

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

This chapter analyzed the sentences in the Eclipse novel by Stephenie Meyer (Source Language “SL”), and compared the data with its translation, translated by Monica Dwi Chresnayani (Target language “TL”) to find how it determined the equivalent of the words or phrase from the SL to TL. The data was categorized based on translation procedures.

a. Adaptation

Adaptation is a use of a recognized equivalent between two situations.¹ The translator works on changing the content and the form of the SL in a way that conforms to the rules of language and culture in the TL community.

1. **Source Language:** His golden eyes were smoldering, just inches away,
(p.33)

Target Language: Mata emasnya membara, hanya beberapa sentimeter
jauhnya, (p.57)

The measurement “just inches” was changed into “hanya beberapa sentimeter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to

¹ *Ibid*, p.91

measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use inch) and the TL custom (commonly use centimeter).

2. **Source Language:** – about fifteen miles away, (p.54)

Target Language: – kira-kira 25 kilometer jauhnya, (p.89)

The measurement “fifteen miles” was changed into “25 kilometer”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the distance between the SL custom (commonly use miles) and the TL custom (commonly use kilometer). 1 Mil is 1.609 Kilometers² so 15 Mil is 24.135 Kilometers.

3. **Source Language:** Jacob was practically bouncing as he moved, and I had to remind him a few times that my legs weren't ten feet long. (p.72)

Target Language: Jacob praktis menandak-nandak, dan aku harus beberapa kali mengingatkannya bahwa kakiku panjangnya bukan tiga meter. (p.118)

The measurement “ten feet” was changed into “tiga meter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the

² Carol Hockert and Patrick D. Gallagher, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, Washington: NIST, 2010, p.444 (C-15)

length between the SL custom (commonly use feet) and the TL custom (commonly use meter). 1 Feet is 0.3048 Meter³ so 10 Feet is 3.0480 Meter.

4. **Source Language:** "Whew!" Jacob said, inches behind me, scaring me again. (p.150)

Target Language: "Fiuuh!" seru Jacob, beberapa sentimeter di belakangku, lagi-lagi membuatku melompat kaget. (p.241)

The measurement “inches” was changed into “sentimeter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use inch) and the TL custom (commonly use centimeter).

5. **Source Language:** His body was found only three hours later when fire fighters were called to the scene of a burning trash Dumpster, twenty miles away. (p.190)

Target Language: Jenazahnya ditemukan tiga jam kemudian setelah regu pemadam kebakaran dipanggil ke lokasi terbakarnya tempat pembuangan sampah, 32 kilometer dari bioskop. (p.310)

³ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

The measurement “twenty miles” was changed into “32 kilometer”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the distance between the SL custom (commonly use miles) and the TL custom (commonly use kilometer). 1 Mil is 1.609 Kilometers⁴ so 20 Mil is 32.180 Kilometers

6. **Source Language:** "Just a mile outside the city, I found three women on foot. (p. 198)

Target Language: "Baru satu setengah kilometer meninggalkan kota, aku menemukan tiga wanita berjalan kaki. (p.323)

The measurement “a mile” was changed into “satu setengah kilometer”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the distance between the SL custom (commonly use miles) and the TL custom (commonly use kilometer).

7. **Source Language:** "About ten miles due north of the Hoh Forest ranger station. (p.257)

Target Language: "Kira-kira enam belas kilometer sebelah utara kantor jagawana Hutan Hoh. (p.416)

The measurement “ten miles” was changed into “enam belas kilometer”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the

⁴ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

distance between the SL custom (commonly use miles) and the TL custom (commonly use kilometer). 1 Mil is 1.609⁵ so 10 Mil is 16.09 Kilometers

8. **Source Language:** Jasper had him from behind, his teeth an inch from his throat. (p.265)

Target Language: Jasper menyergapnya dari belakang, giginya hanya dua setengah sentimeter dari lehernya. (p.430)

The measurement “an inch” was changed into “dua setengah sentimeter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use inch) and the TL custom (commonly use centimeter). 1 Inch is 2.54 Centimeter.⁶

9. **Source Language:** He trotted past Edward and Alice to stand not two feet away from me. (p.268)

Target Language: Ia berlari-lari kecil melewati Edward dan Alice untuk berdiri kira-kira setengah meter dariku. (p.436)

The measurement “two feet” was changed into “setengah meter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the

⁵ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

⁶ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

length between the SL custom (commonly use feet) and the TL custom (commonly use meter). 1 Feet is 0.3048 Meter⁷ so 2 Feet is 0.6096 Meter.

10. **Source Language:** He stood only three feet from Edward now, and, standing there between them, (p.274)

Target Language: Sekarang ia berdiri tidak sampai satu meter dari Edward, dan, berdiri di antara mereka, (p.445)

The measurement “three feet” was changed into “satu meter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use feet) and the TL custom (commonly use meter). 1 Feet is 0.30480 Meter⁸ so 3 Feet is 0.91440 Meter.

11. **Source Language:** "Three hundred miles?" Edward asked. "That's impressive." (p.275)

Target Language: "Empat ratus delapan puluh kilometer?" Tanya Edward."Mengesankan." (p.446)

The measurement “three hundred miles” was changed into “Empat ratus delapan puluh kilometer”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the distance between the SL custom

⁷ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

⁸ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

(commonly use miles) and the TL custom (commonly use kilometer). 1 Mil is 1.609 Kilometers⁹ so 300 Mil is 482.7 Kilometers.

12. **Source Language:** Edward stayed with me, walking a parallel line about twenty yards away. (p.316)

Target Language: Edward mengikuti, berjalan lurus di belakang, kira-kira delapan belas meter jauhnya. (p.511)

The measurement “twenty yards” was changed into “delapan belas meter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use yards beside feet) and the TL custom (commonly use meter). 1 Yard is 0.9144 Meter¹⁰ so 20 Yard is 18.288 Meter.

13. **Source Language:** "Roughly nine miles." (p.319)

Target Language: "Perkiraan kasarnya empat belas setengah kilometer." (p.516)

The measurement “nine miles” was changed into “setengah kilometer”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the distance between the SL custom (commonly use miles) and the

⁹ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

TL custom (commonly use kilometer). 1 Mil is 1.60900 Kilometers¹¹ so 9 Mil is 14.48100 Kilometers.

14. **Source Language:** "When you're about a mile away, you should cross my path. (p.319)

Target Language: "kira-kira satu setengah kilometer dari sini, kau akan melintasi jalanku. (p.516)

The measurement "a mile" was changed into "setengah kilometer". The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the distance between the SL custom (commonly use miles) and the TL custom (commonly use kilometer). 1 Mil is 1.60900 Kilometers.¹²

15. **Source Language:** a brisk jog that a fit human could keep up with . . . across a level plane . . . if they weren't burdened with a hundred-plus pounds as he was. (p.319)

Target Language: cukup cepat untuk bisa diimbangi manusia yang segar bugar... di tanah datar... tanpa membawa beban sekian puluh kilogram seperti yang dilakukannya sekarang. (p.517)

¹¹ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

¹² *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

The measurement “a hundred-plus pounds” was changed into “sekian puluh kilogram”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the weight between the SL custom (commonly use pounds) and the TL custom (commonly use kilogram). 1 [lb \(pound\)](#) is [0.45359237 kg \(kilogram\)](#)¹³ so 100 lb (pound) is [45.359237 kg \(kilogram\)](#).

