



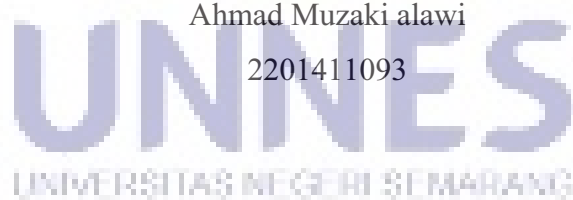
**PROPOSITION IN ENGLISH – INDONESIAN  
TRANSLATION OF *INFERNO* BY DAN BROWN**

a final project  
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*  
in English

by

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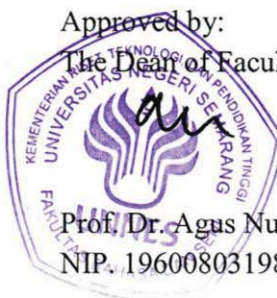
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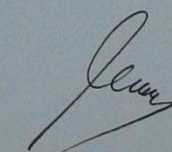
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*INFERNO* BY DAN BROWN**

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Yang membuat pernyataan



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*Some live so wrong, with what we do is each His own.  
But living in fear is endless shame for countless years.*

(Avenged Sevenfold)



To my parents, brothers, and friends

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT the Almighty for the blessing, kindness and inspirations in leading me accomplishing this final project.

I realize that I will never complete this final project without the help from others. Thus I would like to give my sincerest gratitude and appreciation to Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, M.A., Ph.D. as the advisor for the patience in providing careful guidance, helpful corrections, very good advices as well as encouragement during the consultation. I would like to thank to all my lecturers in English Department of Semarang State University for the valuable knowledge, guidance and advices during the years of my study. Also, I would like to thank to Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd. for inspiring me choosing this final project topic.

I would like to express my sincerest thanks to my beloved parents and my sister who always give me support with their prayer, patience and love. Special thanks are also devoted to my beloved friends especially Ozy, Bagus, Betari, for the support, motivation and beautiful moments we shared together. And also I would like to give my big thanks to Akmal, my roommate, though he used to distract me every time but surely I know that he is the first to support.

Finally, nothing is perfect and neither is this final project. Any corrections, comments, and criticism for the improving of this final project are always open-welcomed.

The Writer



## ABSTRACT

**Muzaki Alawi, Ahmad.** 2015. *Proposition in English – Indonesian Translation of Inferno by Dan Brown*. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. Advisor: Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, M.A., Ph.D.

**Keywords:** Proposition, Event, State, Larson

The topic of this research is Proposition in the English-Indonesian Translation of *Inferno* by Dan Brown. It is highly inspired by the fact that English and Bahasa have significant differences especially in the structure construction. While translating we often find those differences and some changes to get the best construction in TL so that it can be understood more easily. Proposition as Larson suggests is the theory that I used in this research to explain how the construction changes from English to Bahasa. The purpose of this research was to describe the proposition used in the novel entitled *Inferno* by Dan Brown in both English version and translated version. The methods I employed were first eliciting the data from the novel, inventorying the data, classifying the data, analyzing the data and finally reducing the data until I got the valid representative data. The result showed that there were 1181 data occurring in this research. 899 event propositions and 151 state propositions do not change. 60 event propositions change into State and 46 State propositions change into Event. The rests, which are 25, multiplied from one proposition to two or more propositions. Based on the result, the changes of proposition occur because there are shifts occurring in translating the novel. Shifts occurring in the data include Structure-shift in forms of the changing of sentence form, split of sentence and the changing of word order. The common shift highly occur is Class-Shift in forms of the shifts of adjective to verb, verb to adjective, adverb to adjective, noun to verb, and verb to noun.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the final project.

### 1. 1 Background of Study

Translation has become one with people's life. We can find translation works all over places: in schools, bus, public spaces even in our own living room. News we read, movies we watch every night, and fictions we own are often the work of translation. Moreover with the technology era, translation is not anymore exclusively owned by professionals. Like stated by Baker and Gonzales (2011) that increased globalization gives translation and interpreting firm position in public consciousness. People become more concern with translation even they can produce their own works despite the fact that they are not expert in that field.

Novel is one of the most literary work that cannot be separated from people life. Many people read novel in their spare time. The characteristic of novels differ each other based on their writers. Novel writers will have specific style in writing novels. Some of them will put some comedy their novels while writing whereas other will import mistery. Some of them will write romance story whereas others will make horror story. Even there are many writers who put culture and history

element in their novels. The variousity of novels will never get an end following the era and culture.

The development of novel itself, whether we realize it or not, is growing more and more. The influence of globalitation makes people can get novels easily. While reading novel we can get many knowledge and information. If the novel is related to the history, we will know history. If the story of novel is about struggle, we will be highly motivated to be struggle. The thirst of knowledge make people translate foreign novels. Reading foreign novel will improve our understanding and knowledge about culture in the abroad.

This phenomenon makes the writer interested in analyzing a translation product of a novel. The product here is a novel entitled “*Inferno*” by Dan Brown. It is one of many novels written by him after his succesful and famous novels “*the Da Vinci Code*”, “*Angel and Demon*”, “*The Lost Symbols*”, “*Deception Point*”, and “*Digital Fortress*”. The popularity of this novel has spreaded out through Indonesia even the translation of its book becomes best-seller one.

This novel, *Inferno*, is the newest novel Dan Brown write. Just like his others novel, *Inferno* soon attract the readers especially who have known Dan Brown well. With an instant time, the novel becomes best-seller one. A few months after its publication in New York, its translation versions begin. Indonesia is one of the countries that translate this novel into Bahasa.

From this point, as it is well-known that rendering best meaning from source language to target language is not simple. Many people think that translation is only about changing the meaning from one language to another language. This

concept is not completely wrong. Translation indeed deals with many aspects of languages including words, text, and even culture where those languages are spoken. One of things which make translation is not simple is the fact that the structure from source language is different with the one existing in target language. However, by looking to this fact, it is clear that translation work will have many differences especially in the structure.

