

**TRANSLATION PROCEDURE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN  
IN *MY NAME IS RED* NOVEL**

**THESIS**

In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree *Sarjana* in English Language Education



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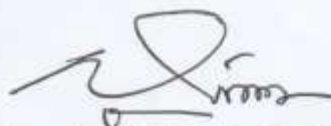
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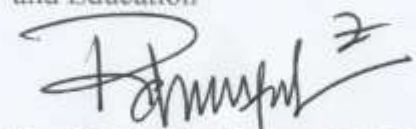
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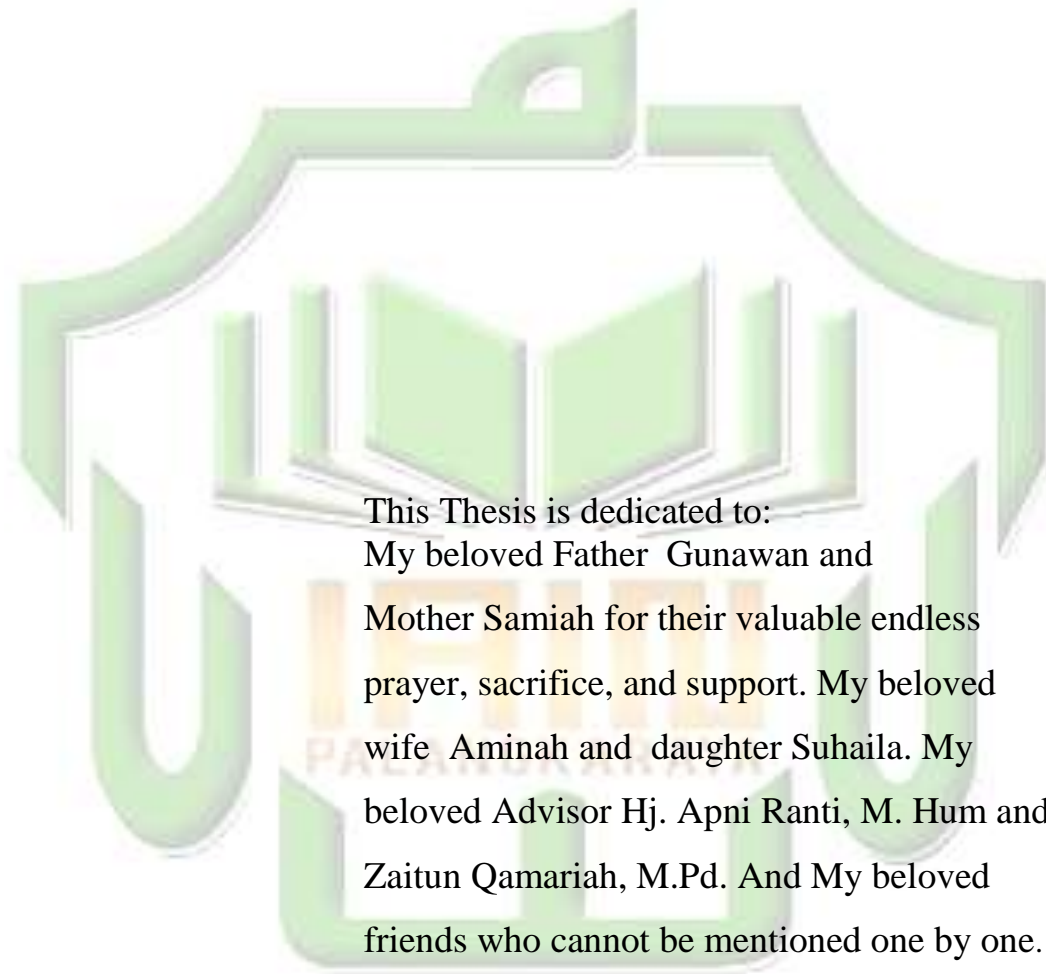
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## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“... Lakukan selangkah demi selangkah walau perlahan selalu ada kemajuan ...”



This Thesis is dedicated to:  
My beloved Father Gunawan and  
Mother Samiah for their valuable endless  
prayer, sacrifice, and support. My beloved  
wife Aminah and daughter Suhaila. My  
beloved Advisor Hj. Apni Ranti, M. Hum and  
Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd. And My beloved  
friends who cannot be mentioned one by one.

## DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

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Declare that:

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## ABSTRACT

Rikky. 2019. *Translation Procedure from English To Indonesian In My Name is Red Novel*, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Advisors: (I) Hj. Apni Ranti, M. Hum, (II) Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd

**Key words:** translation, procedure, english to Indonesian, novel.

This study was aimed at describe how is translation procedure from english to indonesian in my name is red novel, in order to identifying dominant type the procedures in translating my name is red novel by Orhan Pamuk using Peter Newmark's theory.

This study used qualitattive method with content analysis design and triangulation with *theory* for validity. To collect data, this study was used porposive sampling technique and some prosedure executed carry out this study, as follow, (1) Collecting the data from the novel, (2) Listing translation procedures as the data findings, (3) Describe the eight procedures from the data. (4) Finding out the most dominant type of the translation procedure found in target text.

The result showed that: (1) not all translate procedure found in data, decriptive equivalent do not exist in this analysis (2) the most dominant procedure that is found from the data is transposition with 81 and other data from 13 modulation, 4 adaptation, 3 transference, 65 addition, 22 reduction, and 4 naturalization.

## KATA PENGANTAR

viii

Rikky. 2019. *Translation Procedure English To Indonesian In My Name is Red Novel*. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (I) Hj. Apni Ranti, M. Hum, (II) Zaitun Qamariah, M.Pd

**Key words:** Penerjemahan, Prosedur, Inggris ke Indonesia, Novel.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana prosedur penerjemahan dari Inggris ke Indonesia didalam novel *My Name Is Red*, untuk kemudian mengidentifikasi tipe dominan prosedur dalam penerjemahan novel *my name is red* karya Orhan Pamuk dengan menggunakan teori dari Peter Newmark.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain analisis isi dan triangulasi dengan teori sebagai validitas. Dalam pengumpulan data penelitian ini menggunakan teknik sampel tujuan dan juga beberapa langkah yang di tempuh dalam penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut, (1) mengumpulkan data dari novel (2) cantumkan prosedur penerjemahan sebagai temuan data (3) membuat delapan prosedur dari data (4) mencari tahu jenis prosedur terjemahan yang paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam target teks.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, (1) tidak semua prosedur penerjemahan ditemukan dalam data, *decriptive equivalent* tidak ada dalam analisis ini (2) prosedur yang paling dominan dari data yaitu *transposisi* dengan 81



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2. Vice Dean in Academic Affairs, Dr. Nurul Wahdah, M.Pd.
3. Chair of Department of Language Education, Akhmad Ali Mirza, M. Pd.
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Palangka Raya, September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019

The writer,



Ricky

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Everyday human use language for communication in daily life. Language is the system of sound and words used by human to express our thought and feeling. Language is also particular way or style of speaking or writing signs, symbol, gestures ect. Used for indicating ideas or feeling by *Hornby* (1898-1978). Many different languages by world, there are Arabic, English, Indonesian and other languages. Therefore, human need to able to communicate in both ways, into and from the foreign language, axample is throught translation.

Traslation is a skill consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language be the same messange or statement in another language by Peter Newmark (1981:7). Translation helps human to exchange ideas and equipments that cannot be dispensed with in our activity. So human need efficient translators language who will translate masterpieces of art in such a manner that the translated text should be a true copy of the original one and have the same effect without any deformity. One of the responsibilities of a translator is to be clever in choosing names for scientific innovation of every sort of science that he/she intends to translate to his/her mother tongue by *Abdul Hassan Sh. Qassim*. (2000).

Translation is sometimes referred to as the fifth language skill alongside with the other four basic skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing):

“Translation holds a special importance at an intermediate and advanced level: in the advanced or final stage of language teaching, translation from L1 to L2 and L2 to L1 is recognized as the fifth skill and the most important social skill since it promotes communication and understanding between strangers” (Ross, 2000:6).

No matter how good the students are at comprehending authentic reading or listening materials, the majority keeps mentally translating from L2 into L1 and vice versa. This fact makes teachers of foreign languages aware of the importance of translation in language classrooms.

The real usefulness of translation in English classes lies in exploiting it in order to compare grammar, vocabulary, word order and other language points in English and the student’s mother tongue. According to N. J. Ross (2000), if students are aware of the differences, language interference (transfer) and intervention from their own language are likely to be reduced.

In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts—including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts—in another language and thus making them available to wider readers. As means of communication, translation is known as a technique for learning foreign languages. According to Meetham and Hudson (1969) in Bell (1991:13):

The process or result of converting information from one language into another... The aim is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the Source Language original by finding equivalents in the target language. At the same time all factual information in the original text... must be retained in the translation.

The ability to translate from foreign language becomes important. Translation of text or book is needed because human have to get the information and knoweldge for daily life. By translating people can get information from a foreign language without having diffiulties in receiving it.

