



**THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SEMANTIC EQUIVALENCE IN
THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF DIRECT
SPEECH IN ROTH'S *DIVERGENT***

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in English

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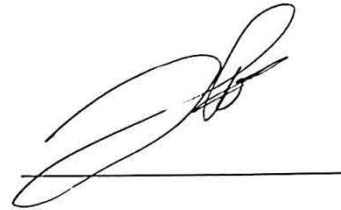
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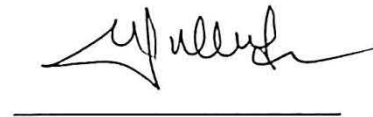
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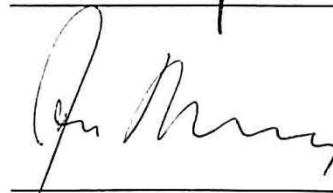
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Rifa Faradhila, hereby declare that this final project entitled *The Achievement Of Semantic Equivalence In The English-Indonesian Translation Of Direct Speech In Roth's Divergentis* my own work. It is submitted as my partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan . This study is done through guidance, discussion, and examination. Furthermore, this final project has not been conducted in any form of another degree or diploma at any university. I have done this final project by my best knowledge. All information which have already mentioned in this study from published or unpublished work are acknowledged whithin the text and list of references are provided in bibliography.

Semarang, 01 Agustus 2019



Rifa Faradhila

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young.”

(Henry Ford)

Dedicated to:

My beloved parents (Bapak Sunarto and Ibu Warsini)

My beloved brother (Alvin Valerian)

My friends

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

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My deepest thank and love goes to my beloved parents Bapak Sunarto and Ibu Warsini, my beloved brother Alvin Valerian, who always give me support with their endless love and prayer. Not to mention to my best friends, Irma, Muna, Putri, Puput, Ratih, Anggun, Anggita, Dinda, and Karlina thanks for the happiness and memorable friendship. The late, thank you to my friends Hiza, Amalia, Yolanda, Via, Dina, Rizka, Rina, Dicky, Indrayanto, Adit, Indra, Azalea, Nurul, and Ocva who always support me. I also would like to give my big thanks to my friends of English Education 2015, especially *Rombel D*, squad Kos Al-Hikmah, my friends of KKN and PPL, thanks for the experience and all the good memories.

Last but not least, I hope this final project will be useful for all the readers. Any correction, comments, and criticism for the improvement of this final project are welcome.

Semarang, Agustus 2019

Rifa Faradhila

ABSTRACT

Faradhila, Rifa. 2019. *The Achievement of Semantic Equivalence In The English-Indonesian Translation Of Direct Speech in Roth's Divergent*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.

Keywords: semantic equivalence, translation, direct speech in *Roth's Divergent*.

This study discusses the semantic equivalence in English-Indonesian translation in direct speech of Roth's Divergent. there are some problems in translating the novel, especially in Grammatical. The researcher found many problems related to the translation of sentences in the novel. Considering the phenomena related to the translation of sentences, the researcher is interested in analyzing the grammatical sentence based on words , phrase, clause, and sentence in the novel. The objectives of the study is to describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in Roth's Divergent. The translation methods used in this study are proposed by Peter Newmark.

This research applies qualitative method to describe the objectives of this study. The sources of data for this study are the direct speech from Roth's Divergent novel and the Indonesian translation. The data analyzed by comparing the sentences in both English and Indonesian versions. They were identified according the word, phrase, clause, and sentence in direct speech. Later, the results of the analysis were compared to find out the word, phrase, clause, and sentence are semantic equivalence or not.

Findings of this study show the followings. First, word, phrase, clause, and sentence level used in the direct speech in Roth's Divergent novel has high semantic equivalences. In total number of data 220 direct speech which classified into four classifications. There are 60 terms categorized as word, 111 terms categorized as phrase, 8 terms categorized as clause, and 41 categorized as sentence. The results of analysis of word shows us that 57 was found to be equivalent while 3 was non-equivalent. In phrase term 109 was found to be equivalent while 2 was non-equivalent. Then, the clauses was found to be equivalent. In the last one sentence term, 40 was found to be equivalent and there is no sentence that classified into non-equivalent. So, the the conclusion direct speech in Roth's Divergent highly semantic equivalence.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the study, which consists of a background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the research report.