Firstly, from the definition, translation deals with changing the form of source language (SL) into target language (TL). This concept is very basic, as explicitly stated by Larson (1984), by saying that “translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written . . . . In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language.”

Larson (1984) then explains it more clearly by giving the definition of translation, which is *transferring the meaning of source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.* According to him, the form refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. (surface structure of a language).

From the definition we can see that the main point in translation is the meaning. It doesn't matter if the structures are changed as long as they have the same meaning in both source language and target language. it is the meaning

which is being transferred and must be held constant. In translation, scientifically there is term which is called “proposition”. A proposition is a grouping of concepts, one of which is central and the others directly related to the central concepts. Which grammatical is used in the translation will depend on the relation among proposition and how the target language will most naturally express the proposition.

Each languages has different way to express the idea. It is impossible that source language will be translated into target language with exactly the same form in constructing sentences. Although the meaning remains the same in both languages, the structures will be different. If the structure is different, the unit of language which is as the central concepts in communication, will be different from the source language. Finally when that central units is different, the result of proposition, as we cannot deny, will change. this changes and how they occur are what the writer would like to analyze.

In this research, the writer want to analyze the proposition of novel *Inferno* by Dan Brown as compared to the English-Indonesian translation of this novel. The research conducted is to describe how the propositions in both source language and target language are changed and when those propositions are not changed.

## 1. 2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Reading novel is a pleasure work. It is always enjoyable and fun for reading novel that will increase our imagination to describe thing, place, and the situation in novel. Every single person will has different imagination in describing place, person, and plots in novel. Sometimes, when reading novel, we do not only read it but we take a part in the story. The good sentences are pushed to the limit to meet the wish of the readers.

The effect of globalization causes such an ease in spreading information. In this era we can get everything we want easily. As a result, novel is also effected. Slowly but surely, people start to love reading foreign novel. The popularity of many developed country makes people want to know more about them. Novel is one of the ways. The problem occuring is that only few people understand and know foreign language. How about the others? Translation is the answer to help them.

Nowadays, many of translation novels become popular in indonesia. The numbers of translation novels are too many to mention. Due to Indonesian readers' need good translation are a must. Here I want to analyze prpositions of English-Indonesian translation of *Inferno* by Dan Brown for the following reason:

- (1) novel is the most literary work to many people. Many of them are originally delivered in English. In order that the novel can be accepted in certain target language, the translator should make novel become acceptable to the audiences who do not know English.



- (2) By analyzing the proposition in the novel, I want to give the commonest propositions used in the Indonesian translation.
- (3) In this research, I would also want to analyze the pattern of how the propositions are changed in one language to another.

### 1. 3 Research Questions

The research questions in this study are:

- a. What propositions are used in the English-Indonesian translation of *Inferno* by Dan Brown?
- b. How do the propositions change in the Indonesian Translation of *Inferno* by Dan Brown compared to the ones in English version?

### 1. 4 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study are:

- a. to classify the propositions used in the English-Indonesian translation of *Inferno* by Dan Brown.
- b. to describe how the propositions are changed in The English-Indonesian translation of *Inferno* by Dan Brown from the ones in English version.

### 1. 5 Significance of the Study

There are three kinds of significance of this study. They are theoretical, pedagogical and practical significance of the study.

The first is theoretical significance of the study. It is hoped that this study enriches and broadens the theories of translation, especially English-Indonesian translation. So, we can more acknowledge the differences of grammatical and lexical constructions between English and Indonesian. Also, this study becomes a reference of studying and learning translation and becomes one of procedures in solving problems of translation.

From the pedagogical significance of the study, it is hoped that this study provides theories, practices and analysis for students of translation studies, especially in English Department which will encourage them to conduct researches in translation studies. It is because there are not many translation researches conducted. Whereas, translation itself has very large scope of study. Also, this study improves the knowledge of translation for teachers and students of English Department and people who are interested in translation studies as well as improves their ability in producing good translation texts. And for the researchers, this study becomes a reference in translation research.

The third significance is practical significance of the study. It is hoped that this study provides solution to solve grammatical problems of translation for translators. It is because proposition is known as a procedure of translation. To make a good translation, one has to know the proposition before rendering the message into target language. Also this study provides analytical process of translation for researchers who conduct researches in translation studies.

## 1. 6 Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on analysis of propositions. Object of analysis in this study is *Inferno* translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoen and Berliani Mantili Nugrahani, published by Mizan Media Utama. Actually there are 104 chapters of this novel. However only 10% of novel will be analyzed to avoid wasting time. In this case there are 10 chapters that will be analyzed. However, the goal of this final project is to analyze the proposition, not the understanding of the novel. That is why, according to the writer, 10 chapters are more than enough.

## 1. 7 Outline of the Report

The study consists of five chapters. Each chapter is presented as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction, which contains the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

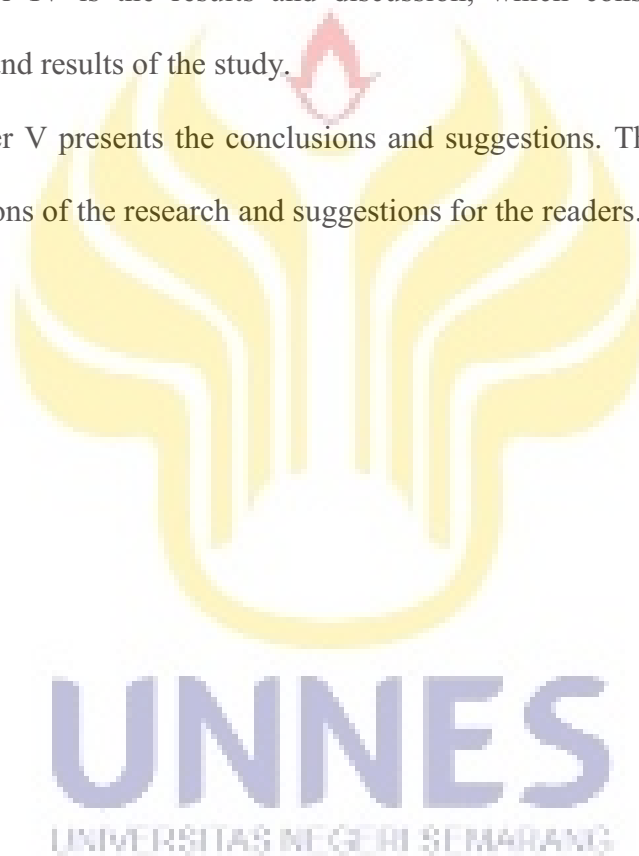
Chapter II is review of the related literature. This chapter has three parts. The first part discusses the review of the previous study. The second part discusses the review of the theoretical. The review of theoretical study provides theories that support this study. There are the description of the definitions of translation, kinds of translation, grammatical problem of translation, the

