their knowledge.

References


