TRANSLATION STRATEGY FOUND IN NOVEL *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* INTO *KESALAHAN PADA BINTANG KITA* BY INGGGRID DWIJANI NIMPOENO

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ABSTRACT

Translation is an activity with uses language as an object, translation is change word from source language to target language, Translation strategy is used to communication with other. The research studies about an translation strategy foun in *The Fault in our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* by Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The objectives of this study are to classify translation strategies and to describe the translation equivalent of *The fault in our stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* by Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The writer takes the data from novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* and its translation *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita*. Based on this method, the objects used to be analyzed are translation strategies. To describe the objectives, the writer compares two languages based on translation strategies, shift, and translation Equivalent. The theory of translation strategies are taken from Krings. Shift translation are taken from Catford’s theory, and the writer also uses the theory of Mona Baker about translation Equivalency.

Based on finding of this research, there are 10 of Translation Strategies used in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* by Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. It can be explained as: deletion 13, 68 %, adoption 24,02 %, additional 6,43 %, translation shift 7,96 %, meaning shift 20,82 %, structure shift 7,12 %, level shift 6,0 %, class shift 2,80 %, unit shift 0,70 %, punctuation 10,47 %. And the second finding are equivalent of translation word equivalent are 17 data or 7,36 %, above equivalent are 16 data or 6,93 %, grammatical equivalent are 126 data or 54,54 %, and the pragmatic are 72 data or 31,17 % data. Beside, the type of textual equivalence of this novel Equivalence, while the content of this novel in English and Indonesian version has same content.

Keywords: translation strategy, translation equivalence, novel.

ABSTRAK

Terjemahan adalah aktivitas yang menggunakan bahasa sebagai obyek, terjemahan adalah mengubah kata dari sumber bahasa ke bahasa tujuan, strategi terjemahan digunakan untuk menyampaikan suatu bahasa ke bahasa lain, penelitian ini mempelajari tentang terjemahan strategi yang digunakan di novel *The Fault in Our Stars* menjadi *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* oleh Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui strategi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan novel *The Fault in Our Stars* menjadi *Kesalahan pada Bintang Kita* serta
Translation is an activity uses language as an object, its mean that translation is change word to another language source language and target language. Translation is a process of translating words or text from one language into another. Cartford (1965) defined that translation is change the text source language to target language. In this research, the writer analyzes translation strategy in novel *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* by Inggrid dwijani Nimpono, the finding of translation strategy can concludes are: deletion, adoption, addition, and translation shift. In novel *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita*, the reseacher found deletion strategy, as follow

SL : Whenever you read a cancer booklet or website or whatever
TL : Setiap kali kau membaca buklet, situs web, atau apa saja mengenai kanker.

In the sentence above the researcher finds an deletion SL word **a cancer booklet** can be translated become sebuah **buklet kanker** in Indonesia the word was
translated become membaca buklet the word cancer is deleted, or website or whatever translated into situs web, apa saja mengenai kanker the word or in Indonesia was deleted, whatever translated into apapun, kanker is additional.

The objectives of this research are to classify the translation strategy that used by the translator in novel The Fault in Our Stars into Kesalahan pada Bintang Kita and to describe the equivalency translation in novel The Fault in Our Stars into Kesalahan pada Bintang kita.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher intends to conduct a research entitled Translation Strategy Found in novel The Fault in Our Stars into Kesalahan pada Bintang Kita by Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The writer compares this research with the previous studies to prove this research is different from the other. First review from the International Journal by Ardhani, 2014. Entitled is Translation Strategies used in the English-Indonesian Translation of the Secret of Mz Wiz, the objective of this research is to analyze the translation strategies in this novel. This study uses qualitative approach to describe the result of the analysis of translation strategies in The Secret life of Ms. Wiz novel. In gathering, the data, the writer uses several steps. They are observing, collecting, identifying, summary, and analyzing. After evaluating the data, the writer presents the finding by using the qualitative method. From the analysis of the research conducted by the writer, it can be seen that we have to do some strategies to make our translation become natural, Communicative and understand by the reader to translate the source text to target text. There are 120 data analyzed are found from English-Indonesian. The findings of the analysis are as follow: Translation idiom with similar meaning and form (16,7%) idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar from (33,3%) translation by paraphrase (38,3%) translation by omission (0,8%) and literal translation by paraphrase (10,8%). The translator uses various translation strategies to translate idiomatic expression in this novel in order to give acceptable translation from the source language text into the target language text. Based on the result of each strategy, the translation strategies by paraphrase is the most used strategy in this study.
Review second of previous study, from International Journal by Sudirman, 2014. The titled is “Current Issues in English-Indonesian Translation Equivalences” content of this research articulates types of equivalences in the English-Indonesian translating involving lexical, grammatical and semantic elements. Using a melange of concept and examples, each type is elaborate further in the discussion section, giving rise to the transformating of messages from the source text into the target text properly. Otherwise, the translation lost is totally misleading Accuracy and Clarity of translation equivalence become a central issue to convey the message from the source text to the target text more effectively. The finding of a noun phrase enipotent computer in 1) is in line with “equivalence at word level” (baker, 1992), meaning that the noun phrase is translated using a direct equivalent term komputer serba bisa (the head computer precade the adjective omnipotent) in (la) and (lc).