definition of proposition, kinds of proposition, how to analyze proposition, and theorotical framework.

Chapter III is the method of investigation, which consists of research design, object of the study, type of data, roles of the researcher, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is the results and discussion, which consists of the general description and results of the study.

Chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions. This chapter contains the conclusions of the research and suggestions for the readers.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter brings out a further explanation regarding the theories used to analyze the data in this study. It presents the review of previous studies, the description of the definitions of translation, kinds of translation, grammatical problem of translation, the definition of proposition, kinds of proposition, and how to analyze proposition.

#### **2. 1 Review of the Previous Study**

Researches about proposition used in translation have been conducted for several times. As what the writer told in the previous section that proposition can be found in every language. The research deals with proposition is usually used for proving that sometimes in translation we cannot make the same proposition in both source language and target language. That is due to the different variousity structure of languages. Or simply we can say that the structure, however, will change between two languages; source language and target language. There are many researches are conducted for analyzing this change. Some of them are what will be explained below.

In 2013, Betlem Soler Pardo made a study about translation entitled “*An Introduction to the History and Development of Translation*”, in his study, he pointed that in order to be able to translate a text, one has to understand it and analyzed first. The analysis of the text will deal with proposition. According to

him, proposition is a theory of communication that a language without proposition is nonsense. The problem that translator most find is to find the best meaning in the target language. But, after he/she has found the meaning, he/she will think how to present the idea or message in the target language. That's why we need to know the proposition.

There are also studies related proposition. It is found in the final project by Rosita Ismiyatiningsih (2003) in her final project entitled "Transposition in the Translation of J. K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* into Indonesian" and Erwan Prasetyo (2003) in his final project entitled "Transposition in the Translation of Sidney Sheldon's *Bloodlines* into Indonesian". Both final projects have the objective of finding out the transposition that occurs in the Indonesian translation of the novel. The discussion is thoroughly into the change of structures that occur in TL. The change is caused by the different characteristic of both SL and TL. Some verbal sentences are translated into nominal sentences, and vice versa.

There is also study about proposition that I take from journal made by Friederike Moltmann & Benjamin Schnieder, entitled Nominalization (2011). They conduct a research about nominalization. The discussion is then about defining Tropes, Event, and State. I just also concern about the last two things; Event and State.

According to them, Events have received a lot of attention in linguistic semantic in recent years and a great amount has been done on it. Events then can be defined as concrete particulars acting as implicit arguments of the verb. Many



questions about the ontology of events are left up for debate in the current discussion in linguistic semantics, e.g.: should events be viewed as particular or as generic objects (or should both types be posited)? Is the Davidsonian approach, on which events act as implicit arguments of verbs, really tenable? Moreover, certain distinctions among events have been made by linguists without thoroughly clarifying what the distinctions amount to ontologically. An example from recent semantics is a distinction between perfective and imperfective nominalizations (Ferret, K. & Soare, E. & Villoing, F. (2010)), which recalls Twardovsky's (1912) ontological distinction between *actions* (walking, screaming, dancing) and *products* (walks, screams, dances). A particularly important case of that distinction is the one between thoughts and thinkings.

States have also been intensively studied in linguistic semantics; they are often the referents of nominalizations of gerunds (*John's knowing*, *John's being happy*). An important topic in the current semantic discussion of states is whether states are on a par with events and act as Davidsonian arguments of stative verbs. There is the so-called "stative adverb gap" (Katz 2003): stative predicates such as *know*, *own*, and *be* + adjective do not allow for the range of modifiers that eventive verbs allow for. In particular, they do not allow for location modifiers and manner modifiers, and they cannot form the arguments of infinitival complements of perception verbs. This has been taken to show that stative verbs lack an event argument (requiring a different semantics for the corresponding state nominalizations). Recent work by Maienborn (2007) explains the stative adverb gap by arguing that the relevant verbs take *abstract* states as arguments,

which fall under Kim's (1976) account of events as opposed to Davidson's (1967). Some stative verbs (e.g. *sleep, stand, sit*), as Maienborn shows, do allow for the relevant modifiers and can form an infinitival complement of perception verb, and thus take concrete states ('Davidsonian states') as arguments.

From the explanation above, we can infer that events is the idea in which the focus is on the action whereas state focuses besides action.