16. **Source Language:** "I run at a toasty one-oh-eight point nine these days.
(p.330)

Target Language: "Belakangan ini suhu tubuhku bisa mencapai 42 derajat Celcius lebih. (p.535)

In the translation above, the temperature scale “one-oh-eight point” was adjust into “42 derajat Celcius”. The adaptation caused by difference of units used to measure temperature between the SL custom (commonly uses the Fahrenheit scale) and the TL custom (commonly uses the Celsius scale).

“A hundred and eight” (in Common British vernacular) write to one oh-eight (in Common American vernacular). So, when it shows the temperature scale, [1°F is -17.222222°C](#) and [108°F is 42.222222°C](#).

17. **Source Language:** Seth was all I could see, right beside us, his face only six inches from Edward's. (p.364)

¹³ *Ibid*, p.443 (C-14)

Target Language: Yang bisa kulihat hanya Seth, tepat di samping kami, wajahnya hanya berjarak lima belas sentimeter dari wajah Edward. (p.587)

The measurement “six inches” was changed into “lima belas sentimeter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use inch) and the TL custom (commonly use centimeter). 1 Inch is 2.54 Centimeter¹⁴ so 6 Inch is 15.24 Centimeter.

18. **Source Language:** A yard and a half in front of me, (p.368)

Target Language: Satu setengah meter di depanku, (p.594)

The measurement “A yard and a half” was changed into “Satu setengah meter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use yards beside feet) and the TL custom (commonly use meter). 1 Yard is 0.9144¹⁵ Meter so 1.5 Yard is 1.3716 Meter

19. **Source Language:** Seth's huge body soared ten feet and crashed into the rocky wall over my head with a force that seemed to shake the whole peak. (p.370)

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

Target Language: Tubuh besar Seth melayang setinggi tiga meter, lalu membentur dinding batu di atas kepalaku dengan kekuatan yang seolah-olah menggetarkan seluruh puncak tebing (p.598)

The measurement “ten feet” was changed into “tiga meter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the length between the SL custom (commonly use feet) and the TL custom (commonly use meter). 1 Feet is 0.3048 Meter¹⁶ so 10 Feet is 3.048 Meter.

20. **Source Language:** "I just beheaded and dismembered a sentient creature not twenty yards from you. (p.375)

Target Language: “aku baru saja memenggal dan mencabik-cabik tubuh makhluk hidup hanya dalam jarak delapan belas meter darimu. (p.609)

The measurement “twenty yards” was changed into “delapan belas meter”. The adaptation occurs because of the difference of units used to measure the Length between the SL custom (commonly use yards beside feet) and the TL custom (commonly use meter). 1 Yard is 0.9144 Meter¹⁷ so 20 Yard is 18.288 Meter.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p.444 (C-15)

b. Culture Equivalent

It is a translation of a source language cultural word into the target cultural word an approximate translation is the result.

1. **Source Language:** *Just spit it out*. (p.8)

Target Language: *Keluarkan saja semua unek-unekmu*. (p.16)

The phrase “spit it out” in SL forms means speak or say what you have to say. In TL culture the word commonly said “unek-unek”. The translator changes it into equivalent word in TL to make the readers understand the word in TL culture context.

2. **Source Language:** He folded his arms across his chest and glared out the back windows into the sheeting rain. (p.9)

Target Language: Charlie bersidekap dan memandang ke luar jendela belakang, ke hujan yang turun deras. (p.18)

“Folded his arms across his chest” have equivalent meaning to “bersidekap” in TL culture. The translator changes it into equivalent word in TL to make the readers easily understand the sentence.

3. **Source Language:** I'm going to get carpal tunnel. (p.29)

Target Language: Bisa-bisa tanganku kapalan. (p.51)

“Carpal tunnel” in SL forms means passageway in the wrist through which the tendons of the flexor muscles of the hand and fingers pass. In TL culture the word commonly said “kapalan”. The translator changes it into equivalent word in TL to make the readers understand the word in TL culture context.

4. **Source Language:** I tried to look on the bright side. (p.68)

Target Language: Aku berusaha mengambil hikmahnya. (p.112)

“Bright side” in SL forms means positive aspect. In TL culture the word commonly said “hikmah”. The translator changes it into equivalent word in TL to make the readers understand the word in TL culture context.

5. **Source Language:** Jacob did a double take. (p.73)

Target Language: Jacob terperangah. (p.120)

“a double take” in SL forms means delayed response. In TL culture the word commonly said “terperangah”. The translator changes it into equivalent word in TL to make the readers understand the word in TL culture context.

6. **Source Language:** "This is strictly about you and me." I cleared my throat. (p.296)

Target Language: "Ini benar-benar soal kau dan aku," Aku berdeham - deham. (p.479)

“Cleared my throat” in SL forms means made a small cough to remove mucous from his throat. In TL culture the word commonly said “berdeham”. The translator changes it into equivalent word in TL to make the readers understand the word in TL culture context.

c. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure.¹⁸ It means that not all parts of the source language sentence are translated into the target language. It is an adaptation of a linguistic expression from one language to another, when no term exist for new object, concept, or the state of affairs.

1. **Source Language:** The jar of spaghetti sauce Charlie’s stuck in the microwave was only on its first revolution when I yanked the door open and pulled it out. (p.8)

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p.81

Target Language: Setoples berisi saus spageti yang dimasukkan Charlie ke microwave baru berputar sekali waktu aku menyentakannya pintunya hingga terbuka dan mengeluarkan setoples itu. (p.17)

“Microwave” is a machine that cooks or heats food very quickly using electromagnetic wave¹⁹. The equivalent of it does not exist in TL, since this type of equipment unoriginal from Indonesia; but in Indonesians are familiar with it, so it would be fine that the translator transferred the word without give some explanation.

2. **Source Language:** I laughed. "It worked - your cooking skills have me soft as marshmallow. (p.11)

Target Language: Aku tertawa. "Memang berhasil – kemampuan Dad memasak membuatku lembek seperti marshmallow. (p.21)

“Marshmallow” is a soft pink or white sweet²⁰, it is spongy candy made from sugar and gelatin. The word “marshmallow” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

¹⁹ Albert Sidney Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 5th Edition*, English: Oxford University Press, 1995, p.736

²⁰ *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 5th Edition*, 1995, p.719

3. **Source Language:** I had to use a steak knife to cut a portion of spaghetti for Charlie and then myself, (p.11)

Target Language: Aku terpaksa menggunakan pisau steak untuk memotong sepori spaghetti untuk Charlie (p.21)

“Steak” is a thick flat piece of meat especially beefs²¹. In one context, it could be translated as “sepotong daging sapi”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

4. **Source Language:** Charlie was still scanning the news, so I picked up my much-abused copy of Wuthering Heights from where I'd left it this morning at breakfast, (p.11)

Target Language: Charlie masih menyimak berita di koran, jadi kuambil lagi Wuthering Heights-ku yang tadi kubaca saat sarapan, (p.21)

“Wuthering Heights” is a novel from English written by Emily Bronte about lovers and their passion and revenge in 1847. The equivalent of it does not exist in TL because it is an original English novel, so it would be fine that the translator transferred the word.