The previous studies above have similarities with the writer. The first previous study has similarities in term translation strategies and the data source is novel. While the second previous study has similarities in translation equivalency. Besides, both of them also have differences with the writer. The first previous study focuses on analyzing translation strategy of idiom, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission and literal translation by paraphrase. Furthermore, the second previous study focuses on articulates types of equivalences in the English-Indonesian translating involving lexical, grammatical and semantic elements.

For supporting the data of this research, the researcher uses several theories from According to Catford (1965) He defined that translation is change the text source language to target language. He also states that translation as change source language with target language. As stated by Brislin (1976) said that translation is a general term that refers to the transfer of thought or ideas of a source language into the source language. As Nida and Taber (1982:8) “the translator must attempt to reproduce the meaning of passage as understood by the writer”.

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Newmark defines translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or a statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language”. The noun craft doesn’t just imply the act of crafting, as a matter of fact, it has a connotative meaning, it indicates that as Newmark mentioned in his book A Textbook of translation a translation “works on four levels: translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge, can be identified: secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage: thirdly, an art, which distinguish good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of the translation; lastly, a matter of taste.

Equivalence can be said to be the central issue in translation although its definition, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused heated controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborated within this field in the past fifty years.

As Nida and Taber stated (1982:12-13) “translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” there are six principle of translation: reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, a natural equivalent, the closet equivalent, the priority of meaning and the significance of style.

Noun is any member of class of words that typically can be combined with determiners to serve as the subject of a verb, can be interpreted as singular or plural, can be replaced with a pronoun, and refer to an entity, quality, state, action, or concept.

According to Baker, she defined the type of equivalency which are: 1)Equivalence that can appear at word level. The term word since it should be remembered that a single word can be regarded as being a more complex unit of morpheme, and it discuss about lexical meaning. 2) above word level equivalence, when translating from one language into another, in this section, the translator concentrates on type of lexical pattering, they are collocation, idioms, and fixed expression.3) Grammatical equivalence, when reffering to the diversity of tense
and aspects, voice, person and gender. In the process of translation; such differences between SL and TL often imply some change in the information content. 4) textual equivalence when referring to the equivalence between a SL text in the terms of thematic and information structure. 5) pragmatic equivalence, when referring to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translator process.

2. RESEARCH METHOD
The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. The object of this study is translation strategy found in novel *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita*. The data of this research are all sentence in Chapter 1-10 *The Fault in Our stars* novel into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita*. The data sources are English-Indonesian novel of *The Fault in Ous Stars*. In collecting data, the researcher uses techniques downloading the novel in English-Indonesian version, reading both, finding the translation strategy and the equivalence of the novel, rewriting the finding of translation strategy and the equivalency of the *Fault in Our Stars* novel. The researcher also collecting the data with documentation and open questioner and interview. The techniques of collecting data is by comparing the source language and target language in English-Indonesian novel, classify the translation strategy and describe the equivalency of the *Fault in Our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang kita* by Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. Describing the type equivalency in novel *The Fault in Our Stars* into *Kesalahan pada Bintang Kita*.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION
In the research finding and discussion, based on the problem statements in chapter one the writer finds 716 data of translation strategy. The researcher also finds 231 data of type of equivalency. Some examples of translation strategy are described in as below.

3.1 Deletion

SL/TL/0003
SL: Whenever you read a cancer booklet
TL: Setiap kali kau membaca buklet
The source language above, the translator uses deletion strategy. The source language *whenever you read a cancer booklet* translated into *setiap kali kau membaca buklet*, the word of *cancer* is deleted by the translator. The reason why the translator deletes the word *cancer* is because the sentence before also use the word *cancer*.

### 3.2 Adoption

Adoption strategy is used when the Source language is not translated into target language, the researcher finds 172 data or 24.02% for the example:

SL/TL/0004
SL: My mom believed I required treatment
TL: Mom yakin aku perlu diobati

From the source language above, the translator uses adoption strategy. The source language *My Mom* is translated into *Mom*, the word of *mom* is not translated by the translator. Actually the word *mom* can be translated into *ibu*. It has a purposes, that the reader can understand the meaning of the sentence, so the translator does not need translated the word *mom*.