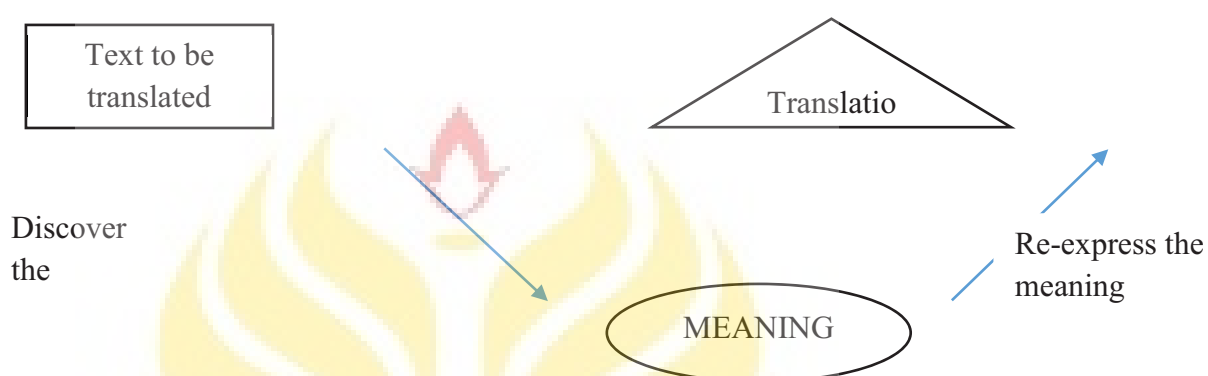
## **2. 2 Review of the Theoretical Study**

### **2.2.1 Definition of Translation**

Translation, by dictionary definition, means the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 8th Edition). Larson (1984) defines that translation is basically change of form. Form here refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language. Then he also added that translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. He emphasizes the meaning that is transferred and must be stayed constant in both source and target language. This transfer is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure.

According to Larson's view, in doing translation there are three steps that should be done. First is *studying* the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language. Second is

*analyzing* source language in order to determine its meaning. The last is *reconstructing* the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context. The process may be shown as diagram below:



He said that to do effective translation one must discover the meaning of the source language and use target language forms which express this meaning naturally. In the last point in defining translation, Larson mentioned that the best translation must have three aspects; they are: a) it uses the normal language forms of thereceptor language, b) it communicates, as much as possible, to the target language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language, c) it maintains the dynamics of the original source language text. ‘Dynamics’ of the original source text means that translation work is expected to evoke the same respons as the source text attempted to evoke.

Juliane House (1997) also stated in her book Translation Quality Assesment that to produce the best translation, here are some criteria to be considered. They are:

- a. A translation must give the words of original.
- b. A translation must give the ideas of the original.
- c. A translation should read like an original work.
- d. A translation should read like translation.
- e. A translation should reflect the style of the original.
- f. A translation should possess the style of the translator.
- g. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.
- h. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator.

There are specific characteristics of languages which effect the process of translating. First is the characteristics of meaning components. Meaning components are “packaged” into lexical items, but they are packaged differently in one language than in another. For example, Indonesian *duduk* has the same meaning as *sitt down* in English. However, these two words have the sam meaning though in English it consists of two words and in Indonesian it is packed in only one word. Many times a single word in the source language will need to be translated by several words and vice versa. Second, it is characteristic of languages that the same meaning will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms). Third, it is further characteristics of languages that one form will be used to represent several alternative meanings (Larson, 1984).

In contrast with Larson who emphasizes the definition of translation on the form, Newmark (1988) emphasizes the theory of translation on the meaning. He

says translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Nida and Tiber (1982) support the meaning as the emphasis of translation by giving the definition of translation as stated at translating consists in reproducing the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of *meaning* and secondly in terms of *style*. They also suggest that the goal of translation is reproducing the meaning. Thus, a translator must have a good both lexical and grammatical adjustment to make a good translation.

Translating, according to Nida and Taber (1982) has two different systems. The first system consists in setting up a series of rules which are intended to be applied strictly in order and are designed to specify exactly what should be done with each item or combination of items in the source language so as to select the appropriate corresponding form in the target language. It means that in the mind of translator, there has been a setting to translate automatically the source language text into the appropriate and acceptable form in the target language.

The second system consists a more elaborative procedure. There are three steps which occur in translating according to Nida and Taber (1982). The first step is *analysis*, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationships and the meaning of word and combination of words. The second step is *transfer*, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from the source language into the target language. The last one is *restructuring*, in

which the transferred material is restructured to make the final message fully acceptable in the target language.

What I can infer from the systems above is that they are much better and more accurate in doing translation. Then, the second system is much more effective and efficient as a method for the mastery of translation technique than the other one.

Another theory of translation is differently suggested by Catford (1965). Following Halliday's theory of Linguistics, he states that translation is an operation performed on languages, i.e. a process of making subtitle of movies from one language to another. He then defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford 1965: 20).

From the above definition, we can see that there are two major points in translation, they are 'textual material' and 'equivalent'. The term 'textual material' according to Catford (1965) is meant as the fact that the entire source language text is not translated in normal condition, yet it is replaced by target language language equivalents. Sometimes in one level or more, languages are replaced simply by non-equivalent target language material. The term 'equivalent' means that the main problem or idea of source language text is rendered correctly to the target language. The meaning in both source language and target language is same or equivalent.



### 2.2.2 Kinds of Translation

Mildered L. Larson (1984) states there are two kinds of translation; literal and idiomatic. Form-based translations attempt to follow the form of the source language are known as literal translation. In this kind of translation the form in both source and target language are attempted to be the same or similar. Idiomatic translation deals with meaning-based translation that make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the target language.

The differences of those two kinds of translation can be understood more clearly by looking to the example below:

*Indonesian* : nama saya Budi.

*Literal translation* : name I Budi.

This literal translation doesn't make sense in English since the structure is totally wrong. The reader may understand the meaning after thinking more deeply about what the speaker actually wants to say. If the two languages are related, the literal translation can often be understood since the general grammatical form maybe similar. In the case above, the languages are not related each other. So, the literal translation can be used.

In idiomatic translation, it is meaning that is transferred from source language to target language. Since the main important is transferring meaning, the structure will be changed following the rule in target language. From the example above the appropriate translation will be "*My name is Budi*".

In the next section, Larson (1984) then explains another kind of translation which is actually an expansion of literal translation. It is *modified literal*

*translation*, in this translation, translators will modify the order and grammar enough to use acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language. However, the lexical items are translated literally.

### 2.2.3 Grammatical Problems of Translation

Translators, whether they are profesional or not, will certainly face problems and difficulties in doing translation. Differences in languages are the main problem.

Translators cannot deny that they often face difficulties in translating a text of one language to another. This is because many differences among the source language and target language. One of the differences is the language systems of source language and target language. This is among other problems faced by translators in doing their job.