1.1. Background of the Study

The translation is now becoming very important, useful and needed by a human. Communication and comprehension about the language between human beings in various parts of the world can be done effectively. Without translation media, some people who met each other from another country may not be able to understand the language that they said. Especially for some people who do not know the certain foreign language before, they may be confused and may not be able to get and understand the main content about something which has been written and has been told. Because translation, science, technology, book, newspaper, magazine, news, novel, etc, that are written from many countries may be accessed more easily through translation.

Translation means the process of transferring a message from the source language to another language. Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from a source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition, they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasis on translation as a process. Nida and Taber (1982: 12), on the other hand, state that “translating

consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message". This definition is more comprehensive than the previous ones. Nida and Taber explicitly state that translation is closely related to the problems of languages, meaning, and equivalence. Nida mentions four different constraints in the translation process, there are: language, social culture, religion culture, and material culture. It means, the translator must understand both source language and target language.

Here, in translated a novel the translator not only have abilities in translating the sentences but also they must know about the language, social culture, religion and material culture in both source language and target language and they must know about the meaning, especially in this research is the writer try to conduct the semantic equivalence. In the novel, there are many words, phrases, clauses, sentences, like simple sentences, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences, and exclamatory sentences.

Here, I would like to conduct my research about a method of translation, that is semantic equivalence. According to Newmark, semantic equivalence focuses on meaning. In other words, the semantic translation looks back at the ST and tries to retain its characteristics as much as possible. Its nature is more complex, detailed and there is also a tendency to over-translate, in semantic translation a great emphasis is placed on the author of the original text.

In addition, according to Newmark, P. (1988) stated that semantic intends to reserve the form of the original in translation and to reproduce the original contextual meaning as closely as possible. Keeping the Source Language (SL)

culture's characteristics, focusing on the mediator's thinking process, and organizing key information, it can help the Target Language (TL) readers to comprehend the text's meaning. It applies to complicated, detail-attentive and information-intensive translation work.

The novel entitled "Divergent" is the debut novel of American novelist. It is written by Veronica Roth. Roth wrote the novel during her senior year winter break and sold movie rights to the novel before she graduated. The novel has been translated into Indonesian with the same title "Divergent" by Anggun Prameswari. The reason for choosing this novel as a data source of this study because this novel is the first of the Divergent trilogy, a series of young adult fiction. It is unique because in this novel has been explained that every person in Chicago divided into five fractions based on their dispositions. There are Abnegation, Amity, Candor, Dauntless, and Erudite. And the "Divergent" has been got many appreciations such as Favourite book of 2011, Best Young Adult Fantasy & Science fiction 2012 from Goodreads and Best Goodreads Author.

However, there are some problems in translating the novel, especially in Grammatical. The researcher found many problems related to the translation of sentences in the Novel. Considering the phenomena related to the translation of sentences, the researcher is interested in analyzing the grammatical sentence based on words, phrase, clause, and sentence in the novel. Based on the explanation above, the writer entitles this final project is "The Achievement of Semantic Equivalence in The English - Indonesian Translation Of Direct Speech in Roth's *Divergent*."

1.2. Reason for Choosing the Topic

The reasons why the researcher chooses the topic *The Achievement of Semantic Equivalence In The English - Indonesian Translation Of Direct Speech in Roth's Divergent.* are:

1. I want to explain the translation method of semantic equivalence.
2. I want to know about semantic equivalence, especially in grammatical of the Roth's *Divergent*.
3. I want research word, phrase, clause, and sentence in the source language (SL) can be changed into another type in the target language (TL).
4. I want to build my knowledge about translation and increase my ability in translation skill.

1.3. Research Problems

Based on the background of the topic, this research is going to identify the following problems:

1. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of words in Roth's *Divergent*?
2. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of the phrases in Roth's *Divergent*?
3. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of clauses in Roth's *Divergent*?
4. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of the sentences in Roth's *Divergent*?

1.4. Purposes of the Study

Based on the problem stated, the purposes of the study are:

1. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of words in Roth's *Divergent*.
2. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of the phrases in Roth's *Divergent*.
3. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of clauses in Roth's *Divergent*.
4. To describe the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of the sentences in Roth's *Divergent*.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study are :

1. This study could give information for the researcher and the reader about semantic equivalence method.
2. This study could give information about the equivalence of grammar in translation.
3. This study could give theoretical input which concerns about translation in semantic equivalence method, especially in translating the short story or other literary works.
4. This study is expected to give knowledge and information, especially for translators to improve their skill in translating literary works from English into Indonesian.