²¹ *Ibid*, p.1167

5. **Source Language:** you wouldn't really consider that when you could go

Ivy League. (p.18)

Target Language: kau tentu tak mungkin mempertimbangkan untuk kuliah di sana kalau bisa kuliah di kampus-kampus

Ivy League, kan? (p.33)

“Ivy League” is group of traditional universities in the eastern USA with a reputation for high academic standards and a high social status²² like Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth. The word “Ivy League” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

6. **Source Language:** It hit the linoleum with a thud. (p.22)

Target Language: benda itu membentur lantai linoleum dengan suara berdebum. (p.40)

“Linoleum” is a strong cloth coated with a hard shiny substance, used as floor covering²³. It made by coating burlap or canvas with linseed oil, rosin, powdered cork, and pigments. The word “Linoleum” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

7. **Source Language:** Only somewhere much more remote than Juneau - somewhere with grizzlies galore." (p.23)

²² *Ibid*, p.635

²³ *Ibid*, p.786

Target Language: Hanya saja di tempat lain yang lebih terpencil lagi dibandingkan Juneau – yang banyak beruang grizzly-nya.” (p.40)

“Grizzlies” (plural) or “Grizzly” (singular) is a large fierce brown bear found in North America and parts of Russia²⁴. The word “Grizzly” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

8. **Source Language:** rose-wreathed advertisements for this year's prom. (p29)

Target Language: Iklan prom tahun ini yang dibuat menyerupai rangkaian mawar. (p.50)

“Prom” is a formal dance especially one held by a class in high school or college at the end of term in USA²⁵. In one context, it could be translated as “pesta dansa”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Although is not from TL word, but Indonesia are familiar with it, so it would be fine that the translator transferred the word without give some explanation.

9. **Source Language:** His expression was composed; there was only the slightest hardening of his topaz eyes. (p.38)

²⁴ *Ibid*, p.524

²⁵ *Ibid*, p.927

Target Language: Ekspresi Edward tetap tenang; mata topaz-nya hanya sedikit mengeras. (p.64)

“Topaz” is a precious stone of various yellow gems²⁶. In the sentence “topaz” describe about Edward’s eyes. The word “Topaz” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

10. **Source Language:** I made stroganoff from Grandma Swan's recipe, because I was sucking up. (p.38)

Target Language: Aku membuat stroganoff dengan resep Grandma Swan, karena aku ingin cari muka. (p.65)

“Stroganoff” is France food made of sautéed beef mixed with onions and mushrooms and cooked in a cream-based sauce. The name of the food does not exist in TL. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

11. **Source Language:** – the high school baseball team he coached was in the playoffs (p.49)

Target Language: – tim bisbol SMA yang dilatihnya lolos ke babak playoff (p.82)

²⁶ *Ibid*, p.261

“Playoff” is term in baseball; describe about the end of regular season the four from each league AL (the American League) and NL (the National League) match for WL (Word League). The sport game not usually plays in TL country. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

12. **Source Language:** – a rocky beach strewn with driftwood trees, (p.53)

Target Language: – pantai berbatu dengan pepohonan driftwood di sana-sini, (p.87)

“Driftwood” is a wood floating on the sea or washed onto the shore²⁷. The word “driftwood” in TL means “kayu apung” but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above, so it would be fine that the translator transferred the word.

13. **Source Language:** "I don't have any leeches on my speed dial." (p.57)

Target Language: "Di speed dial teleponku tidak tersimpan nomor telepon lintah." (p.94)

The phrase “speed dial” is a term of service used remotely via telephone line. In one context, it could be translated as “panggilan cepat”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. The translator transferred the phrase without giving some explanation, since it was a common term in communication.

²⁷ *Ibid*, p.355

14. **Source Language:** Mike was methodically dry mopping the aisles while his mom arranged a new counter display. (p.69)

Target Language: Mike sedang sibuk mengepel kering lorong di antara rak-rak sementara ibunya menyusun konter display baru. (p.114)

The phrase “display” is a term in marketing; describe arrangement of product in store. In one context, it could be translated as “penataan produk”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. The translator transferred the phrase without giving some explanation, since it was a common term in marketing.

15. **Source Language:** "Don't judge him just yet. Did anyone ever tell you ... Have you ever heard of imprinting ?" (p.85)

Target Language: "Jangan hakimi dia dulu. Adakah yang pernah menceritakan padamu tentang... pernahkah kau mendengar tentang imprint?" (p.141)

“Imprinting” is a term in physiology; describe process by which a permanent bond is created between a young animal or human and the objects and beings which surround it. In the novel it is describe about permanent bound between lovers. The translator transferred the word for keep the writing style and the word is one of the chapter titles on the novel.

16. **Source Language:** Would those new headlines be *my* fault? (p.96)

Target Language: Apakah headline-headline baru itu terjadi akibat salahku? (p.158)

“Headline” is a term in communication; describe a line of words printed in large letters at the top of a page or an article, especially in newspaper²⁸. In one context, it could be translated as “kepala berita”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. The translator transferred the phrase without giving some explanation, since it was a common term in communication.

17. **Source Language:** Will you e-mail me?" (p.96)

Target Language: Kau mau mengirimiku e-mail, kan?" (p.159)

“E-mail” is a term in communication; describe communication sent by electronic mail²⁹. In one context, it could be translated as “surat elektronik”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. The translator transferred the phrase without giving some explanation, since it was a common term in communication.

18. **Source Language:** They had social aspirations - social climbers, (p.108)

²⁸ *Ibid*, p.551

²⁹ *Ibid*, p.375

Target Language: Mereka memiliki aspirasi social - social climbers,
(p.177)

The phrase “social climber” is a term in social class; describe a person who wants to rise in social class and tries to be friendly with people of a higher class in order to do so³⁰. In one context, it could be translated as “orang yang gila pagkat”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. The translator transferred the phrase without giving some explanation, since it was a common term in social class.