According to Soemarno, as quoted by Mahardika Zifana (2006:3), translating a text is very complicated because the translator should understand aspects related to the translation process of a text, such as the background or cultural aspects of the text. In modern period, for the purpose of science, technology, and knowlarge many transfers intobooks. English texts and books are translated into indonesian version, including literary works, such as novel.

Unfortunately, some translations are not easy to undrstand and it can make reader disappointed. Sometimes, many reader found some missing words in the translation of novel they read. Often, the reader feel hard to understand the novel translated from English. It can happen when the translator does not translate the novel basedon the translation principles or them does not understand the meaning contained in the target language, by Ady (2003:18)

Moreover translation is also a field of various procedures. In addition to word-for-word and sense-for-sense procedures, the translator may use a variety of procedures that differ in importance according to the contextual factors of both the Source Text and the Target Text. According to The Macquarie Dictionary in Machali (2000:62), “a procedure is the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process”. At first the different methods or

procedures seem to be countless, generally speaking, translator can choose from two methods of translating.

In translating a novel book, the translator often makes necessary changes of text. The changes like reduction, addition, modification and other of the intrinsic elements of novel cannot be avoided. When source language in the novel is translated into target language not all of the word can be transformed. To find what changes are made from the english novel book , a analysis of the English version and indonesian version can be done.

In the matter of the writer states above, one of translation studies often used in translation activity, it is translation procedure. Translation procedure becomes very important in the stage of translation process to complete the translation results by studying the translation procedure. Then, the writer will know how to convey the message in the source language to adjust for changes in grammatical structure of meaning existed in the target language, and a result of translation is successful, if the message, thoughts, ideas and concepts are in the source language and they can be delivered into target language. This will be difficult because of differences in language and culture system between the source and target language it self. A good translator must not only be able to overcome differences in language and cultural system, but he/she must get the message or meaning too in the source language and delivered back into target language.

Based on explanations above, the writer analyzed about the translation procedure in literary text from English into Indonesian in the novel "My Name



Is Red" which has been translated by Orhan Pamuk from Istanbul Turkish and published by PT. Serambi Ilmu Semesta which translated by AttaVerin. She is a freelance translator who has finished translating 11 books and she is from Bandung. There are some differences in translating literary and non-literary texts. According to Rachel Owens (1996:6), since literary texts are concerned with the world of the imagination and are centered in human beings, sometimes reflected in their physical characteristics and their natural and climatic backgrounds, whilst non-literary texts describe the facts of reality, modified by human intelligence, the translator can not take literary language of its "face" singular denotative value and has to bear second often multiple connotative meaning in mind.

Novel Name Is Red (Turkish: *Benim Adım Kırmızı*) is a 1998 Turkish novel by writer Orhan Pamuk translated into English by Erdag Goknar in 2001. Goknar is a Turkish-American scholar, literary translator and poet. He is Associate Professor of Turkish and Middle Eastern Studies at Duke University and Director of the Duke University Middle East Studies Center. He is best known for his award-winning translation of Orhan Pamuk's Ottoman historical *My Name is Red* novel, which marked Pamuk's emergence as an author of world literature, leading to his selection as Nobel laureate in 2006.

The novel, concerning miniaturists in the Ottoman Empire of 1591, established Pamuk's international reputation and contributed to his Nobel Prize. The influences of Joyce, Kafka, Mann, Nabokov and Proust and above all Eco can be seen in Pamuk's work. It has been translated into more than 60 languages since publication including; *English, French, German, Dutch,*

*Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Finnish, Russian, Ukrainian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Hungarian, Polish, Czech, Slovakian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Albanian, Bosnian, Slovenian, Croatian, Macedonian, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Icelandic, Catalan, Galician, Basque, Portuguese (European), Portuguese (Brazilian), Castilian, Korean, Chinese, Taiwanese, Japanese, Thai, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Romani, Persian, Kurdish (Sorani), Kurdish (Kurmanji), Arabic, Hebrew, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Uyghur, Malayalam, Tamil, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Mongolian by Orhan pamuk*

Novel My Name set in Istanbul, that is powerful Ottoman Empire capital city in 1591. Then covering a period of about a week, it is at once a murder mystery, a love story, and an examination of the cultural tensions between East and West. These tensions center around different theories of art. The Ottoman Sultan has commissioned an illustrated book to celebrate the power of his empire, and he has ordered that the paintings employ the techniques of the Italian Renaissance, in which the use of perspective and shadow create realistic portraits that are quite different from the stylized representations of Islamic tradition. The use of the new style creates fear amongst the artists commissioned to produce the book, and two murders are the result. Black, an artist who has just returned to Istanbul and is courting the beautiful Shekure, is told by the Sultan that he must solve the case within three days or he and the other master artists will be tortured. With its theme of East-West conflict, and its examination of what happens when Western ideas creep into a restrictive

Islamic society, *My Name Is Red*, although set four hundred years ago, has much relevance for the cultural conflicts of today. (<http://www.orhanpamuk.net/> accessed on November 3<sup>th</sup> 2017)

Based on information mentioned above, the writer chooses *My Name is Red* novel. The writer is interested to know the several changes made from the English version to the Indonesian version and to consider the reason why the changes made in the *My Name is Red* with the translation procedure based on the theory put forward by Peter Newmark. The writer takes the example of a novel that contains the translation procedure in translation. The writer finds an example of translation procedure applied by a translator in the novel translation page 1, "I am nothing but a corpse now" translated into Indonesian language "*Kini aku hanyalah sesosok mayat*". In meaning by literal translation of phrase "I am nothing but a corpse now" is "*saya sedang tidak ada tapi seorang mayat sekarang*". In this translation uses modulation in his translation to obtain the easy understanding for reader of novel. Based on the fact above, the writer is interested in analyzing up toward this problem in a study on the title, "TRANSLATION PROCEDURE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN IN *MY NAME IS RED* NOVEL"

## **B. Research Problem**

Based on the statement in the background of the research above the writer would present and formulate main problems of this research as follows:

1. What kinds of translation procedure are used in translating My Name Is Red novel from English into Indonesian language?
2. What is the most dominant translation procedure found in in My Name Is Red novel?

### **C. Objective of the Study**

This study done to achieve purposes as the following:

1. Describe the kind of translation procedure from English to indonesia in My Name Is Red novel.
2. To find out the dominant types of the translation procedure found in My Name Is Red novel.

### **D. Significance of the Analysis**

The writer really hopes that the analysis on translation has some benefits to the writer himself and to the readers in general. It is expected to have theoretical and practical significances.

#### **1. Theoretically**

The analysis can give some contributions to the enlargement of the translation and also give more information and knowledge about translation especially for the students of English Department at IAIN Palangka Raya.

#### **2. Practically**

This thesis can be used by translator in practicing the translation and also as the reference by the readers especially the students at English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of

State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Palangka Raya who wants to analyze translation as the object in thesis writing.

### **E. Scope of the Analysis**

In this thesis, the writer focus on analyzing the translation of novel content in My Name Is Red.. The specific aims are to identify the content and, to identify the procedures in translating English Into Bahasa Indonesia.

### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

1. Translation is an effort of finding equivalent meaning of a text into the second language or target language.
2. Translation Procedures used as a technical guide in translating phrase to phrase, or sentence to sentence.
3. My Name is Red is a Turkish novel that has been re-published to other language including English which written by Orhan Pamuk.

### **G. Framework of Discussion**

Chapter I: Introduction consist of background of the analysis, problem of the analysis, objective of the analysis, significance of the analysis, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and framework of discussion.

Chapter II: Review of related literature consists of previous studies, definition of translation, kinds of translation, the process of translation, the principles of translation, translation

procedures, general concepts of noun phrase, and translation as a means of Cross-Cultural Understanding.

Chapter III: Methodology consists of research method, data collecting method, data collecting procedure

Chapter IV: Research findings consist of data findings and discussion.

Chapter V: This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the understanding theory used in the study concerning with the translation. To be more specific, this review of related literature discusses about previous studies, nature of translation, and translation procedures.

#### A. Previous Studies

The writer takes some previous studies as the comparison and guidance of this research. The first is “An Analysis Of Translation Procedure From English Into Indonesian Language In Novel The Negotiator”. This study is researched by Andi Pramono (2014) and his thesis has given a lot of contribution of this study. He talks about methodology for translation which some theory that she uses is relevant to this study, such as Newmark's theory about translation procedures. Newmark classified it as follows: Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalence, Functional Equivalence, Descriptive Equivalence, Synonym, Through Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Translation, Translation Label, Reduction, Addition, Paraphrase, and Adaptation. In this research, the writer analyzes the novel texts of The Negotiator both source language and target language books. The writer understands that the purpose of the translating from source language (English) into target language (Indonesia) is to give the information and knowledge to the reader and other purpose is to help the reader to get

understanding about the content of the book. Based on the selected data, there are eleven (11) cases that will be analyzed by the writer.