5. This study could be used as an additional reference for further study that is related to this topic.

1.6. Outline of the Report

This final project contains five chapters. Chapter I is Introduction consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is a review of related literature consists of a review of the previous studies, theoretical background, and framework of the present study.

Next, chapter III is methods and investigation consist of the Research Design, Object of the Study, Data and Source of Data, Role of the Researcher, Procedure of Collecting Data, Instrument for Collecting Data, and Procedure of Analyzing Data.

Chapter IV is about of results of the study, it is dealing with the general description of the semantic equivalence in the translation of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, detail results and then discussion.

The last chapter is chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of two sections. The first section presents the result of the previous studies in a relevant field that have been conducted so far. The second section deals with theories underlying this study.

2.1. Review of Previous Study

Studies about translation have conducted by some researchers. First, Nafisah (2018). The findings of this study are six translation methods were used to translate *God Sees the Truth, But Waits* into Indonesian. These include semantic translation, communicative translation, literal translation, adaptation, free translation, and word-for-word translation. Second, in terms of the degree of equivalence, it was found that most of the data were identified into partly equivalence translation with increased meaning, followed by fully translation. However, it was still found that one datum was identified into non-equivalence translation with no meaning. Third, in the relation between the translation methods used and the degree of equivalence, it was revealed that the translation methods used mostly produce a partly equivalence translation increased meaning.

The second research comes from Auliya (2015). The researcher was concerned about the translation techniques used in the translation of the novel *Divergent* by Veronica Roth. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative study to collect the data. The result of the study shows that there are 12 techniques

found in the data. They are, namely, adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic compression, literal, particularization, reduction, and transposition. The total data are 671 direct speeches of *Divergent*. The total techniques of the data found are 671. The percentage of each technique are as follows: (1) borrowing occurs 132 times and represents 19.7%, (2) literal occurs 119 times and represents 17.73%, (3) generalization occurs 97 times and represents 14.46%, (4) established equivalence occurs 94 times and represents 14.01%, (5) amplification occurs 76 times and represents 11.3%, (6) particularization occurs 52 times and represents 7.75%, (7) linguistic compression occurs 43 times and represents 6.41%, (8) reduction occurs 35 times and represents 5.22%, (9) transposition occurs 12 times and represents 1.79%, (10) adaptation occurs 5 times and represents 0.74%.

The third research was conducted by Tommy (2015). There are 120 data analyzed are found from English into Indonesian. The researcher found the findings of the analysis are as follows: Translation strategies found in the novel are: idiom with similar meaning and form (16.7%); idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form (33.3%); translation by paraphrase (38.3%); translation by omission (0.8%); and literal translation (10.8%). The translator uses various translation strategies to translate idiomatic expressions in this novel to give acceptable translation from the source language text into the target language text. Based on the result of each strategy, the translation strategies by paraphrase is the most used strategy in this study.

Another research was conducted by Miaomiao (2014) his research focuses to conform target language culture as well as be easily understood by readers, the paper chooses Peter Newmark's semantic translation and communicative translation theories as the guiding principles to analyze the translation of fantasy literature which takes both the Western and Chinese culture into consideration, keeps its mysterious magical mood and realizes the effects of clarity and straightaway. This research takes the simplified Chinese version of Harry Potter as an example to illustrate the strategies used in the translation of magical things. It finds that there are generally three ways used in the translation of Harry Potter, they are semantic translation, communicative translation and the combination of them. The finding showed that the translation of magical things depends on the translators' understanding of the original texts and knowledge about the SL and TL culture and readers. Semantic and communicative translation theories put forward by Peter Newmark and play an important role in guiding the translation of fantasy works. They have provided theoretical direction for adopting specific translation strategies in the translation of magical things that were unheard of in the reality.

The next research is done by Septiani (2013). The results of the research shows that first, there are 109 data or 15.53% belong to addition strategy which containing 87 data or 12.39% of the word, 18 data or 2.56% of phrase, 4 data or 0.57% of clause and 0 data or 0% of sentence. Meanwhile in the second strategy which is known as deletion strategy the researcher finds 114 data or 16.24% concludes of 97 data or 13.81% of the word, 16 data or 2.28% of phrase, a datum or 0.14% of a clause and there is 0 data or 0% of the sentence. The last strategy

which is called as shift strategy consists 419 data or 59.69% belong to 165 data or 23.50 % of a word, 1 80 data or 25.64% of phrase, 31 data or 4.415% of clause and 43 data or 6.125% of sentence. It means that there are more than one strategy in the sentence which is used by the translator to achieve the equivalence in the translation of *The Hunger Games* novel that concludes some of words, phrases, clauses and even sentences. Second, the most strategy which is used by the translator is shift strategy which has 419 data or 59.69%. Third, from the entirely 702 data there are 642 data or 91.45% belong to equivalence while 60 data or 8.55% belong to non — equivalence. As a result, the translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* into Indonesian is excellent with grade A.