Larson (1984) states that parts of speech are language specific. Each language has its own division of the lexicon into classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Different language will have different classes and subclasses. Grammatical constructions also vary between languages. Grammatical choices in the translation must be based on the function of the grammatical construction in the target language, not on a literal condition of a source language form. So, what Larson means in his explanation above is that in order to make the meaning of source language acceptable and appropriate in the target language, we have to follow the grammatacal structure of the target language. Translating grammatical features also applies the same principles as above that every language has

different kind of grammatical system. The source language may have a grammatical feature that the target language does not have. Not only for the feature, the difference of grammatical constructions between the source language and the target language also makes translating need adjustment in order to make the meaning appropriately acceptable in the target language (Larson, 1984).

Nida and Taber (1982) state that it is allowed to change the grammatical structure of the text for the sake of the message that we want to be rendered. In order to make the message from the source language into the target language appropriately acceptable, the translator may change the surface structure of the text into a different form but with the same message. It is because when the translator is in the step of restructuring the message, he/she considers the problems from three perspectives: the varieties of the language or the style which may be desirable, the essential components and characteristics of these various styles and also the technique which may be employed in producing the type of style desired.

Baker (1992) explains the grammatical systems in the translation more clearly by saying that grammar takes an essential aspect of analyzing it. She explains that grammar is organized along two main dimensions: *morphology* and *syntax*. Here is the explanation:

Morphology covers the structure of words, the way in which the form of a word changes indicate specific contrasts in the grammatical system. The morphological structure of a language determines the basic information which must be expressed in that language. Syntax covers the grammatical of groups, clauses, and sentences: the linear sequences of classes of words such as noun, verb, adverb and adjective, and functional as subject, predicator and object,

which are allowed in a given language. The syntactic structure of a language imposes certain restriction on the way messages may be organized in that language. The order is more fixed in some languages than in others. Languages vary in the extent to which they rely on word order to signal the relationship between elements in the clause (Baker, 1992).

In addition, Baker (1992) also states that grammatical choices are normally expressed morphologically, but they may also be expressed syntactically. Languages which have morphological resources for expressing certain categories have to express these categories regularly. For example, number is a grammatical category in English. The writers or the speakers of this language must choose between *student* or *students* to indicate the noun is singular or plural. But Indonesian has no such thing. The writers or the speakers of this language use *banyak* or *beberapa* (as in English *many* or *several*) to indicate that the noun is plural.

Because grammatical structures of source language and target language are different, the translated text often shows some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation. As Baker (1992) says, the change may take the form of adding to the target text information which is not expressed in the source text. This can happen, as the above explanation, when the target language has a grammatical category which the source language lacks.

Baker (1992) states some categories of grammatical differences. The first one is *number*, the idea of countability is probably universal in the sense that it is readily accessible to all human beings and is expressed in the lexical structure of all languages. However, not all languages have a grammatical category of

number, and those that have, do not necessarily view countability in the same terms. And then *gender*, which is a grammatical distinction to which a noun or pronoun is classified as either masculine or feminine in some languages. *Person*, the category of person relates to the notion of participant roles (first person, second person and third person). There are also *tense and aspect*, which are grammatical categories in a large number of languages the form of the verb in languages which have these categories usually indicates two main types of information: time relations and aspectual differences. Time relations have to do with locating an event in time. The usual distinction is between past, present and future. Aspectual differences have to do with the temporal distribution of an event, for instance its completion or non-completion, continuation or momentariness. Although the main use of grammatical categories of tense and aspect is to indicate time and aspectual relations, they do not necessarily perform the same function in all languages. The last one is *voice*, which is a grammatical category which defines the relationship between a verb and its subject. In active clauses, the subject performs the action. In passive clauses, the subject is the affected entity, and the agent may or may not be specified, depending on the structures available in each language.

From the above explanation, the conclusion may be drawn like this: the most important task of translation is how to make the meaning or message of the source language translated into the target language in appropriate and acceptable form, without changing the meaning itself. This statement is supported by Larson (1984) saying that:

The point is the goal of the translator is to keep the meaning constant. Wherever necessary, the receptor language form should be changed in order that the source language meaning not to be distorted. Since a meaning expressed by a particular form in one language may be expressed by quite a different form in another language, it is often necessary to change the form when translating.

#### 2.2.4 Proposition

The study about proposition has been discussed deeply in Meaning-based Translation by Larson (1984). Here are the explanation about proposition I have summerize.

A proposition is a grouping concepts into a unit which communicates. It is a semantic unit consisting of concepts, one of which is central and the others directly related to the central concepts. Which grammatical form is used in the translation will depend on the relation which the proposition has to other propositions and how the receptor language (in this case English) will most naturally express the propositions and relation between them.

Once we know the proposition of sentence, we can translate into target language with different structur as long as the proposition remain the same. For example:

*John hit peter*



In that sentence, *John* is an agent, the activity is *Hit*, and *Peter* is affected. From this proposition we can make many structures as we wish in the target language as long as the relation between those three concepts are same. So, the alternatives translation will be:

*John telah memukul Peter.*

*Peter telah dipukul oleh John.*

*Pemukulan kepada Peter oleh John...*

*Peter, yang telah dipukul oleh John,...*

*Peter, orang yang John pukul,...*

A proposition, then, may be described as a semantic unit consisting of concepts (THINGS, EVENTS, ATTRIBUTES) in which one concept is central and the other(s) related to it through a system of RELATIONS. If the central concept is an EVENT concept, then the proposition is an **Event Proposition**; if the central concept is a THING or ATTRIBUTES, then the proposition is a **State Proposition**.