The second is “An Analysis Of Translation Procedures In The Novel *Adventure of Tom Sawyer* By Mark Twain”. This study is researched by Novia Asriyani (2010). Her research is closely relevant to this thesis. She uses Newmark theory and also uses qualitative methods. In the novel *Adventure of Tom Sawyer* and its translation *Petualangan Tom Sawyer*, the writer concludes that the process of reforming source language to target language using transposition procedure is first, the translator analyses the SL words, in this case, those are verb, adjective and object. Secondly, he determines which TL words that are equivalent with SL and he restructures the verb into the form of passive verb in SL and put them forward. In this verb transposition, the translator mostly changes the active verb into passive verb and put them forward. The translator replaces the position of subject forward in regular sentences of TL with the position of other units of sentences such as verb, object and adjective without changing the essential meaning.

The third is Marisa Fran Lina, in her thesis “An Analysis Of Technical Devices In Translation Procedures Applied By Listiana Srisanti In Translating a J.K. Rowling’s Novel”. She chooses to use the translation procedures by Martono and Ngadiso’s point of view (1995: 24-29), same with Newmark theory but has little different that are Transliteration, Browning, Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Transcription.



The findings show that in translating the novel, Listiana Srisanti applies four kinds of technical devices, they are addition, subtraction, adaptation and elimination. After analyzing and classifying the data, researcher discovered that there are 10 data of addition, 13 data of subtraction, 12 data of adaptation and 9 data of elimination. It also means that subtraction indicated the most dominant technical device among others, which is applied by the translator. All of those data presented are representative enough for all of the data in the novel, hence the researcher only took the sample of the sentence's part contains the technical devices.

The similarity between four research and the writer's research are the same object which are translation procedure of novel. Then the difference are three research on data analysis and literature of novel. Afterwards, another difference are analysis data suitably with reseacth of year in Novel My Name is Red

## **B. Definition of Translation**

There are some definitions of translation taken from many source that all give the theorist of among other is as Peter Newmart (1981;7) statement: "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by same message or statement in other language." Another defenition as Robet Bell (1995;5), T.R : "Translation is the expression in another language (target language) of what has been expressed in another (Source language) preserving sematic and stylistic equivalences. And "Translation consists in reproducing in the target language the closets natural

equivalent of the SL message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style by Eugene A. Nida, and Charles R Taber (1982:12). According to J.C. Catford (1965:20): “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.”

Brislin (1976:1) defines translation as “The general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.”

Nida (1984:83) points out: “Translation consists of 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”. Likewise, translation, as Bell (1991:8) asserts, “Translation involves the transfer of meaning from a text in one language into a text in another language”.

Danila Seleskovitch, a brilliant interpreter and writer, has said: Everything said in one language can be expressed in another on condition that the two languages belong to cultures that have reached a comparable degree of development. The condition she makes is false and misleading. Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and often ‘lower’ or earlier, than, that of the readers of the original one has in mind computer technology for Xhosas. Foreign communities have their own language structures and their own cultures, ‘foreign’ individuals have their own

way of thinking and therefore of expressing themselves, but all these can be explained, and as a last resort the explanation is the translation. No language, no culture is so 'primitive' that it cannot embrace the terms and the concepts of, say, computer technology or plain song. But such a translation is a longer process in a language whose culture does not include computer technology. If it covers all the points in the source language text, it requires greater space in the target language text. Therefore, whilst translation is always possible, it may for various reasons not have the same impact as the original by Peter Newmark, (1988:6)

Finally, Wills (1982:3) defines translation more or less similarly that "Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL".

After all, translation is the process of rendering the meaning of text in order to transfer the thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target).

### **C. Methods of Translation**

Newmark explains eight methods of translation in two perspectives. The first perspective emphasizes on the source language (SL), and the other emphasizes on the target language (TL). He writes that, "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and

the smaller units of language". He (1988:45) goes on to refer to the following methods of translation (V-Diagram):

SL Emphasis	TL Emphasis
<u>Word-for-word Translation</u>	<u>Adaptation</u>
<u>Literal Translation</u>	<u>Free Translation</u>
<u>Faithful Translation</u>	<u>Idiomatic Translation</u>
<u>Semantic Translation</u>	<u>Communicative Translation</u>

a. Word-for-word Translation

The SL word order is preserved and the words translated by their most common meanings. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of this method is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as pre-translation process. Outcome: Literal Translation

Examples:

1. SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL: *Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.*

2. SL: I like that clever student.

TL: *Saya menyukai itu anak pintar*

3. SL: I will go to New York tomorrow.

TL: *Saya akan pergi ke New York besok.*

4. SL: Joanne gave me two tickets yesterday.

TL: *Joanne memberi saya dua tiket kemarin.*

b. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical items are again translated out of context. As a pre-translation process, it indicates problems to be solved. Outcome: Literal Translation

Examples:

1. SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL: *Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.*

2. SL: It's raining cats and dogs.

TL: *Hujan kucing dan anjing.*

3. SL: His hearth is in the right place.

TL: *Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar*

4. SL: The Sooner or the later the weather will change.

TL: *Lebih cepat atau lebih lambat cuaca akan berubah*

c. Faithful Translation

It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical deviation from SL norms. It attempts to be completely faithful

to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer. Outcome:

#### Literal Translation

Examples:

1. SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL: *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

2. SL: I have quite a few friends.

TL: *Saya mempunyai samasekali tidak banyak teman.*

#### d. Semantic Translation

It differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, compromising on 7 meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. It does not rely on cultural equivalence and makes very small concessions to the readership. While 'faithful' translation is dogmatic, semantic translation is more flexible. Outcome: Literal Translation

Example:

1. SL: He is a book-worm

TL: *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

#### e. Adaptation

This is the freest form of translation mainly used for plays and poetry: themes/ characters/ plots preserved, SL culture converted to TL culture & text is rewritten. Outcome: Free Translation

Example:

1. SL: hey, Jude don't make it bad Take a sad song and make it better Remember to let her into your heart Then you can start to make it better. (Hey Jude-The Beatles, 1968)
2. TL: *kasih, dimanakah mengapa kau tinggalkan aku Ingat-ingatlah kau padaku Janji setiamu tak kan lupa.*

f. Free Translation

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original. Outcome: Free Translation.

Example:

1. SL: The flowers in the garden.
- TL: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun*

g. Idiomatic Translation

It reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Outcome: Dynamic/ Idiomatic / Communicative Translation.

Examples:

1. I don't have my eye on you = I don't remember you
2. I don't have my eye on you = I'm already to go

h. Communicative Translation

This method displays the exact contextual meaning of the original text in a manner where both content and language are easily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers. Outcome: Dynamic/ Idiomatic / Communicative Translation

Example:

1. SL: Beware of the dog.

TL: *Awas anjing galak.*

Remarking on these methods, the writer should first say that exclusive semantic and communicative translation satisfy the two fundamental points of translation, which are to start with, precision, and second, economy. (A semantic translation is more likely to be economical than a communicative translation, unless, for the last mentioned, the content is inadequately composed). All in all, a semantic translation is composed at the author's linguistic level, a communicative at the readership's. Semantic interpretation is utilized for 'expressive' texts, communicative for 'informative' and 'vocative' texts.

Such a great amount for the detail, yet semantic and communicative should likewise be viewed as wholes. Semantic interpretation is close to home and individual, takes after the points of view of the creator, tends to over-translate, seeks after subtleties of significance, yet goes for concision keeping in mind the end goal to recreate realistic effect. Communicative translation is social, focuses on the message and the primary power of the content, tends to



under-translate, to be straightforward, clear and brief, and is constantly composed in a characteristic and ingenious style. A semantic translation is regularly sub-par compared to its unique, as there is both intellectual and even minded misfortune; an open interpretation is frequently superior to its unique. When there is no other option, a semantic translation needs to decipher, a communicative translation to clarify.

Hypothetically, communicative translation permits the translator no more opportunity than semantic translation. Truth be told, it does, since the translator is serving a putative extensive and not all around characterized readership, while in semantic translation, he is following a solitary very much characterized specialist, i.e. the creator of the SL content.

#### **D. The Process of Translation**

To translate a text, translator needs some process. Some experts classified it to many kinds of process based on their understanding about it. Newmark confronted that there are three basic translation processes:

1. The interpretation and analysis of the SL text
2. The translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of SL and TL corresponding syntactic, or through an underlying logical interlanguage'
3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's intention, the readers' expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL etc, Kirsten Malmkjaer (1998;144)

While Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber (1974:33) described translation process as in diagram below:



The system of translation consists of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages:

- (1) Analysis, in which the source structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meanings of the words and combination of words.
- (2) Transfer, in which the analyzed materials is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and
- (3) Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Translation is a complicated process. However, a translator who concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the receptor language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed; even it may be very different from the source language form.

### **E. The Principles of Translation**

Translation has got some principles that confronted by the experts. The principles below are proposed by Duff (1989: 10 – 11):

- a. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text
- b. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible, Choliludin S. Pd. (2006;41 – 43)

Nida (<http://www.pliegosdeyuste.eu/n4pliegos/eugeneanida.pdf>, accessed on September 29<sup>th</sup> 2019) states that: “Translating is not a separate science, but it often does represent specialized skills and can also require aesthetic sensitivity. Skilled translators must have a special capacity for sensing the closest natural equivalent of a text, whether oral or written”.