19. **Source Language:** I remember being confused when she insisted that I wear my white organza and roll my hair up just to run over to the bank." (p.109)

Target Language: Aku ingat betapa bingungnya aku waktu ibuku bersikeras agar aku mengenakan gaun organza putihku dan mengikalkan rambut hanya untuk pergi ke bank sebentar.” (p.179)

“Organza” is a thin, plain weave, sheer fabric traditionally made from silk. The name of the fabric does not exist in TL. The word “organza” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

³⁰ *Ibid*, p.1127

20. **Source Language:** After we ate the sandwiches Jacob made, we went out to the garage and helped him clean up the bikes.
(p.123)

Target Language: Sehabis makan sandwich buatan Jacob, kami pergi ke garasi dan aku membantunya mencuci motor.
(p.202)

“Sandwich” is English food made from two or more slices of bread with a layer of food between them³¹. The name of the food does not exist in TL. But in TL are familiar with it, so it would be fine that the translator transferred the word without give some explanation.

21. **Source Language:** I knew I was probably getting paranoid, but it seemed like something else was missing, or maybe more than one something. (p.137)

Target Language: Aku tahu mungkin aku mulai paranoid, tapi sepertinya ada barang lain yang hilang, atau mungkin lebih dari satu barang. (p.222)

“Paranoid” is one who suffering from or showing paranoia³². The word “paranoid” in TL means “gila ketakutan” but it would be appropriate

³¹ *Ibid*, p.1040

³² *Ibid*, p.840

with the context of sentence above, so it would be fine that the translator transferred the word.

22. **Source Language:** "What are you two hissing about in here?" Charlie asked suspiciously, rounding the corner with an empty popcorn bowl in his hands.(p.139)

Target Language: "Kenapa kalian bisik-bisik begitu?" tanya Charlie curiga, mendadak muncul dengan membawa mangkuk popcorn yang sudah kosong. (p.224)

"Popcorn" is seeds of maize that have been heated so that they burst and form light whitish balls³³. The name of the food does not exist in TL. But in TL are familiar with it, so it would be fine that the translator transferred the word without give some explanation.

23. **Source Language:** Then I went to the laundry closet beside the pantry, and poured a cupful into the washing machine before starting it. (p.153)

Target Language: Kemudian aku pergi ke ruang cuci di sebelah pantry, dan menuangkan satu tutup botol penuh cairan

³³ *Ibid*, p.896

pemutih ke mesin cuci sebelum menyalakannya.

(p.246)

“Pantry” is a small room or large room cupboard close to the kitchen³⁴. In one context, it could be translated as “kamar kecil penyimpanan barang”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

24. **Source Language:** "Do you have obsessive-compulsive disorder?" he asked when I was done. (p.153)

Target Language: "Kau mengidap kelainan jiwa obsesif-kompulsif ya?" tanyanya begitu aku selesai. (p.246)

“Obsessive-compulsive” is term in medical; describe about psychiatric disorder in which a person experiences recurrent obsessions or compulsive actions. The word “obsessive-compulsive” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

25. **Source Language:** It's all the alibi I need. (p.156)

Target Language: Hanya itu alibi yang kubutuhkan. (p.250)

³⁴ *Ibid*, p.838

“Alibi” is a formal statement or evidence that a person was in another place at the time of crime³⁵. The word “alibi” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

26. **Source Language:** It took me a moment of thought to pinpoint the source of the déjà vu. (p.163)

Target Language: Butuh waktu beberapa saat untuk menentukan sumber perasaan déjà vu ini. (p.262)

“Déjà vu” is the French phrase; describe the feeling that one remembers an event or a scene that one has not experience or seen before³⁶. In one context, it could be translated as “pernah meliat”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. The translator transferred the phrase without giving some explanation, since it was a common term in social class.

27. **Source Language:** He stared out into the foggy morning with a pained and ambivalent expression. (p.206)

Target Language: Matanya menatap pagi yang berkabut dengan ekspresi pedih dan ambivalen. (p.338)

³⁵ *Ibid*, p.28

³⁶ *Ibid*, p.307

“Ambivalent” is having or showing mixed good and bad feelings about a particular object, person or situation³⁷. In one context, it could be translated as “berperasaan yang bertentangan”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

28. **Source Language:** "But these friends - they're not going to be... vegetarians, right?" I protested, (p.208)

Target Language: "Tapi teman-teman ini – mereka bukan... vegetarian, kan?" protesku, (p.342)

“Vegetarian” is a person who, for moral, religious or health reason, eats no meat³⁸. The word “vegetarian” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

29. **Source Language:** "What's with you, Jake? You're like a zombie." (p.215)

Target Language: "Ada apa denganmu, Jake. Kau seperti zombie." (p.352)

“Zombie” is a dull slow person who seems to act without thinking or not to be aware of what is happening around her or him³⁹. In one context, it

³⁷ *Ibid*, p.34

³⁸ *Ibid*, p.1322

could be translated as “mayat hidup”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. So it would be fine that the translator transferred the word.

30. **Source Language:** My khaki skirt lay over the back of the rocking chair,
(p.233)

Target Language: Rok khaki-ku tersampir di punggung kursi goyang,
(p.379)

“Khaki” is a cloth of a dull brownish-yellow color used especially for military uniforms⁴⁰. In one context, it could be translated as “kain kepar”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above.

31. **Source Language:** I threw the ugly yellow polyester graduation robe over my arm and hurried down the stairs. (p.236)

Target Language: Aku menyampirkan toga polyester kuning jelek di lenganku dan bergegas menuruni tangga. (p.384)

“Polyester” is an artificial fabric used for making clothes⁴¹. In one context, it could be translated as “serat poliester”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above.

³⁹ *Ibid*, p.1392

⁴⁰ *Ibid*, p.649

⁴¹ *Ibid*, p.894

32. **Source Language:** It went so quickly. I felt like I'd hit the fast forward button (p.237)

Target Language: Acara berjalan sangat cepat. Aku merasa seperti menekan tombol fast forward. (p.387)

The phrase “fast forward” is a term of computer system; mean advanced a tape quickly. In one context, it could be translated as “mempercepat”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. The translator transferred the phrase without giving some explanation, since it was a common term in communication.

33. **Source Language:** I kept it simple, throwing a couple of Pop-Tarts in the toaster. (p.276)

Target Language: Aku memilih sarapan yang sederhana, memasukkan dua keping Pop-Tart ke panggangan. (p.449)

“Pop-Tarts” are a brand of rectangular, pre-baked toaster pastries from America. The name of the food does not exist in TL. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

34. **Source Language:** "It's fluttering like a hummingbird's wings. (p.296)

Target Language: "Mengepak-ngepak seperti sayap burung hummingbird. (p.480)

“Hummingbird” is a small tropical bird that can stay in one place in the air by beating its wings very fast making a humming sound⁴². The word “hummingbird” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

35. **Source Language:** "You make me feel like a villain in a melodrama,
(p.305)

Target Language: "Kau membuatku merasa seperti penjahat dalam kisah melodrama, (p.493)

“Melodrama” is drama full of exciting events and exaggerated character⁴³. In one context, it could be translated as “sandiwara sedih”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

36. **Source Language:** We'll go to Vegas - you can wear old jeans and we'll go to the chapel with the drive-through window.
(p.308)

Target Language: Kita pergi saja ke Vegas, kau bisa mengenakan jins belel dan kita pergi ke kapel yang menyediakan layanan menikah secara drive through.(p.497)

⁴² *Ibid*, p.582

⁴³ *Ibid*, p.729

“Drive-through” is a place where one entertained, served without leaving one car⁴⁴. It is a type of service provided by a business that allows customers to purchase products without leaving their cars. In the novel explain about drive-through for wedding ceremony. The word “drive-through” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

37. **Source Language:** she only needed the tiniest margin of opportunity.