### Identifying Event Proposition

Identifying *event propositions* begins by classifying the concepts which are represented by the lexical items in the text. The concepts represent THING and EVENT For example:

*The destruction of the city was planned well.*

## E T E A

In that sentence, there are two EVENTS. it means there are also two proposition, they are

*(Someone) destroyed the city.*

*(Someone) planned well.*

However, the propositions cannot be expressed without including the PARTICIPANTS. In that example, *someone* has been used in the proposition to indicate the AGENT; that is the one who did the ACTION. The steps for rewriting as **event propositions** are:

1. Look for the forms which express EVENT concepts in the text. Express each of these concepts with a finite verb.
2. Identify the PARTICIPANTS (person or object)
3. Rewrite as a proposition with the EVENT expressed as a finite verb and the PARTICIPANTS made explicit, using the form in which there is no mismatch of grammar and semantics in English.
4. The relation between the propotions then need to be studied.

The application of the steps:

Text: *John rejected Peter's offer.*

Step 1 : the EVENTS are *reject* and *offer*.

Step 2 : the PARTICIPANTS are *John* and *Peter*.

Step 3 : *John rejected*.

*Peter offered (to do something).*

Step 3 : the order would be changed; that is, *Peter offered* before *John rejected*. The relationship between the two propositions is sequential, one happened and then the other.

The study in this research will not include the relation between propositions since it will take too much time. The study will more focus on the propositions itself and how the propositions change in the target language.

### **Classifying Propositions**

There are two main kinds of proposition-Event Proposition and State proposition. A state proposition will have a THING or ATTRIBUTE as the central concept. All Event Propositions consist of at least a central EVENT concept and an additional THING concept. The central EVENT concept may refer to an action, an experience, or a process.

State propositions do not have an EVENT concept central to the proposition. They consist of THINGS and ATTRIBUTES which are related one to the other by state relations. A state proposition has two mainparts; the topic and the comment. The topic is the concept being talked about and the comment consists of THING or ATTRIBUTE being used to describe or identify the topic plus the state relation.

The semantic structure, that is, the proposition, remain the same, but each language will express the proposition with different grammatical forms.

### Relation within Event Proposition

In Event Proposition, the THING and ATTRIBUTE concepts are related to the central EVENT concept by relations which are often called **case roles**. In State Propositions there are **state relations** which relate a THING to another THING or a THING to another ATTRIBUTE.

#### Case role defined

1. The **agent** is the THING which does the action.

*John* ran fast

2. The **causer** is the THING which instigates the EVENT rather than actually doing it.

*Peter* tripped John. (Peter caused John to trip)

3. The **affected** is the THING that undergoes the EVENT or is affected by the EVENT.

The dog ate *the meat*.

4. The **beneficiary** is the THING that is advantaged or disadvantaged by the EVENT.

John sold the car for *Tom*.

5. The **accompaniment** is the THING which participates in close association with agent, causer, or affected in an EVENT.

John went to the park with *his dog*.

6. The **resultant** is that which is produced by the EVENT.

Mary sang *a song*.

7. The **instrument** is the THING used to carry out an EVENT.

Mary wrote with *a pencil*.

8. The **location** is the THING which identifies the spatial placement of an EVENT.

John ran away from *home*.

9. The **goal** is the THING towards which an action is directed.

John prayed to *God*.

10. The **time** identifies the temporal placement of the EVENT.

John went to college *three weeks ago*.

11. The **manner** is the qualification of the EVENT.

The man ran *quickly*.

12. The **measure** is the qualification of the EVENT.

Jane prays *frequently*.

All of the examples given above, English sentences in which the sentence is equal to the semantic proposition are used. That is, the agent is the subject of the sentence, the accompaniment occurs as the object of the preposition *with*, and the location occurs as the object of the preposition *from*, *in*, and *through*. The aim of analyzing proposition is to get the same meaning between source language and

target language. But, the forms which encode the same meaning are different for different languages, so there is a double problem for translator – the skewing between the form and meaning in the source language and the different skewing between the form and meaning of the target language. To do this work well, translator should analyze semantically. Translator also need to know the characteristic of the target language which will probably not be the same as that of the source language.

### Relation within State Proposition

State relations defined

A State Proposition consists of two main parts and the relations between them. These two parts are the **topic** and the **comment**. The **topic** is the THING or ATTRIBUTE being talked about. The **comment** is what is being said about the topic. For the translator, the important thing to remember is that a rewording of forms representing State Propositions will be very helpful in finding the best translation equivalent because it will make explicit the relation between the topic and the comment. For example, the following sentences all have the same grammatical form in English; that is possessive noun phrase. However, each of

them is encoding a different relation and so will probably not be encoded with a possessive noun phrase in other languages.

<i>My dog</i>	the dog which belongs to me	<b>ownership</b>
<i>My picture</i>	the picture which depicts me (a picture of me)	<b>depiction</b>
<i>My doctor</i>	the doctor treats me	<b>social role</b>

For further explanation about relation in state proposition, we can take a look at the following table:

RELATION (STATE ROLE)	ENGLISH FORM
Naming	The dog's name is Fido.
	The dog is called Fido
Ownership	The car is mine
	That cars belongs to me
Location	The car is in the garage.
Classification	Red is a color.

	A dog is an animal.
Substance	The wooden table...
	The table is made of wood.
Partitive	A branch is a part of tree.
	A branch of a tree...
Depiction	The story is about Bill.
	The picture is of Mary.
	Mary's picture.
	It is a picture of Mary.
identification	The director is Mr. Jones.
	Mr. Jones, the director....
Description	The book is small.
Kinship role	Mary is my sister.
	My sister Mary.
Social role	Bill is a doctor.
	Bill works as a doctor.
containership	This bag has rice in it.
	This bag contains rice.
Existence	There is evidence.
	There is a God.
	God exists.
ambience	It is hot.



	It is dark.
Time	It is noon.
	It is 8 o'clock

From the example in the table above, we can see that state proposition is as same as event proposition in which they can be encoded several ways in the same language. The translator's responsibility is to identify the topic, relation, and comment in the source text so as to understand the meaning clearly, and then find the best way to express that meaning with natural target language forms which fit the context. Literal translation of forms which encode state Propositions will distort the meaning of translation.