According to Nida (<http://www.pliegosdeyuste.eu/n4pliegos/eugeneanida.pdf>, accessed on September 29<sup>th</sup> 2019), there are 8 principles that can help new translators know how they can best initiate themselves into the principles and procedures of translation:

1. A language is a series of verbal habits that represent aspects of a culture. Thus persons who wish to use the language of a different language community must learn how to use the words in a culturally acceptable manner.
2. The meaning of a verbal symbol is defined indirectly by all contrastive symbols. For example, the meaning of traffic symbols is defined by all the other symbols referring to the movement of vehicles on streets. Accordingly, it is not possible to have an absolute set of definitions.

3. Within any symbolic system the context normally contains more information than any focal term. This means that the different contexts are maximized and the functions of specific terms are minimized.
4. There are no complete synonyms within a language or between different languages, but such a statement seems evidently incorrect because almost all dictionaries have extensive lists of synonyms, for example, sets such as *rich/wealthy* and *run/race*. But such sets of synonyms are normally limited to a restricted set of contexts.
5. All languages and cultures are continually in the process of change, and such changes occur on all levels of structure.
6. On all levels of American English, from sounds to discourse, important changes are occurring, but most speakers are largely unaware of what is happening.
7. One important aspect of languages and cultures is the fact that stylistic models have a very important role in communication, and proper adherence to such models is imperative, but highly creative writing is not always controlled by fixed rules.

Some universal models of discourse are very important for translators and interpreters. The four most important classes of discourse are narration, description, argumentation, and conversation

(<http://www.pliegosdeyuste.eu/n4pliegos/eugeneanida.pdf>, accessed on September 29<sup>th</sup> 2019)

## **F. The Procedures of Translation**

There are some procedures of translation that exists. According to Peter Newmark (1988:81), while translation methods relate to whole text, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Those translation procedures are as follows:

### 1. Transposition

Transposition is one of the common procedures used in translation. It is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. Transposition is the only translation procedure concerned with grammar and most translators make transposition intuitively. Vinay and Darbelnet confronted that transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message by Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday., (2004; 149). According to Newmark, transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

- a) Automatic transposition and offers the translator no choice. For example there are two types of it. First, the change from plural to singular, as “a pair of shorts” translated into ‘*sebuah celana pendek*’. Second, in the position of the adjective, examples ‘beautiful dress’ translated into ‘*gaun yang indah*’ not ‘*indah gaun*’,
- b) Transposition which is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. For example

SL: *Kelas itu harus kamu ambil.*

TL: You should take that class.

The translation above shows that the object (*kelas*) in SL is located forward. Although it is passive voice but this form is not exist in English language (TL). Another example shows that the adjective of the sentence is located in front of the subject:

SL: *Bingung aku*

TL: I'm confused

- c) Transposition which is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance, the SL adverb can be shifted into a TL adverbial phrase, as follows:

SL: I'm here for the recognition of H1N1.

TL: *Aku disini untuk mengenalkan virus H1N1.*

- d) Transposition which is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, by Peter Newmark (1988;85-87)

Example:

SL: He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant.

TL: *Ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong*, by Frans Sayogia (2009;73)

## 2. Modulation

Modulation, Peter Newmark (1988;88) wrote in his book, "Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term 'modulation' to define 'a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought'". In sum, modulation as a procedure of translation occurs when there is a

change of perspective accompanied with a lexical change in the TL. Yet, this procedure should better be avoided unless it is necessary for the naturalness of the translation. Modulation and transposition are two main processes in translation. They may take place at the same time. Newmark divided modulation into two types, as follows:

The first is obliged modulation; it is used when word, phrase, or structure was not having equivalence meaning in TL. Example: The Lessor and Lessee in Bahasa do not have a real equivalence meaning. Lessor means *orang yang menyewakan* and Lessee means *orang yang menyewa*.

The second type is free modulation is used by translator when the translator reject literal translation. It is the modulation that must be done by considering to a non-linguistic aspect. It is conducted to make the clearer meaning, or to make the TL text so natural and familiar by Rochayah Machali (2000;69)

On the other hand, for another general modulation example, such:

SL: I broke my leg.

TL: *Kakiku patah*.

‘I broke my leg’ is translated into ‘*Kakiku patah*’ not ‘*Aku mematahkan kakiku*’ where the translation is changed followed the point of view of SL.

### 3. Adaptation

Adaptation: use of a recognized equivalent between two situations.

This is a matter of cultural equivalence by Peter Newmark (1988;91). This is

a process when the other does not suffice. In adaptation, 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 the TL community. In general, this procedure is used as an effective way to deal with culturally-bound words/expressions, metaphors and images in translation. Based on Vinay and Darbelnet, adaptation is a situational equivalence or the type of situation 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 by Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004;152). For example: 'first class' translated into '*kelas satu*' not '*kelas pertama*'. Or another example is on the beginning of the letter, English used to use 'Dear Sir', in Bahasa it is translated into '*Dengan hormat*'.

#### 4. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure by Peter Newmark (1988:88). It is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration and is the same as what Harvey (2000:5) named "transcription". Examples:

1. Fudschijama (German) → *Fujiyama (Bahasa Indonesia)*
2. Serious (English) → *Serius (Bahasa Indonesia)*

#### 5. Addition

The addition is normally cultural (accounting for differences between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic or linguistic (explaining wayward to the original, readership by Peter Newmark (1988:91). The



additional information in the translation may take various form: within the text, notes or the bottom of page, notes at the end of chapter, or notes of glossary at the end of book.

Examples : SL : There are many Indonesian at the ship.

TL :Banyak warganegara Indonesia di kapal itu.

## 6. Reduction

Reduction means the decrease of the SL text. In reduction procedure, the translator is more likely to reduce in the number of elements that form the SL. This procedure should respect the principle of relevance, that is, the translator should make sure that no crucial information is dropped in translation. Based on Newmark, it is called contraction means grammatical reduction by Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2004;31). An example of reduction is in 'science politique' is translated just into 'politics' while 'science' is not translated.

Examples:SL :SBY the president of republic of Indonesia

TL :*SBY*

SL :Just and equitable treatment.

TL :Hubungan yang adil.

## 7. Descriptive Equivalent

This procedure creates a description that contains the meaning of the word. It usually happens when the equivalent of the SL cannot be found because the word does not exist in the TL.

Example: Licensed software : *perangkat lunak yang disilaisensikan* by Benny Hoed (2006:13)

#### 8. Naturalization

It adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL (Newmark, 1988b:82). Examples:

1. Estate (English) → *Estat (Bahasa Indonesia)*
2. Television (English) → *Televisi (Bahasa Indonesia)*

#### G. Translation Processes

The translation processes implies an entire process of how a translator produces equivalences between a text and portions of a text into another language. The translation process can be described as:

1. Decoding the meaning of the source text, and
2. Re-encoding or translating this meaning in the target language.

Behind this simple process lies various activities like checking grammar, syntax, idioms, semantics, and the like of the source language and also the culture of its speakers. The translator needs indepth knowledge in decoding and then re-encoding the meaning in the target language. In many cases, it is necessary that the translator's knowledge of the target language is more important than his knowledge of the source language.

The following is the process that is usually followed by all to ensure a well written, accurate translation:

1. The document that is to be translated is assigned to a person who is well versed with the native language is that which the document is being translated into.
2. The document is edited by a person who is fluent in both the target and source languages. Accuracy, grammar, spelling and writing style are all checked in the editing stage.
3. The document is proofread by a person who is fluent in both languages. It is also necessary to check spelling and layout.

Finally, before the document goes to the client, the document is further rechecked to ensure that the translation is correct, there is no missing text and the layout is perfect by Richens (1952)

#### **H. Aspect of Translation**

Translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context, by Larson (1984: 3)

#### **I. Translation as a Means of Cross-Cultural Understanding**

The cultural implications for translation may take several forms ranging from lexical content and syntax to ideologies and ways of life in a given culture. Newmark defines culture as "the way of life and its manifestations that

are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression" (Newmark 1988:94), thus acknowledging that each language group has its own culturally specific features.

The notion of culture is essential to considering the implications for translation. Discussing the problems of correspondence in translation, Nida confers equal importance to both linguistic and cultural differences between the SL and the TL and concludes that "differences between cultures may cause more severe complications for the translator than do differences in language structure" (Nida 1964:130). It is further explained that parallels in culture often provide a common understanding despite significant formal shifts in the translation. The cultural implications for translation are thus of significant importance as well as lexical concerns.

As Bassnett points out, "the translator must tackle the SL text in such a way that the TL version will correspond to the SL version... To attempt to impose the value system of the SL culture onto the TL culture is dangerous ground" (Bassnett 1991:23). Thus, when translating, it is important to consider not only the lexical impact on the TL reader, but also the manner in which cultural aspects may be perceived and make translating decisions accordingly.