(p.367)

Target Language: ia hanya membutuhkan margin kesempatan yang paling kecil. (p.593)

“Margin” is the amount of space, time, and votes by who won⁴⁵. In one context, it could be translated as “batas”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

38. **Source Language:** I stared at him like an imbecile, trying to understand. (p.374)

Target Language: Kupandangi ia seperti anak imbesil, berusaha memahami. (p.607)

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, p.356

⁴⁵ *Ibid*, p.716

“Imbecile” is a person with abnormally low intelligence⁴⁶. In one context, it could be translated as “orang pandir”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

39. **Source Language:** you have veto power on the guest list, (p.410)

Target Language: kau mendapat hak veto untuk menentukan daftar tamu, (p.664)

“Veto” is the right to reject or forbid a decision or proposal of a lawmaking body and committee⁴⁷. The word “veto” is transferred since the equivalent does not exist in TL.

40. **Source Language:** "Fabric masterpieces don't happen overnight. (p.410)

Target Language: "Gaun masterpiece tidak bisa diciptakan hanya semalam. (p.665)

“Masterpiece” is a task done with great skill especially an artist’s greatest work⁴⁸. In one context, it could be translated as “karya besar”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

⁴⁶ *Ibid*, p.592

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, p.1326

⁴⁸ *Ibid*, p.721

41. **Source Language:** "The lace is vintage. Do you like it?" (p.411)

Target Language: "Rendanya vintage lho. Kau suka?" (p.666)

“Vintage” is characteristic of a period in the past and of high quality⁴⁹. In one context, it could be translated as “model tahun”, but it would be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Therefore, the translator transferred it without changing the form.

d. Addition

Addition is normally cultural (accounting for difference between source language and TL culture), technical (relating topics) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent to the requirement of the, as opposed to the original, readership⁵⁰.

1. **Source Language:** Seth launched himself forward with the force of a wrecking ball. (p.372)

Target Language: Seth menerjang maju dengan kekuatan setara bola beton yang biasa digunakan untuk menghancurkan gedung. (p.602)

⁴⁹ *Ibid*, p.1328

⁵⁰ *Ibid*, p.91-92

In the SL form “wrecking ball” mean a heavy metal ball swung from a crane into a building to demolish it. The translator translated into “bola beton” with adding the information about the thing “bola beton yang biasa digunakan untuk menghancurkan gedung”. This is very useful for the readers to understand about wrecking ball to give a clear meaning.

e. Modulation

Newmark define modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought.

1. **Source Language:** He ignored me, (p.10)

Target Language: Charlie mengabaikan ku, (p.20)

The subject “he” in the SL is equivalent to “dia” in TL. But in this sentence, “she” which referred to Belle’s father was translated into “Charlie” as the name of Bella’s father. Since in the TL perspective, it is uncommon use “dia” as the pronoun of father.

2. **Source Language:**– not her selfishness, or his evil, or even death, in the end. (p.24)

Target Language:– tidak keegoisan Cathy, atau kekejaman Heathcliff, atau bahkan kematian, pada akhirnya...” (p.43)

“Her” and “his” in the SL is equivalent meaning to possessive form of “dia” in TL. But in the sentence above, “her” which referred to the woman character of the novel *Bella read it* and “his” which referred to the men character of the novel *Bella read it*. So the translate should be they name “Cathy” and “Heathcliff”. It made the readers know certainly the people they read in the story.

3. **Source Language:** He did. (p.26)

Target Language: Tapi Edward merasa dirinya bertanggung jawab. (p.46)

The verb “did” is used as the past tense form for third person singular. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “merasa dirinya bertanggung jawab” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella thought Edward action toward her. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

4. **Source Language:** – I'm sick of mine. (p.30)

Target Language: – aku sudah muak dengan rumahku. (p.51)

“mine” in the SL is equivalent meaning to pronoun of “kepunyaanku” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “rumahku” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella compare to go her home or Angela’s home. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

5. **Source Language:** they snapped against the desk, (p.33)

Target Language: jemariku berlari lincah di meja, (p.57)

The subject “they” as the 3rd person plural pronoun used to replace names of people or things. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “jemariku” to clarify what was describe before, i.e. Bella drummed her finger when waited her computer turn on. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

6. **Source Language:** I knew her so much better. (p.35)

Target Language: Aku mengenal ibuku luar dalam. (p.59)

The subject “her” in the SL equivalent meaning to possessive form of “dia” in TL. But in this sentence, “her” which referred to Bella’s mother was translated into “ibuku” to show the reader the people they read in this sentence.

7. **Source Language:** Someone thoughtful and cautious. (p.35)

Target Language: Aku orang yang memikirkan segala sesuatu dengan cermat dan hati-hati.(p.60)

The subject “someone” in the SL is equivalent meaning to pronoun of “seseorang” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “aku” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella describe about herself. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

8. **Source Language:** I'll have to get another one in place before they notice."
(p.36)

Target Language: Aku harus memasang stereo lain sebelum mereka menyadarinya.” (p.62)

“Someone” in the SL is equivalent meaning to pronoun of “yang lain” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “stereo lain” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. the broken stereo. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

9. **Source Language:** It was always a bad day when Edward was away.
(p.68)

Target Language: Hariku memang selalu buruk kalau Edward tak ada.
(p.111)

The subject “it” is used as the pronoun of the thing beside human being. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “hariku” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella talk about her day. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

10. **Source Language:** Why couldn't they just play nice? (p.69)

Target Language: Kenapa magnet-magnet ini tidak mau menurut? (p.113)

The subject “they” as the 3rd person plural pronoun used to replace names of people or things. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “magnet-magnet” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella plays magnets on the fridge. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

11. **Source Language:** It was still too early, (p.69)

Target Language: Hari masih terlalu pagi, (p.113)

The subject “it” is used as the pronoun of the thing beside human being. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “hari” to clarify what was describing, i.e. when Bella wake in the morning and “early” which means before schedule time was translated into “terlalu pagi” to describe her morning too. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

12. **Source Language:** "Hey, Bella!" Billy had rolled himself into the doorway to see what all the commotion was about.
(p.72)

Target Language: "Hai, Bella!" Billy menggelindingkan kursi rodanya ke ambang pintu begitu mendengar ribut-ribut.
(p.118)