We can also see in the section above that the state propositions are sometimes encoded by verbs, sometimes by prepositions, and sometimes by the position of words next to another in English. Language will have words, suffixes, enclitics, verbs, and various other ways to mark relations.

### **Skewing of Illocutionary Force and Grammatical Form**

#### **Secondary functions of interrogative sentences**

The speaker uses a grammatical form which in its primary usage would indicate a question, but the speaker's purpose is to command or to make a statement. When this kind of skewing occurs, the question form is called a **rhetorical question**.

### **Secondary functions of declarative sentences**

A translator must not assume that declarative sentence will be translated by a declarative sentence. There are some languages using declarative sentences to command like in Papua New Guinea, Pijin, and Denya.

### **Negation**

If the proposition is negative, this must be indicated. The negative may negate the whole proposition or it may simply negate one of the concepts within proposition. Notice the following:

1. No women came to the house.
2. The boy ate no meat.
3. The people did not go away.

A negative in the source text will not always be translated by negative in the receptor language. Some languages use a double negative which will be translated into some receptor languages by an affirmative statement.

### **Irony**

Sometimes a speaker will say exactly the opposite of what he means. For example, on a very overcast, gray, and gloomy day a person may say to a friend, "Cheerful day, isn't it?" This kind of skewing between the meaning and the grammatical forms is called irony. In irony, an affirmative statement may be made when a negative statement is meant.

### **Figurative Proposition/Metaphors and Similes**

### Defining metaphor and simile

Metaphors and similes are common figures of speech found in many languages. These figures of speech are **comparisons**. The following are similes:

He ran like the wind

The moon is like blood

Benjamin is like a ravenous wolf.

Metaphors do not have the word *like* or *as*, but they are also comparisons that can often be rewritten as similes. The followings are metaphors:

That child is a greedy little pig.

He's an ox

He's a rock.

### Analyzing metaphors and similes

A metaphor or simile has four parts:

1. Topic – the thing really being talked about.
2. Image – what it is being compared with.
3. Point of similarity – found in the comment of both of the propositions involved or the comment of the EVENT proposition which has the image as topic.

4. Nonfigurative equivalent – when the proposition containing the topic is an EVENTproposition, the COMMENT is the nonfigurative equivalent.

The correct understanding of any metaphor or simile depends on the correct identification of the topic, image, and point of similarity.

### **Live and dead metaphors and similes**

Dead metaphors are those which are a part of the idiomatic constructions of the lexicon of the language. Live metaphors are those which are constructed on the spot by the author or speaker to teach or illustrate.

### **Problems in interpreting metaphors**

1. The image used in the metaphor or simile may be unknown in the receptor language.
2. The fact of the topic of the metaphor is not always clearly stated may also pose a problem for the readers.
3. Sometimes it is a point of similarity that is implicit and hard to identify.
4. One of the more serious problems is the fact that the point of similarity may be understood differently in one culture than another.

5. There is also the possibility that the receptor language does not make comparisons of the type which occur in the source text metaphor.

### **Translating metaphors and similes**

In the case of metaphors, it is possible sometimes to keep the metaphorical image. It may be that the translator will want to substitute a different metaphor in the receptor language, one that carries the same meaning as the metaphor in the source language. There will be times when the translator will want to keep the metaphor of the source text, but it will be necessary to include the meaning added. There will be some times when the translator will simply need to ignore the image in the source text.

### **More on Propositional Analysis**

The internal structure of the proposition need to be analyzed and also the relations between the prepositions as they build into larger and larger units.

Coherence of a proposition

ORGANIZATIONAL MEANING has to do with unity and with the way that units go together to form other units.

Prominence within a proposition

While each proposition may be analyzed as a topic and comment combination, the topic of the text can only be determined after looking at propositions in sequence.

#### The natural topic

Topics may be natural or they may be marked. In Event Proposition, the natural topic will be the **THING** concept that does the action. In propositions which have both an **AGENT** and an **AFFECTED**, the **AGENT** is the natural topic. If the **EVENT** concept is an experience, the natural topic is the **THING** concept with the role of **AFFECTED**.

#### Marked topic

It is important to remember that fore fronting and use of passives to mark the topic of a sentence is a device which is used in the grammar of specific languages.

#### Rewriting a text as propositions

1. Identify all **EVENT** concepts and express as verbs.
2. Identify the **PARTICIPANTS**.
3. Rewrite the sentence with the **EVENTS** expressed as verbs, and **PARTICIPANTS** made explicit.
4. Identify the **RELATIONS** between the propositions.

### 2.2.5 Inferno by Dan brown and Indonesian Translation

The novel I use in this research entitled *Inferno* by Dan brown. The translation of this novel is done by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno and Berliani Mantili Nugrahani. It is one of many novels he writes. As a novel writer, Dan Brown reaches a successful thing since many of his novels become best-seller. Some of his novels that are famous is *The Da Vinci Code* and *Angel and Demon*. Even those two novels have been made into films. Like his characteristics in writing novel, this novel, based on my view, is dedicated for adult. Why? Because there are many culture described in this novel. The setting and plot are also described in detail as if the readers can see by their eyes. There is also mistery that can be considered difficult to be followed by children. The main character of this novel is Robert Langdon. He is a professor expert of symbols. In the story he is faced to solve many mystery. Reading this novel also improves our understanding about history of Italy as place where it takes place.

The story began when a Havard University Profesor Rober Langdon woke up in the hospital with a wounded head. He did not remember anything excpet his days when he was still in Amreca. In this time, he was in Florence, Italia. Sienna Brook, one of the doctors tending him, tells him he suffered a concussion from being grazed by a bullet and had stumbled into the emergency ward. While trying to remember what happened to him, all of sudden there was a woman come to the hospital and tried to kill him with a gun. Her shoot missed him once and got to one staff in the hospital. Then he and Sienna tried to run away from this woman. The adventure just began. While running way from, Robert Langdon had to face many mistery to reveal who behind this case. It made him go around Italy

and deal with history and art especially made by Dante. What happens to him? This is the case he has to solve while running away from person who wants to kill him.