Language and culture may thus be seen as being closely related and both aspects must be considered for translation. When considering the translation of cultural words and notions, Newmark (1988:96) proposes two opposing methods: transference and componential analysis. As Newmark mentions, transference gives "local colour", keeping cultural names and concepts.

Although placing the emphasis on culture, meaningful to initiated readers, he claims this method may cause problems for the general readership and limit the comprehension of certain aspects. The importance of the translation process in communication leads Newmark (1988:96) to propose componential analysis which he describes as being "the most accurate translation procedure, which excludes the culture and highlights the message". Nida's definitions of formal and dynamic equivalence (Nida 1964:129) may also be seen to apply when considering cultural implications for translation. According to Nida, a "gloss translation" mostly typifies formal equivalence where form and content are reproduced as faithfully as possible and the TL reader is able to "understand as much as he can of the customs, manner of thought, and means of expression" of the SL context (Nida 1964:129). Contrasting with this idea, dynamic equivalence "tries to relate the receptor to modes of behaviour relevant within the context of his own culture" without insisting that he "understands the cultural patterns of the source-language context". One must reproduce as literally and meaningfully the form and content of the original, and make as close an approximation as possible. One should identify with the person in the source language, understand his or her customs, manner of thought, and means of expression. A good translation should fulfill the same purpose in the new language as the original did in the source language. It should have the feel of the original. But Nida also attends to the needs of the reader, noting that the translation should be characterized by "naturalness of expression" in the translation and that it should relate to the culture of the "receptor". For this

reason, he is seen as being in the camp of those who advocate the "domestication" of translation. In Nida's eyes, the translation must make sense and convey the spirit and manner of the original, being sensitive to the style of the original, and should have the same effect upon the receiving audience as the original had on its audience (Nida 1964:134). The solution, as he sees it, is some sort of dynamic equivalence that balances both concerns. Though the equivalence should be source-oriented, at the same time it must conform to and be comprehensible in the receptor language and culture. Nida goes into details regarding the methods the translator should use to get the closest approximation of the SL, including using footnotes to illuminate cultural differences when close approximations cannot be found. This is what has been referred to above as glossing. He also talks about problems of translating the emotional content of the original, and the need to convey the sarcasm, irony, whimsy, and emotive elements of meaning of the original (Nida 1964:139–40). Nida's theories are based on a transcendental concept of humanity as an essence unchanged by time and space, since "that which unites mankind is greater than that which divides, hence even in cases of very disparate languages and cultures there is a basis for communication" (Nida 1964:24).

Nida notes that "since no two languages are identical either in meanings given to corresponding symbols, or in ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages . . . no fully exact translation . . . the impact may be reasonably close to the original but no identity in detail"

(Nida 1964:126). Therefore, the process of translation must involve a certain degree of interpretation on the part of the translator. As Nida describes it, the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements of the source language; constant comparison of the two is necessary to determine accuracy and correspondence.

Translation is doomed to inadequacy because of irreducible differences not only between languages and cultures, but within them as well. The view that language itself is indeterminate would seem to preclude the possibility of any kind of adequate translation. Interestingly, Venuti sees the foreign text itself as the site of "many different semantic possibilities" which any translation only fixes in a provisional sense. Meaning itself is seen as a "plural and contingent relation, not an unchanging unified essence" (Venuti 1995:18). When a text is retranslated at a latter period in time, it frequently differs from the first translation because of the changes in the historical and cultural context.

As Venuti (1995:305) notes.

Translation is a process that involves looking for similarities between language and culture – particularly similar messages and formal techniques – but it does this because it is constantly confronting dissimilarities. It can never and should never aim to remove these dissimilarities entirely. A translated text should be the site at which a different culture emerges, where a reader gets a glimpse of a cultural other and resistency. A translation strategy based on an aesthetic of discontinuity can best preserve that difference, that otherness, by reminding the reader of the gains and losses in the translation process and the unbridgeable gaps between cultures.

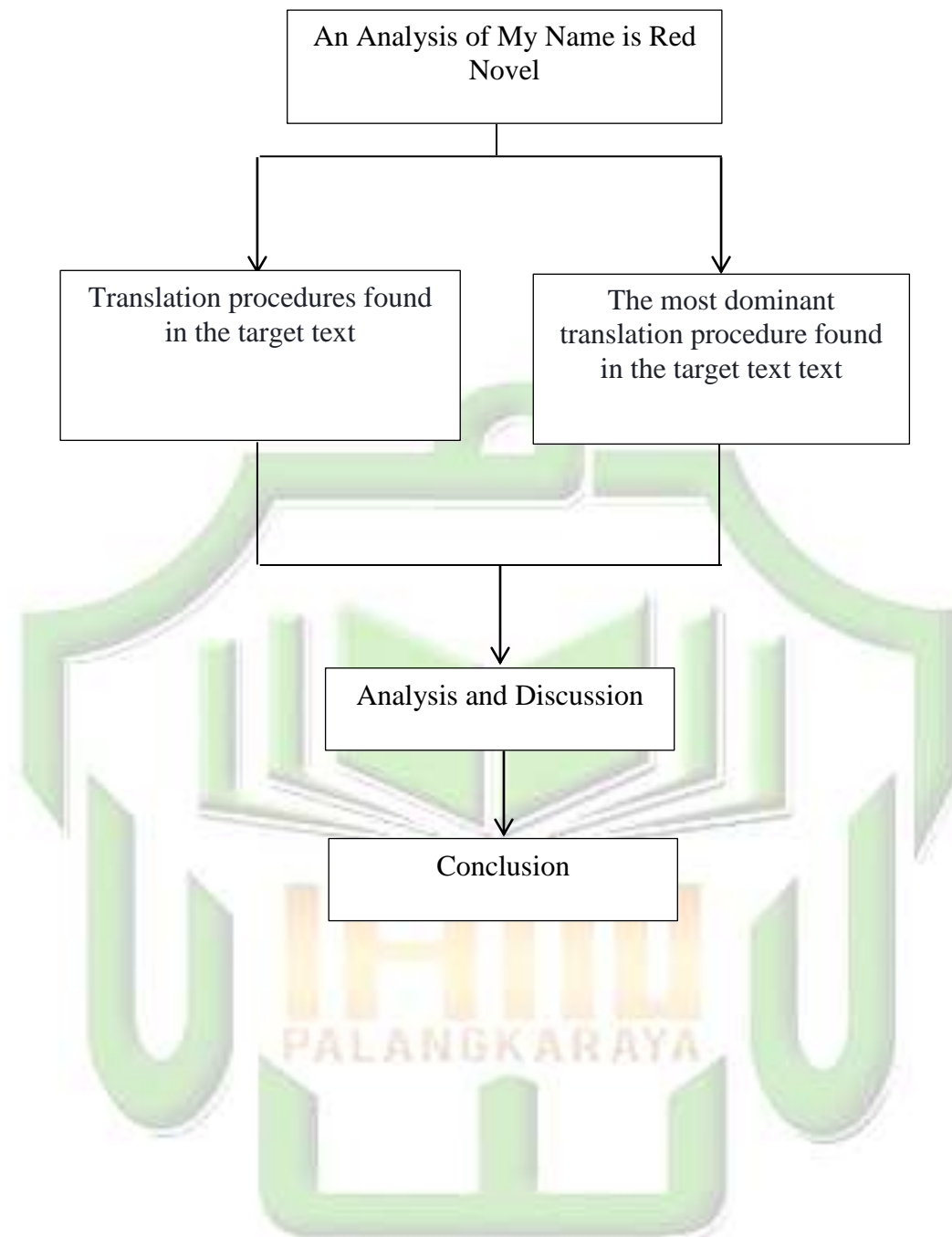
## **J. Frame of Thinking**

Learning about Literary as learning how to write and speak the English language because cultural character traits, themes, ideas, values and get to understand the actions, principles, traditions and thoughts of the people from another location. Translating a book allows other student who will otherwise be isolated through language to learn more about other cultures. A book reflects the values, ideas and thoughts of the author and possibly his community. Without translation, people are deprived of other cultures' accumulated wisdom and ancient knowledge. Literarytranslation opens the door to a vast arsenal of literature that is traditionally unavailable to a far larger number of people.

As a student at English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Palangka Raya, the writer thinks that Literary is important too for develops students' understanding of and expressive ability in English, it is increasingly important that they employ language learning strategies to deal with the unknown words. Their use is acknowledged as a beneficial strategy for both understanding words in context and using them productively in speech, reading and writing.

Furthermore, the writer wants to know what are the translation procedures applied in a Novel entitled My name is red. In order this study can be useful and easy to be understood, the writer makes frame of thinking that can be seen as follow





## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The design of this study is qualitative research, Angrosino in Latief stated that qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural settings in which such behavior occurs. It does so by analyzing words rather than numbers by Mohammad Adnan Latief (2014:76)

In this research, the writer uses a document or content analysis as research type. Content analysis focuses and interprets recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents by Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, & Christine K. Sorensen (2010:29).

