

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES FOUND IN *NEW MOON*
INTO *DUA CINTA* BY MONICA DWI CHRASNAYANI**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
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APPROVAL

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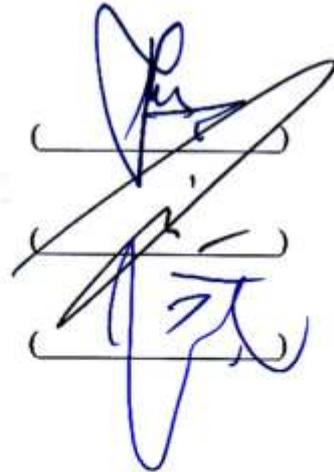
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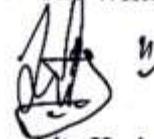
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ABSTRAK

Terjemahan adalah merubahteks tertulis dari suatu bahasa ke bahasa yang berbeda. Terjemahan mempunyai sebuah strategi untuk menerjemahkan bahasa, maka ada strategi terjemahan. Strategi terjemahan adalah sebuah rencana atau metode untuk menyampaikan makna dari bahasa yang sudah diterjemahkan (keseluruhan teks). Penelitian ini mempelajari tentang analisis strategi terjemahan yang ditemukan di *new moon* yang diterjemahkan menjadi *dua cinta* oleh Monica Dwi Chresnayani. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggolongkan strategi terjemahan dan untuk mendeskripsikan kualitas terjemahan yang ditemukan di *new moon* yang diterjemahkan menjadi *dua cinta* oleh Monica Dwi Chresnayani. Untuk menganalisis tujuan, penulis membandingkan dua bahasa berdasarkan pada strategi terjemahan, pergeseran terjemahan, dan kualitas terjemahan.

Deskriptif kualitatif merupakan tipe dari penelitian ini. Data penelitian ini tentang strategi terjemahan dan penulis mengambil sumber data dari novel yang berjudul *new moon* dan terjemahannya *dua cinta*. Berdasarkan metode ini, objek yang digunakan untuk dianalisis adalah strategi terjemahan. Penulis menggunakan teori terjemahan dari Nida dan Newmark, teori strategi terjemahan diambil dari Haryanti, pergeseran terjemahan diambil dari teori Catford, dan penulis juga menggunakan teori dari Nababan tentang kualitas terjemahan.

Kata Kunci: strategi terjemahan, kualitas terjemahan, novel.

ABSTRACT

Translation is transferring the written message from a language into different language. To achieve equivalent of the message the translator usually uses some translation strategies that are adoption, deletion, adaptation, addition, and shift. Translation strategies are a plan or method for conveying the meaning of the translated language (the whole text). This research studies an analysis of translation strategies found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. There are two objectives of this study: to classify the translation strategies and to describe the translation quality of *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. To describe the objectives, the writer compares two languages based on translation strategies, shift, and translation qualities.

The research uses descriptive qualitative. The data is translation strategy and the writer takes the data source from novel entitled *New Moon* and its translation *Dua Cinta*. Based on this method, the objects used to be analyzed are translation strategies. The writer uses the theory of translation from Nida and Newmark, the translation strategies from Haryanti's theory, translation shift are taken from

Catford's theory, and the writer also uses the theory of Nababan about translation quality.

Keywords: translation strategies, translation qualities, novel.

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is changing the meaning of the source language to the target language. The person who translates the text is translator. Newmark (1988:5) states that:

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the translator intended the text. Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

There are many problems faced by translator when translating, so the translator should be very concerned about how to translate, that are: the purpose of translation is to understand the text, so if there are a little mistranslated can be fatal; Do not forget the cultural sensitivity, because the translation is very concerned about this, especially when translating text traditional nature, practice of culture, or humor; the vocabulary and language structure should be easy to understand, otherwise it can cause ambiguity. To avoid the problems while translating, the translator have to know the strategy to translate the language. Translation strategies is a plan or method for conveying the meaning from one language into another language (the whole text). Krings assumes (1986, 18) that translation strategies as translator's potentially conscious plans for solving a translation problem. Haryanti (2013:46) states that translation strategies there are: addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift and category shift. The first strategies according to Nida (1964:227) in Nababan (2004:39) explains that, addition of information may also be required due to the shift of voice and the alternation of word classes to avoid misinterpretation. The second strategies from Baker (1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41) states that, deletion as omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language. The third strategies according to Catford (1965) adoption is adopt some words that reside in the target language. The fourth from Pinchuck (1977:190) states