### 3.3 Addition

Addition strategy is used when the original text requires an explanation because some sentences did not understand by the reader. So the translator adds a word in the target language because some source text not retrievable in the target text. The researcher finds 57 data or 6.43% of addition strategy, as follows:

SL/TL/0019
SL: You’re like Natalie Portman
TL: kau seperti Natalie Portman tahun 2000-an

According to the sentence above that the source language is *You’re like Natalie Portman* is translated into kau seperti *Natalie Portman tahun 2000-an*. In target language the translator added the word of *tahun 2000-an*. It has a purpose to the readers that they can understand about Natalie Portman, who is a popular actress in 2000.
3.3.1 Equivalence at word level
The researcher finds 11 data or 4.58% of Equivalence at word level, word equivalent is in which the source language that is single word such are verb, adverb becoming phrase or being more complex unit morpheme. For example:

SL/TL/0032
SL: I *texted* Kaitlyn, took a shower
TL: Aku *meng-sms* Kaitlyn, mandi

From sentence above, the word *texted* translated into *meng-sms*, the word *texted* (verb) translated into *meng-sms* (phrase) is some people knowing that the word *texted* it has the meaning of *send message or sms*, in this word the translator emphasize the meaning becomes *meng-sms*.

3.3.2 Above equivalence
`The writer finds 17 data or 7.09% of above level equivalent, the above level is type of lexical pattering, they are collection, idiom, and fixed expression. For example:

SL/TL/0017
SL: Augustus Waters *pushed himself* out of his chair and walked over to me.
TL: Augustus Waters *bangkit berdiri* dan berjalan menghampiriku.

The sentence above that the researcher finds fixed expression sentence, the SL *pushed himself* has the meaning *berdiri*. For some people translated the sentence of *pushed himself* become *mendorong dirinya*, but in this sentences the translator change the meaning becomes *berdiri*, in this sentence has type of above word Equivalence.

3.3.3 Grammatical Equivalency
The researcher finds 140 data or 58.33% of Grammatical Equivalence. According to Baker Theory, Grammatical Equivalence is when the word referring to the diversity of tense and aspect, voice, person and gender. Such differences between SL to TL often imply some change in the information content. For example:
SL/TL/0005
SL : The Support Group, of course, was depressing as hell
TL : tentu saja, kelompok pendukung ini sungguh sungguh membuat depresi

Based on sentence above that the SL to TL has preposition meaning, and the SL was depressing as hell translated into sungguh-sungguh membuat depresi. From the sentence above, it can be identified that there was a change meaning from SL to TL. So the researcher concludes that the SL has Grammatical Equivalent type.

3.3.4 Textual equivalency
The textual according to Baker’s Theory which has type there are: voice change, change of the verb, nominalization and extra position. And from this novel the researcher finds that the SL to TL has the grammatical concept when translated but actually both of the novel in English- Indonesian has the same content and the meaning didn’t change about content, so this novel is Equivalence.

3.3.5 Pragmatic Equivalence
Pragmatic refers to the implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process, in this research the researcher finds 72 data or 31,17% the example, as follow:

SL/TL/0011
SL : A boy was starting at me. I was quite sure I’d never seen him before
TL : Seorang cowok sedang menatapku. Aku yakin sekali pernah melihat dia

According to sentence above, the researcher finds the equivalent of pragmatic. Pragmatic equivalent happens when the SL A boy was starting at me translated into TL Seorang cowok sedang menatapku, starting at me has meaning of menatapku, this sentences has relationship between the spekaers and listeners.
4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the data analysis, the researcher concludes that the translation strategy which found by the researcher are 716 data in Novel The Fault In Our Stars or (100%) the strategy which used the translator are Deletion strategy are 98 data or 13,68 %, Adoption 172 data or 24,02 %, Translation Shift 57 data or 7,96 %, Additional 46 data or 6,43 %, Meaning shift 149 data or 20,82 %, Structure shift 51 data or 7,12 %, Level shift 43 data or 6,0 %, Class shift 20 data or 2,80 %, Unit shift 5 data or 0,70 % and the last Punctuation 75 data or 10,47 %.

And the second The findings of equivalency on The Fault in Our Stars novel into Kesalahan pada Bintang kita by Ingrrid Dwijani Nimpoeno can be explained as: word equivalent are 11 data or 4,58 %, above equivalent are 17 data or 7,09 %, grammatical equivalent are 140 data or 58,33 %, and the pragmatic are 72 data or 30,0 % data. Beside, the type of textual Equivalence of this novel is Equivalence because the content of English-Indonesian version didn’t change the content.

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