#### **B. Subject and Object of the Study**

The subject in this study is a novel entitled *My Name Is Red* written by Orhan Pamuk which translated by Erdag Goknar to English and translated by Atta Verin to Indonesia, it is a Turkish novel that has been re-published to other languages including English, and the object in this study is the words, phrases and sentences of the novel which focused on translation procedure that used in *My Name is Red* novel.

#### **C. Data Sources**

The data analyzed in this study is the novel *My Name is Red* novel in the form of electronic book as the main source of the data.

#### **D. Research Instrument**

In this research, the writer uses himself as the main instrument through the following steps. Firstly, the writer reads the original novel and compares to its translation to find data. Then he analyzes what kinds of translation procedures are applied by the translator in his translation. After that he categorizes the data based on each kind of translation procedure. Finally, the writer concludes what kinds of translation procedure are commonly found in the translation of novel 'My Name is Red'. Criteria in choosing sample the writer analyzes words, phrases and sentence in My Name is Red Novel by Erdag Goknar with My Name is Red Novel by Atta Verin to find translation procedure.

Purposive sampling is used to collect the required data. Bailey in Sari(2009:25) cites:

In purposive sampling the investigator does not necessarily have a quota to fill from within various strata, as in quota sampling, but neither does he or she just pick the nearest warm bodies, as in convenience sampling. Rather, the researcher uses his or her own judgment about which respondents to choose and picks only those who best meet the purposes of the study.

In addition Maxwell(1997:87) defined that purposive sampling as a type of sampling in which, "particular settings, persons, or events are deliberately selected for the important information they can provide that cannot be gotten as well from other choices".

The data would be taken from My Name is Red Novel to find out translation procedures by using Peter Newmark theory

## **F. Data Collection Procedures**

The analysis covers the seven procedures in order to get the results of the analysis related to the procedures. So, the following procedures will be executed to carry out this analysis:

1. Collecting the data from the novel.
2. Listing translation procedures as the data findings.
3. Describe the eight procedures from the data.
4. Finding out the most dominant type of the translation procedure found in target text.

## **G. Data Analysis**

Donald states that data analysis is a process whereby writer systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.

Data analysis is the most complex and mysterious phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher Names massive amounts of field notes, interview, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted by Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, & Christine K. Sorensen (2010;481). It used the technique of qualitative content analysis to analyze the data, where the process of analysis is done together. The qualitative data consist of words even though numbers are described though interpretation. Hence, to know and determine their meaning need study carefully by Lexy Moleong (1987;20).

Meanwhile, Miles and Huberman state in Mudija Rahardjo (2002;57) that the analysis of the data in qualitative study used some technique as follows:

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected are processed to know between the relevant and the irrelevant. Therefore, data reduction is the data that have been gotten from the study and have been explained, so the invalid data are omitted. It is done to the data provide is appropriate with the problems in this study.

### 2. Data Display

Data display is the relevant data that are found by the writer. The data gotten from the study are explained scientifically by the writer clearly. In this study, data display is an organize assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from novel, the researcher displays the result of the analysis on by making the description of the Indonesian translation, type, and function.

### 3. Conclusion

Conclusion is where the writer seeks conclusion as answering for formulations of the problem. In this steps the conclusions are taken by recheck the data reduction and data display. Therefore the conclusion taken is directed and is not deviated from the data analyzed, even if the final research is reached.

In this study, it is put after presenting the whole findings of the analyzed data that aimed to clarify and note the most important points to avoid vagueness.

## **H. Endorsement of the Data**

Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, & Christine K. Sorensen ( 2010), determine the endorsement of the data, there are four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

## 1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings of this study. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design. The researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the research as accurately as possible.

This research writer use triangulation. Triangulation use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred.

- 1) Data triangulation, the researcher investigates whether the data collected with one procedure or instrument confirm data collected using a different procedure or instrument
- 2) Investigator triangulation, involves having multiple researchers collect data independently and compare the collected data.
- 3) Methods triangulation, uses more than one method (e.g., ethnography and document analysis) in the study.
- 4) Theory triangulation, involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories. Considering different theories, the researcher may gain better insights.

Type of triangulation technique this research uses theory triangulation, that are using different theories to make comparisons.

## 2. Transferability

Transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other contexts or to other groups.

## 3. Dependability

Dependability is the consistency or stability of the results; the extent to which the same general results would occur with different sets of people or in different settings and time periods.

#### 4. Conformability

Conformability is a term used in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Data finding

a. Kind of translation procedures in My Name is Red novel.

1). Tranposition

**Table 1.1: Transposition data**

NO. DATA	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	My heart has stopped beating	Jantungku telah berhenti berdetak
2	He felt for my pulse	Ia merasakan detak nadiku
3	My miserable mortal coil	Raga fanaku yang menyedihkan
4	My tears subsided.	Hujan air mataku mereda
5	Raised me up	Mengangkat tubuhku
6	Sunburst designs	Dihiasi corak matahari
7	Like orhan's face	Seperti wajah orhan
8	When I first returned	Saat pertama kali aku kembali
9	The slyness in esther's looks,	Kelicikan di mata esther,
10	My mother's grave	Makam ibuku
11	The color of its sails matched the leaden and foggy hue of the surface of the golden horn	Layarnya berwarna kelabu seperti kabut di Permukaan golden horn
12	She'll postpone the answer.	Dia akan menunda jawabannya
13	If truth be told	Jika harus berkata jujur



14	After hearing the miracle of my voice	Setelah mendengar keajaiban suaraku
15	I didn't know whether it was the melodious sound of a lute that compelled me to follow	Aku tak tahu apakah suara merdu sitar yang menggerakkanmu mengikuti melodinya
16	Why should I hide all this from you any longer?	Mengapa aku harus menyembunyikan ini lagi?
17	Proudly, I studied my horse	Dengan bangga, aku mengamati kudaku
18	With your permission	Dengan izin kalian
19	Bayazid mosque	Masjid bayazid
20	When I returned home that night	Ketika aku pulang malam itu
21	This news pleased her.	Kabar ini membuatnya senang
22	Coloring their borders with the most life like designs of leaves	Mewarnai ujung-ujungnya dengan corak-corak dedaunan
23	There were more wealthy people	Tidak ada lagi orang-orang kaya
24	It must've even dawned on him	Pasti terbersit dalam benaknya
25	As you've requested.	Sebagaimana yang kauminta
26	As all the histories will reveal,	Ketika seluruh sejarah terungkap
27	She turned around and guided us into hayriye's greasy smelling and miceridden kitchen	Dia membalikkan tubuhnya dan menuntun kami memasuki dapur hayriye yang berminyak dan bau
28	After a military campaign	Setelah sebuah serangan militer
29	I put down my brush	Aku meletakkan kuasku
30	Tell me then	Katakan padaku
31	Before topping off my meal	Sebelum kububuhkan di atas makananku

32	Don't furrow your brow, my Dear	Jangan mengerutkan keningmu, sayangku
33	I assumed he'd kill me as well.	Aku menduga ia juga hendak membunuhku.
34	Death did not cause me the pain I'd feared;	Kematian ternyata tidak sesakit yang kutakutkan
35	Then quickened my pace once I'd exited onto the street.	Lalu aku mempercepat langkahku begitu aku sudah kembali berada di jalan.
36	I explained to her.	Jelasku padanya
37	Pools of blood	Kubangan darah
38	I entered my bed but was unable to sleep for a long while	Bukan karena aku didera rasa ngeri atas apa yang telah terjadi
39	But I suppose I shouldn't further confuse you	Namun, aku seharusnya tidak semakin membingungkanmu
40	I couldn't sleep, however.	Bagaimanapun aku tidak bisa tidur.
41	Of the viziers who were in istanbul at the time of my death	Para wazir yang sedang berada di Istanbul saat kematianku
42	Bur temporarily in one of the arab cities	Melainkan tinggal sementara di salah satu kota di arab
43	In the lands of the infidel franks,	Di negeri-negeri orang-orang kafir frank,
44	When I first laid eyes on her child	Saat pertama kali aku memandangi anaknya
45	Oh, why was I there	Duh, kenapa aku ada di sana
46	My funeral was splendid	Pemakamanku begitu megah
47	Today	Hari ini
48	When my victim	Ketika korbanku
49	This is no joke	Ini bukan gurauan
50	Had I taken Shekure s' portrait	Aku membawa gambar

	with me	Shekure ke mana-mana
51	I want to die with him!	Aku ingin mati bersamanya
52	The presence of the minister of accounts	Kehadiran menteri keuangan,
53	I knew my silence	Aku tahu diamku
54	You're very beautiful	Kau sangat jelita
55	I was happy	Aku sangat bahagia
56	When I was a child	Ketika aku masih kecil
57	Faithlessness	Ketidakpercayaan
58	If his lover is smart	Jika kekasihnya ini cerdas
59	We were all in the courtyard,	Kami semua berada di halaman
60	Quiet down when his mother fell silent	Merasa terpuruk ketika ibunya terdiam
61	He was in love insofar as he wanted to be married	Ia kasmaran sepanjang ia menginginkan pernikahan
62	Listened for my breath	Mendengarkan desah napasku
63	Jezmi agha changed the chamber pots, lamps and brazier,	Jezmi agha mengganti pispot kamar, lampu-lampu dan tungku pemanas
64	I illuminated the edges of pages	Aku menghiasi pinggiran halamannya
65	I want to be its meaning	Aku hanya ingin menjadi maknanya
66	We were alone at last	Pada akhirnya kami berduaan
67	I earned nine hundred silver coins a month	Aku menghasilkan sembilan ratus keping perak sebulan
68	I wouldn't have believed	Aku tak mau percaya
69	Yet I beg to differ.	Aku tidak minta dibedakan.
70	I know women quite well	Aku cukup mengenal para perempuan
71	Pray for me	Doakan aku
72	Dogs aren't permitted to walk with one another	Anjing tidak diizinkan berjalan dengan sesamanya