that, adaptation is used when the others do not suffice. The last strategy is shift. Shift is the form of source language changes when translates into target language. Catford (1978:73) states that shift departures from correspondence in the process of going from the source language into the target language. Catford also divides translation shift into two: Level shift is the level of source language has a different level target at language. And category shift is part of the shift classification system. Category shift classified into: 1) structure shift is the grammatical of source language that is modified when translated into target language. 2) class shift, the word class from the source language is different from the word class of the target language. 3) unit shift is changing of rank. And 4) intra-system shift, the shift that occurs internally, within the system, that is for those cases where the source and target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non- corresponding term in the target language system.

In this research, the authors want to analyze the translation strategies found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cintaby* Monica Dwi Chresnayani, so the author can know the quality of the translation. Translation quality is the success of the translation in accurately capturing and conveying the information and the intent of the source language. There are three elements of translation quality, that are: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accuracy is the translation text has been worth it or not. The accuracy divided into three: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. Acceptability is the rules, norms, and the prevailing culture of the source language has been disclosed in accordance with in the target languagae or not. The acceptability divided into acceptable, less acceptable, and not acceptable. Readability is the translation from the source language text are readable. Readability divided into readable, less readable, and not readable.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data are taken from new moon novel and its translation entitled dua cinta. The data were collected by searching several novel in the internet, reading the novel, finding the translation

strategies, give questionnaire about translation quality and the part of its: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The object is an analysis of translation strategies found in new moon into dua cinta by monica dwi chresnayani.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research Finding

3.1.1 Translation Strategies

1) Addition

Addition is adding the word in target language, the purpose of it to avoid the ambiguity. The researcher analyzed the addition there are 277 or 20, 1% data.

Example:

0005/SL/TL

SL: Gran had been dead for six years now, so that was solid evidence toward the dream theory.

TL: *Padahal Gran sudah meninggal enam tahun lalu, jadi itu bukti solid untuk menguatkan teoriku tentang mimpi ini.*

There are two addition in the target language, that are *padahal* and *menguatkan*. In the source language there is no translation of *padahal* and *menguatkan*. Although added the words, it does not change the meaning of the sentence at all.

2) Adoption

Adoption is borrowing the words from the source language. In adoption there are 230 or 16, 6% data.

Example:

0005/SL/TL

SL: Gran had been dead for six years now, so that was solid evidence toward the dream theory.

TL: *Padahal Gran sudah meninggal enam tahun lalu, jadi itu bukti solid untuk menguatkan teoriku tentang mimpi ini.*

Gran is translated into *Gran*, whereas **Gran** is from Grandmother. In this case makes the reader to assume that **Gran** is the name of person.

3) Deletion

Removing the word from the source language that can happen if the language is excessive. The text that contain of deletion there are 289 or 20, 9% data.

Example:

0020/SL/TL

SL: I was ninety-nine point nine percent sure i was dreaming.

TL: *Aku 99, 9% yakin sedang bermimpi.*

The word of **I** was not translated in the target language, because there is already the word **I** in the prefix of the sentence, so if **I** is removed it does not matter.

4) Adaptation

The words of the translation is almost similiar in pronunciation and spelling. Adaptation there are 24 or 1, 7% data.

Example:

0017/SL/TL

SL: The little calendar in the corner of the clock's display informed me that today was September thirteenth.

TL: *Kalender kecil di sudut permukaan jam menginformasikan padaku hari ini tanggal tiga belas September.*

The pronunciation of **calendar** and *kalender* is almost similiar.

5) Level Shift

The level in source language is different level in target language. The of level shift there are 89 or 6, 5% data.

Example:

0047/SL/TL

SL: Only a dream, but prophetic enough in one way, at least. Today was my birthday.

TL: *Hanya mimpi, tapi di satu sisi setidaknya mimpi itu cukup meramalkan apa yang bakal terjadi di masa mendatang. Hari ini hari ulang tahunku.*

A dream is noun phrase translated into *mimpi* is noun. It means this translation is included in the level shift.

6) Category Shift

a. Structure Shift

The grammar and structure of the (SL) change when translated into (TL). Structure shift there are 330 or 23, 8% data.