“Himself” in the SL is equivalent meaning to pronoun of “dirinya” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “kursi rodanya” to clarify what was describing, i.e. Billy use wheel chair. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

13. **Source Language:** "What does?" (p.81)

Target Language: "Apa yang membuatmu merasa terganggu?" (p.134)

The verb “does” is used for third person singular in present tense. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “yang membuatmu merasa terganggu” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Jacob and Bella talks about Bella’s thought over him and Edward. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

14. **Source Language:** "Sam had it so much harder than the rest of us. (p.82)

Target Language: "Pengalaman Sam jauh lebih sulit daripada kami semua. (p.135)

The subject “it” is used as the pronoun of the thing beside human being. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “pengalaman” to clarify what was describing, i.e. Jacob talk about Sam’s experience. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

15. **Source Language:** *Twenty-five or something* . (p.85)

Target Language: Kira-kira dua puluh lima tahun. (p.140)

“Twenty-five” in the SL is equivalent meaning to adjective of number of “dua puluh lima” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “dua puluh lima tahun” to clarify what was describing, i.e. Jacob talk about his age. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

16. **Source Language:** "Claire is two," Jacob told me. (p.120)

Target Language: "Claire berumur dua tahun," kata Jacob. (p.198)

“Two” in the SL is equivalent meaning to adjective of number of “dua” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “berumur dua tahun” to clarify what was describing, i.e. Jacob talk about Claire age. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

17. **Source Language:** "Things have really changed." (p.124)

Target Language: "Keadaan sudah benar benar berubah." (p.203)

“Thing” in the SL is equivalent meaning to “berbagai hal” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “keadaan” to clarify what

was describing, i.e. they talk about their live. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

18. **Source Language:** It was still dark when I woke. (p.127)

Target Language: Hari masih gelap waktu aku terbangun. (p.209)

The subject “it” is used as the pronoun of the thing beside human being. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “hari” to clarify what was describing, i.e. when Bella wake up in the midnight. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

19. **Source Language:** "The bed?" he asked again. "I think it's nice." (p.129)

Target Language: "Tempat tidur?" tanya Edward lagi. "Menurutku tempat tidurnya bagus." (p.211)

The subject “it” is used as the pronoun of the thing beside human being. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “tempat tidurnya” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. they talk about the bed. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

20. **Source Language:** This was just someone else, a stranger. (p.142)

Target Language: Ini pasti vampir lain, vampir asing. (p.229)

“Someone else” in the SL is equivalent meaning to pronoun of “seseorang yang lain” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “vampire lain” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. when Bella think about vampire. And “a stranger” in the SL is equivalent meaning to noun of “orang asing” in TL, the translator translated it into “vampir asing” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. when Bella think about vampire. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

21. **Source Language:** "Sorry, that was harsh." (p.156)

Target Language: "Maaf, ucapanku tadi kasar." (p.251)

“That” is used as the pronoun used for referring to a specific person or thing. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “ucapanku” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Edward says some sensitive word to Bella. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

22. **Source Language:** I stared at the beautiful machine. (p.161)

Target Language: Kupandangi sepeda motor mewah itu. (p.258)

“Machine” is an apparatus with several moving parts, designed to perform a particular task. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “sepeda motor” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. when Bella

looks a new motorcycle in Edward's garage house. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

23. **Source Language:** His wondering eyes made me see new things about her
(p.166)

Target Language: Sorot mata Jared yang penuh kekaguman membuatku melihat hal-hal baru mengenai Kim (p.267)

“His” and “her” in the SL is equivalent meaning to possessive form of “dia” in TL. But in the sentence above, “his” which referred to Bella's male friend and “her” which referred to girlfriend of Bella friend. So the translate should be they name “Jared” and “Kim”. It made the readers know certainly the people they read in the story.

24. **Source Language:** They are reluctant to believe so much carnage could be the work of one individual. (p.189)

Target Language: Polisi enggan meyakini pembantaian sesadis ini merupakan hasil perbuatan satu orang. (p.308)

The subject “they” as the 3rd person plural pronoun used to replace names of people or things. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “polisi” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella read murder news in the newspaper. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

25. **Source Language:** Six of the homicides were committed in the first month, 11 in the second. (p.190)

Target Language: Enam di antaranya dilakukan pada bulan pertama, 11 pada bulan kedua. (p.310)

“Second” in the SL is equivalent meaning of “kedua” in TL. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “bulan kedua” to clarify what was describing, i.e. Bella reads news about several month of murder in her country. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

26. **Source Language:** "Congratulations, Miss Stanley," he mumbled as Jess took hers. (p.238)

Target Language: "Selamat, Miss Stanley." gumamnya saat Jess menerima ijazahnya. (p.388)

“Hers” in the SL is equivalent meaning to possessive pronoun form of “kepunyaanya” in TL. But in the sentence above, “hers” which referred to the diploma their teacher give to them when graduation ceremony. So, the translate should be her name “ijazahnya”. It made the readers know certainly the people they read in the story.

27. **Source Language:** It was after dark when we reached the house. (p.294)

Target Language: Hari sudah gelap waktu kami sampai di rumahnya.
(p.476)

The subject “it” is used as the pronoun of the thing beside human being. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “hari” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella talk about her day. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

28. **Source Language:** "It's beautiful." I shrugged, feigning a lack of interest.
(p.309)

Target Language: "Cincinnya cantik," Aku mengangkat bahu.. berlagak kurang tertarik. (p.500)

The subject “it” is used as the pronoun of the thing beside human being. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “cincinya” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Edward gives Bella a ring. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

29. **Source Language:**-grinning when I made a face at them (p.311)

Target Language:-nyengir waktu aku mengernyit melihat bungkusan-bungkusan makanan itu (p.505)

The subject “they” as the 3rd person plural pronoun used to replace names of people or things. In the translation above, the translator translated it into “bungkusan-bungkusan makanan” to clarify what was describing before,

i.e. Bella look Edward's camping property. It made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

30. **Source Language:** "Except what you want. You'll never touch her."
(p.369)

Target Language: "Kecuali menyangkut yang kau inginkan. Kau takkan pernah menyentuh Bella." (p.597)

“Her” in the source language is equivalent meaning to possessive form of “dia” in TL. But in the sentence above, “her” which referred to Bella which mention by Edward. So the translate should be her name “Bella”. It made the readers know certainly the people they read in the story.

31. **Source Language:** "With my luck? Who knows?" (p.376)

Target Language: "Dengan kesialanku? Siapa tahu?" (p.610)

“Luck” in SL forms means have an instance of exceptionally good fortune; it is means “keberuntungan” in TL forms. But, in the translation above, the translator translated it into “kesialanku” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Bella said about all her bad opportunity. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

32. **Source Language:** *Sam - help him* -Edward had gasped. Him, not her.
(p.379)

Target Language: Sam... bantu dia...Edward tadi terkesiap. Dia laki-laki,
bukan perempuan.