73	The nation of horses had taken its revenge.	Bangsa kuda telah membalaskan dendamnya.
74	Carried me to the edge of the well	Menyeretku ke mulut sumur
75	The earth called to him	Bumi memanggilnya
76	I was responsible for painting and embellishing books	Aku bertanggung jawab melukisi dan menghiasi buku-buku
77	I could take anyones life	aku bisa mencabut nyawa orang
78	I want to say something	Aku ingin mengatakan sesuatu
79	In that letter	Dalam suratnya itu
80	Without any hesitation	Tanpa ragu lagi
81	Mosque courtyards where angels reclined on domes to sleep	Halaman-halaman masjid tempat Malaikat-malaikat bersandar di kubah-kubahnya untuk tidur

## 2) Modulation

**Table 1.2: Modulation data**

NO. DATA	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	I admitted to myself	Aku berjanji pada diriku sendiri
2	Now and again	Kini sekali lagi
3	A body	Sesosok tubuh
4	After an absence of twelve years	Setelah menghilang selama dua belas tahun
5	If your face were depicted in this fashion only once	Andai wajahmu dilukiskan dengan gaya seperti ini
6	Three stories on painting and time	Tiga cerita tentang lukisan dan

		waktu
7	I froze in astonishment and indecision	Aku mematung karena terpana dan bingung
8	My soul has not completely left my body	Sukmaku belum sepenuhnya meninggalkan ragaku
9	I am nothing but a corpse now	Kini aku hanyalah sesosok mayat
10	We'd told its story to the storyteller.	Kami menceritakan kisahnya pada sang pendongeng.
11	What are we to do now?	Apa yang akan kita lakukan sekarang?
12	I didn't give in to the devil	Aku tak menyerah pada bujukan setan
13	. I longed for shekure and our house.	Aku amat merindukan shekure dan rumah kami.

### 3) Adaptation

**Table 1.3: Adaptation data**

NO. DATA	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	Have they indeed killed him?	Apakah mereka memang membunuhnya?
2	Make him uneasy.	Membuatnya gelisah
3	I could sense him standing stiffly behind me,	Aku bisa merasakannya berdiri tegang di belakangku
4	. I knew I would come to like him,	Aku tahu aku akan menyukainya

### 4) Transference

**Table 1.4: Transference data**

NO. DATA	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	Melancholy	Melankolis
2	Manuscript	Manuskrip
3	Bazaar	Bazar

## 5) Addition

**Table 1.5: Addition data**

NO. DATA	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	This pleases me.	Ini membuatku senang
2	A soldier who could tell him	Seorang serdadu yang bisa menceritakan padanya
3	During the sixth year I spent in the east	Selama enam tahun yang kuhabiskan di timur
4	I could still more or less see.	Aku melihatnya tepat seperti itu,
5	It was in Istanbul	Kota itu adalah istanbul
6	One of them who was blind	Salah satu dari mereka yang tampaknya buta
7	Now listen to what I have to tell you	Sekarang dengarkan apa yang akan kuceritakan padamu
8	Just as I was thinking such thoughts	Tepat saat aku sedang memikirkan kemungkinan buruk itu
9	I shall make mention of frank painters	Aku harus menyebutkan keberadaan para pelukis bangsa frank
10	It's difficult having a daughter, difficult	Betapa sulitnya memiliki seorang anak perempuan, sulit sekali.
11	How do you know?	Bagaimana kau tahu itu?

12	The possibility of my own death came to mind.	Kemungkinan datangnya kematianku sendiri membersit di benakku
13	If a man but once overcomes this fear and acts	Jika seseorang sekali saja mengatasi ketakutannya itu dan bertindak
14	To the playing of musical instruments in dervish house	Karena kami memainkan alat-alat musik di rumah-rumah para pengikut ajaran sufi
15	A worm of doubt was gnawing at me	sebuah kebimbangan menggeliat dalam diriku
16	his scimitar	Pedang scimitar miliknya
17	And in a state of great elation and sworn to secrecy	Dengan suka cita, setelah bersumpah merahasiakannya
18	And as I reflected back over the last two days	Saat aku merenungkan kembali apa yang terjadi dua hari terakhir
19	When esther arrived,	Sesungguhnya ketika esther datang,
20	I relaxed	Aku merasa santai
21	I was on the verge of saying how much I liked this story	Aku baru akan mengatakan betapa aku sangat menyukai kisah ini
22	He doesn't even know he exists.	Ia bahkan tidak tahu bahwa lelaki itu ada.
23	But you needn't be afraid, i'm just an illustration.	Namun, tak perlu takut, aku hanyalah sebuah ilustrasi
24	Listen to me.	Dengarkan aku baik-baik
25	Death is no laughing matter.	Kematian bukan untuk ditertawakan.
26	I lifted my hand from the page	Aku mengangkat tanganku dari kertas itu
27	A knock at the door	Terdengar ketukan di pintu

28	A crow alighted beside me	Seekor burung gagak mendarat di dekatku
29	You too have experienced what I'm about to describe	Kau pun pasti pernah mengalami apa yang akan kugambarkan
30	I was so determined not to go	Aku merasa yakin tak akan keluar
31	This neither upset nor gladdened me.	Ini tidak membuatku sedih atau senang.
32	It was evening,	Saat itu malam hari
33	My heart quickened.	Jantungku berdetak lebih cepat
34	I boldly shouted,	Dengan berani aku berteriak
35	Who care what you earned when you were alive?	Siapa yang peduli pada yang kau peroleh saat kau masih hidup?
36	I contemplated how the crudeness of my deed did not in the least befit the grace of a miniaturist.	Aku baru menyadari betapa kejinya perbuatanku, dan tak sedikit pun sesuai dengan keanggunan seorang miniaturis pembuat ilustrasi buku yang indah
37	It was black from long ago	Itu adalah hitam yang berasal dari masa lalu
38	I'm death, as you can plainly see,	Aku adalah kematian, seperti yang bisa dengan jelas kaulihat.
39	I believe it was about the time of the evening prayer.	Aku yakin sudah hampir tiba saatnya untuk melaksanakan salat magrib.
40	Someone was at the door.	Seseorang berada di balik pintu
41	In the accustomed ceremony	Dengan upacara yang bisa dilakukan,



42	I dreamed that my father was telling me incomprehensible things	Aku bermimpi ayahku mengatakan padaku hal-hal yang tak dapat kupahami
43	I crossed the wide hallway	Aku melintasi ruang tengah yang luas
44	I stared at the world at everything.	Aku memandangi dunia ini memandangi segalanya.
45	The colors of the world did not darken,	Warna-warni dunia ini tidak menjadi semakin gelap,
46	A light that seems to radiate from within the picture,	Seberkas sinar yang tampak benderang terpancar dari dalam lukisan
47	I went to discover a messenger from the palace.	Aku pergi dan mendapati seorang utusan dari istana.
48	He described the sultan's contest.	Ia menjelaskan perlombaan yang diadakan sultan.
49	Smiled as he watched the falling snow	Tersenyum saat ia mengamati salju yang berjatuhan
50	As this was also a curiosity of mine	Karena hal ini juga menjadi keingintahuanku
51	The sounds coming from the neighborhood below	Suara-suara yang terdengar dari lingkungan perumahan di bawah sana
52	Does love make one a fool or do only fools fall in love?	Apakah cinta mampu membuat orang jadi bodoh atau hanya orang-orang bodoh yang jatuh cinta?
53	But, no, why should I drive myself mad?	Namun, tidak, mengapa aku harus membiarkan diriku menjadi tergila-gila?
54	I know this gives me a menacing appearance	Aku tahu hal ini memberiku penampilan yang menyeramkan