Example:

0018/SL/TL

SL: Well, Gran, you might have noticed that my boyfriend glitters.

TL: *Well, Gran, kau pasti sudah melihat pacarku berkilau kilau.*

The words of **my boyfriend** is translated into *pacarku*. Structure shift occurs in possessive pronoun, in the source language the word of **my** is in front, while the target language word of *ku* is behind. Although the structure changes, but the meaning remains the same.

b. Class Shift

Class shift is the class member of the source language is different class member from the target language. Class shift there are 30 or 2, 2% data.

Example:

0073/SL/TL

SL: She mimicked the movement exactly, mirrored it.

TL: *Dia meniru gerakanku dengan tepat, seperti cermin.*

Mirrored and *cermin* included in the class shift, because **mirrored** is categorized into verb and *cermin* is categorized into noun.

c. Unit Shift is a unit at one rank in SL is different rank in TL. Unit shift there are 89 or 6, 5%.

d. Intra – System Shift is the source and target language is approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Example:

0256/SL/TL

SL: Denali was where the one other band of unique vampires good ones like the cullens lived.

TL: *Denali adalah tempat sekumpulan vampire unik lain vampire baik seperti keluarga Cullen tinggal.*

Vampires is translated into *vampir*, not *vampir-vampir*, even though from the source language (SL) the word of **vampires** are categorized as plural nouns and from the target language (TL) the word of *vampir* is categorized as singular nouns. Intra system there are 23 or 1, 7%.

3.1.2 Translation Quality

1) Accuracy

The accuracy divided into three, that are:

a. Accurate

The messages in the translation is translated well.

Example:

0096/SL/TL

SL: "I have a question." He waited warily.

TL: "*Aku punya pertanyaan.*" *Ia menunggu dengan waswas.*

The sentence of **I have a question. He waited warily** is accurately translated into *Aku punya pertanyaan. Ia menunggu dengan waswas.*

Therefore, the score of it is 3.

b. Less Accurate

Less accurate means that the translation which have some deviation of meaning. The meaning of the source text is mostly conveyed accurately in the target text.

Example:

0082/SL/TL

SL: I slammed the door of my '53 Chevy truck—a shower of rust specks fluttered down to the wet blacktop—and walked slowly toward where they waited.

TL: *Kubanting pintu Chevy '53 milikku kepingan kecil karat beterbangan mengotori baju hitamku yang basah dan berjalan lambat – lambat menghampiri mereka.*

The score of it is 2, because the word of chevy is not the translation of *Chevy*. **Chevy** is from the word of *Chevrolet*. It is make this sentence is less accurate.

c. Inaccurate

The translation which the source language does not translated well to the target language.

Example:

0071/SL/TL

SL: The dream had not done him justice.

TL: *Ia bahkan lebih tampan dari pada dalam mimpiku tadi.*

The sentence of **The dream had not done him justice** is not appropriate translated into *Ia bahkan lebih tampan dari pada dalam mimpiku tadi*. The sentence of it is not conveyed accurately, so the score is 1.

2) Acceptability

Acceptability divided into three elements, that are as follows:

a. Acceptable

The translation of the sourcelanguage text (target language text) sounds natural.

Example:

0081/SL/TL

SL: "You know what i want."

TL: "*Kau tahu apa yang kuinginkan.*"

The source language is acceptable translated into target language, because it is easy to understand by the reader, so the score of this translation is 3.

b. Less Acceptable

Less acceptable is text which sounds unnatural and there are some translation that does not accordance with the meaning.

Example:

0093/SL/TL

SL: "Well, maybe Alice will give me what i want."

TL: "*Well, mungkin Alice bisa mengabulkan keinginanku.*"

Well is translated into *well*, whereas **well** is not appropriate translated into *well*. But in this translation is not bad, so the the score of this is 2 or less acceptable.

3) Radability

Readability influences the readers' understanding of the content of a translation.

a. Readable

The target language text can be easily tounderstandor readable by the readers.

Example:

0020/SL/TL

SL: "Don't worry about it... what was he doing?"

TL: "*Jangan khawatir... apa yang edward lakukan?*"

From the sentence of translation above, it can be easily to read by the reader, therefore the score of it is 3 or readable.

b. Less Readable

The reader must read more than once to understand the meaning.

Example:

0366/SL/TL

SL: "I thre myself into the search for the meadow with slightly frenzied intensity."