“Him” and “her” in the SL is equivalent meaning to possessive form of “dia” in TL. But in the sentence above, “him” which referred to boy and “her” which referred to girl, this is a conversation Bella hear when she don’t know the people which Edward and other talk it. So the translate should be “Dia laki-laki” and “perempuan”. It made the readers know the story line.

33. **Source Language:** He once again slid my ring into place on the third
finger of my left hand.(p.416)

Target Language: Sekali lagi Edward menyelipkan cincin itu ke jari manis
tangan kiriku. (p.674)

“Third finger” in SL forms means middle finger or longest finger on the hand; it is means “jari tengah” in TL forms. But, in the translation above, the translator translated it into “Jari manis” to clarify what was describing before, i.e. Edward propose to Bella, and commonly the couple take a wedding ring to the ring finger not the middle finger. These made the translation not awkward and the readers could understand the story easily.

f. Transposition

Transposition is procedures used in translation which is the only concerned about grammar without changing the meaning of the message.

1. **Source Language:** Laughing was the last thing I felt like doing now as I reread the words I'd already memorized. (p.8)

Target Language: Tapi sekarang aku sama sekali tak ingin tertawa, saat membaca kembali kata-kaa yang sudah ku hafal luar kepala itu. (p.16)

The transposition in the translation above occurred when the translator puts adjective “laughing” in the last of independent clause. In the SL sentence “laughing” put as the first word but in the TL it come last word. Position of adjective usually put after subject in TL.

2. **Source Language:** "Stirring helps," I said mildly. (p.9)

Target Language: “perlu di aduk,” kataku kalem. (p.17)

The transposition in the translation above occurred when the translator puts noun “help” in the first of sentence. Position of noun usually put before verb in TL. This passive form does not exist in TL (Indonesia), so the sentence should be change into active voice.

3. **Source Language:** A sharp jolt of unease pierced my stomach as I realized how short the time really was. (p.21)

Target Language: Perutku mendadak mulas saat menyadari betapa sedikit waktu yang tersisa. (p.38)

The transposition in the translation above occurred when the translator puts noun “my stomach” in the first of sentence. Position of noun usually put before adverb in TL. The structure of SL sentence does not exist in TL sentence.

4. **Source Language:** Renée, far away in sunny Florida, (p.21)

Target Language: Renee, nun jauh di Florida yang cerah, (p38)

The transposition in the translation above occurred when the translator puts adjective “sunny” it is mean “yang cerah” in TL, after a noun “Florida”. Position of adjective usually put after subject or noun in TL. In the target language translation the adjective word changes position to make the Indonesian structure acceptable.

5. **Source Language:** His sincere curiosity disarmed me. (p.24)

Target Language: Keingintahuannya yang tulus membuatku tak berdaya.
(p.42)

The transposition in the translation above occurred when the translator puts noun “curiosity” before verb “His sincere” in TL. Position of noun

usually put before verb in TL. The structure of SL sentence does not exist in TL sentence.

g. Reduction

Reduction is one of the semantic strategies used by the translator. It means that not every word of the SL sentence is translated into the TL.

1. **Source Language:** But words like *destiny* and *fate* sounded hokey when you used them in casual conversation. (p.9)

Target Language: Tapi istilah takdir kedengarannya konyol bila digunakan dalam percakapan sehari-hari. (p.18)

In the sentence above, the SL words “destiny and fate” have same meaning in TL word “takdir”. There was element of the SL being reduce between “destiny and fate”. If the sentence was fully translated, the translation would be awkward. Therefore, the translator reduced it.

B. List Of The Translation Procedures on Eclipse Novel

No	Translation Procedures	Quantity	Example	Page	
				English	Indo.
1.	Adaptation	6	1. Inch (in) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. just inches b. inches c. an inch d. six inches 2. Mile (mi) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. fifteen miles b. twenty miles c. a mile d. ten miles e. Three hundred miles f. nine miles g. a mile 	33 150 265 364 54 190 198 257 275 319 319	57 241 430 587 89 310 323 416 446 516 516
			3. Foot / Feet (ft) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ten feet b. two feet 	72 268	118 436

			c. three feet	274	445
			d. ten feet	370	598
			4. Yard (yd)		
			a. twenty yards	316	511
			b. A yard and a half in	368	594
			c. twenty yards	375	609
			5. lb (pound)		
			a. a hundred plus pounds	319	517
			6. Fahrenheit (°F)		
			a. one-oh-eight point	330	535
2.	Culture Equivalent	6	1. spit it out	8	16
			2. folded his arms across his chest	9	18
			3. carpal tunnel	29	51
			4. bright side	68	112
			5. a double take	73	120

			6. Cleared my throat	296	479
3.	Transference	41	1. microwave 2. marshmallow 3. steak 4. <i>Wuthering Heights</i> 5. Ivy League 6. linoleum 7. grizzlies 8. prom 9. topaz 10. stroganoff 11. playoffs 12. driftwood 13. speed dial 14. display 15. imprinting 16. headlines 17. e-mail	8 11 11 11 18 22 23 29 38 38 49 53 57 69 85 96 96	17 21 21 21 33 40 40 50 64 65 82 87 94 114 141 158 159

			18. social climbers	108	177
			19. organza	109	179
			20. sandwiches	123	202
			21. paranoid	137	222
			22. popcorn	139	224
			23. pantry	153	246
			24. obsessive- compulsive	153	246
			25. alibi	156	250
			26. déjà vu	163	262
			27. ambivalent	206	338
			28. vegetarians	208	342
			29. zombie	215	352
			30. khaki	233	379
			31. polyester	236	384
			32. fast forward	237	387
			33. pop-Tarts	276	449
			34. hummingbird	296	480
			35. melodrama	305	493
			36. drive-through	308	497

			37. margin	367	593
			38. imbecile	374	607
			39. veto	410	664
			40. masterpieces	410	665
			41. vintage	411	666
4.	Addition		1. wrecking ball	372	602
5.	Modulation		1. he	10	20
			2. her & his	24	43
			3. did	26	46
			4. mine	30	51
			5. they	33	57
			6. her	35	59
			7. Someone	35	60
			8. Another	36	62
			9. it	68	111
			10. They	69	113
			11. it & early	69	113
			12. Himself	72	118
			13. Does	81	134
			14. it	82	135
			15. twenty-five	85	140

			16. two	120	198
			17. Things	124	203
			18. it	127	209
			19. it	129	211
			20. someone else & a stranger	142	229
			21. that	156	251
			22. machine	161	258
			23. his	166	267
			24. they	189	308
			25. second	190	310
			26. hers	238	338
			27. it	294	476
			28. it	309	500
			29. them	311	505
			30. her	369	597
			31. luck	376	610
			32. him & her	379	615
			33. third finger	416	674
6.	Transposition	5	1. laughing	8	16
			2. stirring help	9	17

			3. my stomach	21	38
			4. sunny Florida	21	38
			5. curiosity	24	42
7.	Reduction	1	1. destiny & fate	9	18