55	Yet again, I was pleased to see that the stories I recounted affected him.	Namun, masih saja aku merasa senang melihat betapa kisah-kisah yang kuceritakan itu memengaruhinya
56	I walked her to her bedchamber	Aku menuntunnya kembali ke kamar tidurnya
57	Beside cypress trees murmuring to the souls of the dead,	Di samping pepohonan cemara yang menggumamkan jiwa-jiwa mereka yang telah mati
58	Haste delays the fruits of love.	Ketergesaan menunda tumbuhnya buah cinta.
59	No misfortune at all will befall you	Tak ada nasib sial yang bakal menimpamu
60	You understand why I said this hopefully, don t you?	Kau paham mengapa aku mengatakan hal ini dengan penuh harapan, bukan?
61	Shekure shut herself into the room with the children	Shekure mengunci diri di dalam kamar dengan anak-anak
62	I knew the problem of devalued money was the same everywhere	aku tahu masalah berkurangnya nilai uang itu terjadi juga dimana-mana
63	As Hayriye took the letter	Saat Hayriye mengambil surat itu
64	in other areas razed by fire	Di wilayah lainnya yang juga dihancurkan api
65	Enough! Find my body without delay	Cukup temukan jenazahku, jangan ditunda lagi

## 6) Reduction

**Table 1.2: Reduction data**

NO. DATA	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	All right then,	Baiklah,
2	There at the nape of my neck,	Di tengkukku,
3	A calm overcame me.	Ketenangan meliputiku.
4	This is what it demonstrates	Ini yang dipampangkan
5	In the women's quarters	Di ruang perempuan
6	If you think you're better than stork, then by all means, get hold of me.	Jika kau berpikir kau lebih baik daripada bangau, berusaha meraihku.
7	Then he put me back down right away	Kemudian ia menangkap bayanganku
8	I stood dead still, as did master osman himself	Aku berdiri terpaku, seperti halnya tuan osman
9	The crowd pulled back a little out of fear.	Kerumunan ini mundur karena ketakutan.
10	Just before dying I had a dream	Sebelum mati, aku sempat bermimpi
11	But seemed to bleed ever so gently into one another.	Melainkan membaaur dengan sedemikian lembutnya.
12	There came a knock at the door	Terdengar sebuah ketukan di pintu
13	For nearly four days I have been missing	Selama hampir empat hari aku menghilang
14	Who is this murderer who vexes me so?	Siapakah si pembunuh ini?
15	At the market end of the street	Di pasar di ujung jalan
16	Everything was in shambles.	Semuanya begitu berantakan .
17	On the contrary,	Sebaliknya,
18	You'd forgotten about me,	Kau telah lupa padaku, bukan?

	hadn't you?	
19	On the one hand	Di satu sisi
20	I don't want the children to get suspicious in the morning	Aku tidak ingin anak-anak menjadi curiga besok pagi
21	At the other end of the world.	Di ujung lain dunia ini
22	And so it was on that friday morning	Maka pada suatu jumat pagi

#### 7) Description Equivalent

There is no a found from the data.

#### 8) Naturalization

**Table 1.8: Naturalization data**

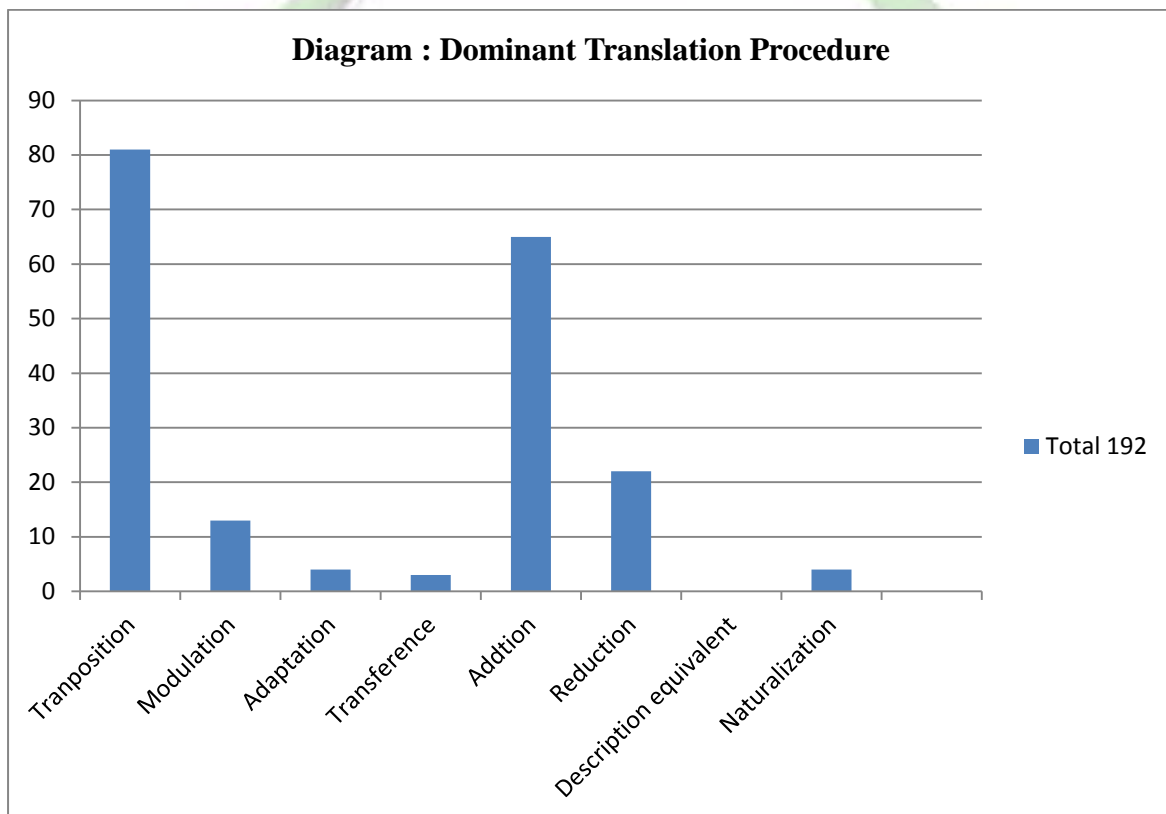
NO. DATA	SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
1	Berzah	Barzah
2	Chinese	Cina
3	Portuguese	Portugis
4	venetian	venesia

- b. The most dominant translation procedure used in My Name is Red novel.

**Table 1.9: Data Findings**

No.	Translation Procedures	Total
1	Transposition	81
2	Modulation	13
3	Adaptation	4
4	Transference	3

5	Addion	65
6	Reduction	22
7	Description Equivalent	0
8	Naturalization	4
<b>Total</b>		192



Based on the table above, the dominant type of translation procedure found in My Name is Red novel. was transposition with 81, then Addtion with 65 and Reduction with 22.

Reason of transposition as the dominant procedure of translation that used in translating *My Name is Red* novel because by using this procedure, the writer can translate the SL to TL by changing the grammar in order to find the meaning which can be comprehended by the reader. It is done because the SL cannot be translated directly without altering meaning or fixing up the grammatical and stylistic elements of the target language.

## **B. Discussion**

The importance of the translation process in communication propose componential analysis which describes as being “the most accurate translation procedure, which excludes the culture and highlights the message” (Newmark, 1986:96). A good translation should fulfill the same purpose in the new language as the original did in the source language. It should have the feel of the original. But, the translation should be characterized by “naturalness of expression” in the translation and that should relate to the culture of the “receptor”. (Nida, 1964:134)

In this research, the writer has used Peter Newmark theory of translation procedure to analyze data and found that not all of the procedures exist in data analysis since the writer did not find any description equivalent procedures. Based on writer analysis, description equivalent procedure did not exist in data because none of data which have analyzed fulfill the characteristic of both procedures based on the theory of Peter Newmark .

Based on the result of analysis, there found 192 cases containing 8 procedures, there are 81 cases of transposition, 13 case of modulation, 4 cases of adaptation, 3 cases of transference, 65 case of addition, 22 cases of reduction, 0 case of description equivalent and 4 case of naturalization.

Based on the findings above, 81 of transposition where the SL is translated based on the TL of the translator. Venutti (1995:305) noted that: A translated text should be the site at which a different culture emerges, where a reader gets a glimpse of a cultural other and resistency. A translation strategy based on an aesthetic of discontinuity can best preserve that difference, that otherness, by reminding the reader of the gains and losses in the translation process and the unbridgeable gaps between culture



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Peter Newmark theory of translation procedure that a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by same message or statement in other language. What kinds of translation procedure are used in translating My Name Is Red novel from English into Indonesian language?. There are 81 transposition, 13 modulation, 4 adaptation, 3 transference, 65 addition, 22 reduction, 0 descriptive equivalent and 4 naturalization. Based on data concludes that not all procedures exist in this data analysis, descriptive equivalent do not exist in this analysis. Having analyzed the data of this analysis, it is concluded that there are 7 translation procedure that found. What is the most dominant translation procedure found in My Name Is Red novel?. The dominant procedure that is found from the data is transposition with 81.

## **B. Suggestion**

Translation is an interesting subject to study. There are other parts of translation that can be observed from the data in this thesis. Therefore, it is suggested to those who are interested in studying translation to make other translation from this thesis such as the translation shifts, translation equivalence, and others. It is also suggested for those who are interested to observe seven procedures of translation to explore more about each process in translation such as the elaboration of transposition, modulation, and so on. The benefits of this research can be deeper and understand about the translation procedure so that it can be further developed for future researchers.



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