TL: "*Aku semakin kalap menari padang rumput itu.*"

This translation is less readable and the score of it is 2, bacause the word **search for** is not appropriate translated to be *menari*. And there is no preposition in *menari padang rumput itu* it is very ambiguous.

3.2 DISCUSSION

In this part, the writer discusses that relate with the research finding.

3.2.1 Translation Strategies

The percentage of translation strategies is as follows:

Table 1. The percentage of translation

No	Types of Translation Strategies	Amount of Data	Percentage
1	Addition	277	20,1%
2	Adoption	230	16,6%
3	Deletion	289	20,9%
4	Adaptation	24	1,7%
5	Level Shift	89	6,5%
6	Category shift		
	a. Structure Shift	330	23,8%
	b. Class Shift	30	2,2%
	c. Unit Shift	89	6,5%
	d. Intra System Shift	23	1,7%
	Total	1381	100%

3.2.2 Translation Quality

There are 3 elements of translation quality, that are: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The percentage is as follows:

1) The Accuracy

Table 2. The Accuracy

No	Translation Quality	Amount of Data	Percentage
1	Accurate	457	90,9%
2	Less Accurate	45	8,9%
3	Inaccurate	1	0,2%
	Total	503	100%

2) The Acceptability

Table 3. The Acceptability

No	Translation Quality	Amount of Data	Percentage
1	Acceptable	445	88,5%
2	Less Acceptable	58	11,5%
3	Unacceptable	-	-
Total		503	100%

3) The Readability

Table 4. The Readability

No	Translation Quality	Amount of Data	Percentage
1	Readable	495	98,4%
2	Less Readable	8	1,6%
3	Unreadable	-	-
Total		503	100%

Ardhani (2015, UNNES) *Translation Strategies Used In the English – Indonesian Translation of the Secret Life Of Ms Wiz*. Found that translation strategies-idiom can be divided into eight: wordforword translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. This previous study use the theories from Newmark for the definition of translation, Baker for the translation process, Catford for the types of translation, Pym for the translation equivalence, and then Somarno for problem translation. The difference with this research paper, the previous study analyze about translation strategy – idiom. The similarity is about analyzing the translation strategy. The other previous research by Warhamni (2010) in his research entitled *An Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Procedure on Twilight Novel*. Found that translation procedure can be divided into eight that are: transposition, modulation, adaptation, transference, addition, reduction, descriptive equivalent, naturalization. The difference with this research paper, the previous study analyze about translation procedure. There are some similarities in the analysis that are adaptation and addition, and both of this research is about translation.

The previous study also uses the theories from Nida and Catford for the notion of the translation, Newmark about the method of translation and the procedure of translation.

4. CONCLUSION

The author explains the result based on the problem statement:

1) Translation strategies found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta*.

The writer successfully analyze the translation strategies are taken from Haryanti's and Catford's theories: 1) addition there are 277 data or 33,8%. 2) adoption there are 230 data or 28,0%. 3) deletion there are 289 data or 35,3%. 4) adaptation there are 24 data or 2,9%. 5) level shift there there are 89 data or 8,9%. 6) category shift: a) structure shift there are 330 data or 32,8%. b) class shift there 30 data or 2,9%. c) unit shift there are 89data or 8,9%. d) Intra system shift there are 23 data or 2,2%.

2) Translation quality uses to Nababan's theory found in *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta*:

- a. The accuracy translation: 1) accurate there are 457 data or 90, 9%. 2) less accurate there are 45 or 8, 9%. 3) inaccurate there are 1 or 0, 2%.
- b. The result of acceptability: 1) acceptable 445 or 88, 5% data. 2) less accepable 58 or 11, 5% data.
- c. The readability: 1) readable there are 495 or 98, 4% data. 2) less readable there are 8 or 1, 6% data.

The data above can be concluded that the translation quality of *New Moon* into *Dua Cinta* By Monica Dwi Chresnayani is accurate, acceptable, and readable.

The researcher gives some suggestion based on the research finding as follows:

- 1) For translator, they should do the best work while translating the source language into the target language.

- 2) For other researcher, who has the same interest in the translation analysis especially translation strategies, the researcher hopes this research can useful and helpful to reference and guidance.
- 3) For English learners, the researcher hopes this research can improve the knowledge and help in studying linguistic, especially translation strategies.

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