C. Characteristic of Translation Procedures on Eclipse Novel

Characteristic of translation procedures which used in Eclipse Novel can be seen in the explanation of the translation experts. Basil and Munday stated adaptation used when the type of situation was being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Example “seventy-five degrees” adjust to “23⁰”, it was caused by the differences of units used to measure temperature between source language and target language custom.⁵¹

Culture equivalent according to Newmark which stated in Budianto, it is an approximate translation where a source language cultural word is translated by a target language cultural word. Example “skyscrapers” translated to “pencakar langit”. In these procedures, a specific cultural word in the source language is rendered into a specific cultural word in target language.⁵²

⁵¹ Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004), p.151

⁵² Lenggeng Budianto and Ann E. Fardhani, (2010), p.19- 20

Transference stated by Newmark is the process of transferring a source language word to a target language text as a translation procedure. no other term is appropriate if a translator decides to use an SL word for his text, such as the French diplomatic words which just used in English text, such as coup d'etat, detente, demarche; dachshund, samovar, dacha. Those all words still used in target text because it has no equivalent in target language.⁵³

Suryawinta in Budianto book stated addition is done on the basis of the consideration of clarity meaning. This procedure usually applied to translate word related to culture, example “Predator” it still transfer as predator in Indonesia but the translator gives additional information about what the predator is “makhluk yang memburu makhluk lain untuk dimakan”.⁵⁴

Modulation according to Vinay and Dalbenet in Budianto, it is a variation of the form of the message aobtained by a change in the point of view. Example, “I cut my finger” not translated to aku memotong jari ku” but it is change to the translator point of view to be “jari tangan ku teriris”. This change point of view occurs to make the translation acceptable.⁵⁵

Transposition according to Suryawinata and Hariyanto in Budianto, it is the procedure which the translator used for changing the original structure of the source language in the target language sentences to produce an equivalent effect,

⁵³ Peter Newmark, 1988, p.81

⁵⁴ Langgeng Budianto and Ann E. Fardhani, (2010), p. 20-21

⁵⁵ *Ibid*, p. 21

such as “you should take that class” translate to “kelas itu harus kamu ambil”. The translation show that the object “kelas” in source language is located forward, the active form does not exist in target language, so the sentences should be change into passive voice.⁵⁶ Reduction in Budianto stated, it is component of source language such as “automobile” that becomes “mobile”. It means that not every word of the source language sentence translated into target language. Therefore, the translator should make sure that no crucial is dropped in the target language text.⁵⁷

D. Discussion

Based on the analysis above, the writer finds some research findings. Here they are:

- a. Adaptation in the novel used to change the SL customary into TL customary. It is compatible with the theory of adaptation that that the translator works on changing the content and the form of the SL in a way that conforms to the rules of the language and culture in TL community.

In the novel there are some differences units to describe length, distance, weight and temperature from SL to TL. For temperature SL used celsius as the country which used SI and TL still use Fahrenheit for measure

⁵⁶ *Ibid*, p.18

⁵⁷ *Ibid*, p. 20

they daily temperature. TL culture used SI or System International d'Unite like meter, kilometer, centimeter and kilogram, these units system which most use in many country. But SL culture still uses non-SI or Imperial System like mile, inch, yard and pound so that is how the translator changes it into TL culture for make sure the rider in TL country understand it in their culture rule side. It support Newmark theory's about adaptation stated in chapter II page 22, it is said that adaptation use of a recognized equivalent between two situations, like conforms the rule use in the country.⁵⁸

- b. Cultural equivalent in the novel mostly occurs when the translator translates words and phrase based on TL language culture. Equivalent referring to the SL message which close on the basis of the highest degree of approximation. The translator translates to relate TL behavior which is relevant within the context of the TL language culture. Like "spit it out" in SL culture it is means say what you have to say and in TL culture commonly said "unek-unek" the word has same message meaning like the SL, it is means show the hidden feeling with act or word. This type of translation is design to make TL's reader can understanding fully the custom, manner, and expression by their self based on their culture language. Like Newmark said stated in chapter II page 16, it is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural

⁵⁸ *Ibid*, p. 91

word. A specific cultural word in the source language is rendered into a Specific cultural word into target language⁵⁹.

- c. Transference in the novel is marked by some words that are not translated. The words are adapted directly from the SL to TL, without changing the form meaning. The non-translated words are the cultural aspects of source language that are hard to find the equivalent in the target language, like “marshmallow” which not originally TL’s food and there is no equivalent word in TL for the food. Transference also occurs because the translator wants to maintain the style of the original works in the target language, like “imprinting” that the real explanation about the word only being described on the original novel story and the word is one of important word in the story. Newmark theory said stated in chapter II page 16, transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. In novels, cultural words are often transferred to give local color, to attract the reader, to give a sense of intimacy between the text and the reader.⁶⁰
- d. Addition occurs when the translator adds some explanation in order to get a clear meaning so the readers understand the text easily. The additional information in this novel is written within the text. Like Newmark theory’s stated in chapter II page 20, it is additional information from translator to add to his version is technical (relating to the topic) and is dependent on the

⁵⁹ *Ibid*, p.82-83

⁶⁰ *Ibid*, p. 81-82

requirement readership. Where possible, the additional information should be inserted within the text, since this does not interrupt the reader's flow of attention.⁶¹

- e. Modulation in the novel mostly occurs when the translator translates words and phrase based on TL's perspective. Some words and phrases are not translated literally in the novel because of the different point of view. If the translator translates the text literally, the TL text would be awkward, and the readers could not understand the text clearly

Like sentence "Billy had rolled himself into the doorway" these not translate into "Billy menggelindingkan dirinya ke ambang pintu" it become awkward. So the translator translated into "Billy menggelindingkan kursi rodanya ke ambang pintu" to show Billy use wheel chair and roll it and not roll his body or himself. That is why the translator change the SL text based on TL's point of view. It is in accordance with the theory from Vinay and Darbelnet as quoted by Newmark stated in chapter II page 20, it is said the term modulation to define a variation through a change of viewpoint of perspective.⁶²

- f. Transposition in the novel found mostly when the translator put verb, adjective, adverb and object forward in the TL. In Indonesian language (TL), it was usual to put verb, adjective, adverb, or object after the subject. Vinay and Darbelnet as quoted by Newmark stated in chapter II page 18, it is said that

⁶¹ *Ibid*, p. 91-92

⁶² *Ibid*, p.88

transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. Required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL.⁶³

- g. Reduction in this novel occurs when the translator reduces a number of elements that form the SL sentence. Two different words in SL which have similar meaning or one meaning in TL, in this situation the word is not translated, because if the translator translates it, the TL text would be awkward and make the reader confused. Like Newmark theory said stated in chapter II page 21, it is one of the semantic strategy used by the translator. It means that not every word of the SL sentence is translated into the TL.⁶⁴

⁶³ *Ibid*, p.55

⁶⁴ *Ibid*,p.90