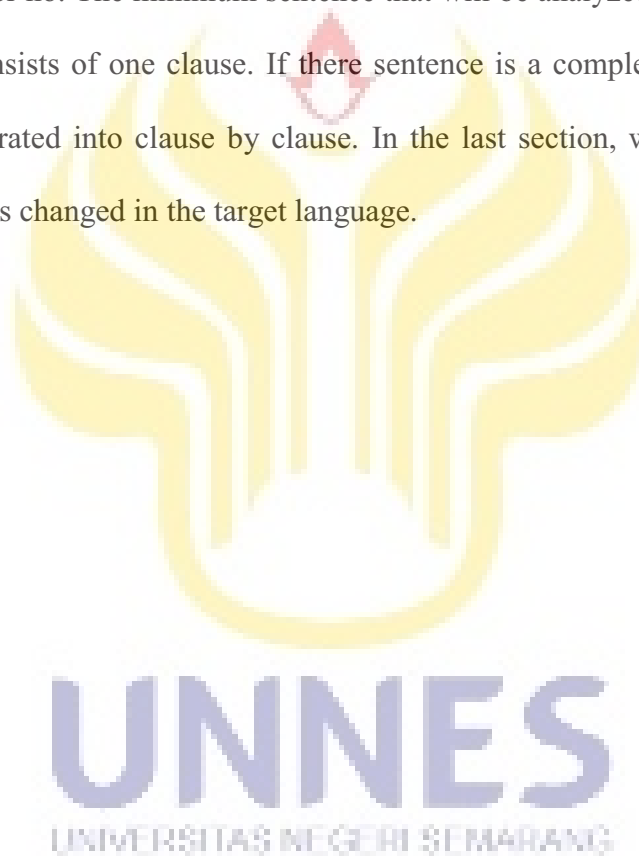
### 2.3 Theoretical Framework

Translator has task to transfer the meaning or idea from the source language to the target language. While translating, he/she will deal with structural form from both languages. If the languages are related each other, the translator will be easy to complete his/her job. The problem will occur when the source language and the target language are different in structure. In this case, translator usually will think whether he/she use the same structure or different one in the target language. Before doing that, he/she has to define proposition from the source language then determines to use the appropriate proposition in the target language. Here I must analyze the proposition of *Inferno* by Dan Brown in both english version and English-indonesian translation. Thus, I cannot deny that the results of proposition research draw the same conclusion that propositions occur in translations.

The research I conduct consists of many steps. First is collecting data. the first data is from the original novel *Inferno* by Dan brown with English version. The other data is its English-Indonesian translation that is published legally. The translation is done by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno and Berlianti Mantili Nugrahani. This novel is distributed by Mizan Media Utama. The first publition was on September 2013.



After collecting data I will start analyzing the proposition of this novel in both English version and English-Indonesian translation. In this research, I use House (1997) theory which is method of analysis and comparison of text. The analysis is among event and state proposition either in the source text or target text. After that, both text are compared and defined wheththe there is different proposition or no. The minimum sentence that will be analyzed is simple sentence which is consists of one clause. If there sentence is a complex one, the analysis will be separated into clause by clause. In the last section, we can see how the proposition is changed in the target language.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

the research conducted in this study is inspired by the fact that English and Indonesian have significant differences lexical and grammatical construction. We can surely find those in many translation works. The readers of translated texts from English into Bahasa may not realize that there are many changes occurring within the text, whether it is grammatically or lexically. But when we translate or analyze the English text as the source language into Indonesian as the target language or vice versa, we can find and realize those differences. Those differences exist in the forms of changes in either grammatical components or lexical ones. Those changes are needed to get the best text construction and to be accepted by the readers of the target text.

Like I mentioned in the surface of this research that the objective of this research is to identify the propositions in both English version and Indonesian translation of *Inferno* by Dan Brown and to answer the statement of the problem of how propositions changes in English-Indonesian translation in this research. Through this chapter I would like to present the conclusions drawn from the results of the study in the previous chapter as well as to answer that statement of the problem.

From the results including explanation and descriptive analysis, we can see that the propositions between two texts used as the data changes in various ways. Most of the propositions remain the same in both English version and English-Indonesian translation of *Inferno*. The changes of the propositions got include Event to State proposition, State to Event proposition, and multiplied proposition.

The total data analyzed is 1181 proposition with the details: Event-Event proposition occurring in this research was 899 data, State-State proposition was 151 data, Event-State was 60 data, state-Event was 46 data. Some of the changes occur because the equivalent words in both SL text and TL text are in different speech classes. The other changes occurring are because the translators expand one clause into some clause for better understanding toward the readers. Some shifts that occur in the translation data make the proposition changes in almost of the data.

## 5.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions I would like to give. First is for researchers who conduct researches in translation study, especially proposition. It is widely possible that more comprehensive results may occur within this research. Thus it is expected that after studying this research, they can conduct the same ones in the future in order to improve the understanding the proposition occurred between two languages involved in translation and to broaden their knowledge of translation.

I also want to give a suggestion for students of English Department that by studying this research, the students will become more aware of the phenomenon

of proposition in translation. Two languages involved in translation may have different language systems, either the grammatical or the lexical. Thus, changes for producing a good translation is a must for the adjustment. And I also expect that after studying this research, the students will be able to make a better translation. For recommendation, this study will be much better if the researcher relate to the translation technique and rendering the maintenance of meaning.

Finally I also want to give my suggestion for English teachers. When they teach translation to the students, they should apply proposition knowledge to translate a source text into the target text in order to make the translation accepted in the target language. They should give explanation to the students that by analyzing the proposition, we can easily translate with various ways without being afraid that the meaning will change. They should explain to the students that to make a good translation, some changes in either the grammatical or the lexical structure are allowed. It will give deep impact to the students' understanding of translation and it will make them more creative and flexible in translating a source text into the target text. Nevertheless, like many translation experts say that it is the meaning that must stand still.

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