Next, another research was conducted by Pasangka (2016), the researcher uses a library research method. The library research is used to find theories needed by the researcher such as the theory of idiom, the theory of subtitle, theory of equivalence, and theory of translation method. Then, the first problem analyzed in this research is the equivalence of Indonesian translation of English idioms. To answer this problem, the researcher uses the theory of equivalence from Nida. The researcher found 14 idioms in the *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle. There are 3 idioms and its translation categorized as formal equivalence and 11 idioms as dynamic equivalence. The second problem analyzed in this study is the translation method that applied to translating English idioms into Indonesian in the movie subtitle. The answer to this problem, the researcher uses theory of translation method from Newmark. The

researcher found 14 idioms; 4 idioms translated by using semantic translation method and 10 idioms translated by using communicative translation method.

I found a research which is done by Maryanti (2016). This thesis is aimed at describing the translation method and meaning equivalence used by the translator to translated the selected data in the song lyric “Let It Go” to song lyric “Lepaskan” sung by Demi Lovato and sung by The Artists of Indonesia, such as Anggun, Regina, Nowela, Chilla Kiana, and Cindy Bernadette. The finding shows that: first, Peter Newmark’s theory can describe how the translation methods to classify the selected 23 data by using Peter Newmark’s theory, and secondly, the meaning equivalence to achieve the purpose of translation consist of dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence.

Another research was conducted by Dyvik (2015) his research focuses on theories of meaning that used to throw light on the phenomena of translation. The basic insight behind the method is that much information about the semantic relations among the words in a language resides in the way in which the sets of their possible translations into some other language overlap. Therefore, if we take the translational relation between two languages as a theoretical primitive, languages can serve as each other’s “semantic mirrors”. The finding showed that semantic mirror is vulnerable to the increased noise introduced by automatic word alignment: precision and recall in the thesaurus output from automatically aligned data as compared with the output from manually aligned data seems to be lower than the

precision and recall of the automatic word alignment itself as compared with manual word alignment.

The next study is research by Mahaputra (2016). The research used a descriptive qualitative method to achieve the purpose of this study and describe the phenomenon of translation. The results of this research show the use of the combination of procedures. There are some translation procedures which are not used: Through translation, Descriptive equivalence, Recognized translation, Compensation, Componential analysis, Paraphrase, and Notes. There are seven procedures out of sixteen procedures were applied by the translator in translating the subtitles in *The Peanuts Movie*. The results show that there are 4 (12.5%) utterances of combination of Quadruplets procedures, 12 (37.5%) utterances of combination of Triplets procedures, 14 (43.75%) utterances of combination of Couplets procedures, and 2 (6.25%) utterance of single procedure. Meanwhile, there are (93.75%) Dynamic Equivalence and (6.25%) Formal Equivalence. Transposition is the procedure that mostly used in the subtitles movie. There is a lot of translation shifted between the source language and the target language.

Then another research comes from Hayati (2014). This study was conducted to identify and analyze lexical errors and grammatical errors that were found in Bahasa Indonesia-English translation of public signs especially for tourism in Yogyakarta by using Nida's Dynamic Equivalence Theory. Dynamic Equivalence Theory proves to be quite effective and instructive in the translation of public signs. This study reveals two findings. In terms of translation errors on the lexical level, there are; (1) improper diction, (2) redundant words, and (3) spelling errors. In terms

of translation errors on grammatical level, there are; (1) part of speech misuse, (2) word for word translation, and (3) incomplete Sentence.

Next research is done by Yanti (2015). This study focuses on the equivalence effect which is produced in translation work of Angie Kilbane, the translator of *Negeri 5 Menara*. The finding shows that some strategies used by professional translators proposed by Baker are translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, and translation by paraphrase sing related or unrelated word. The data show the results that the strategy which is mostly used by Kilbane is the translation using the loan word plus explanation. As a final finding, this analysis can contribute towards language-translation research theory to produce more qualified translation work.

According to Kurniawan (2015), based on the analysis of the data compared with the others, the most common types of translation equivalence are the word level. It occurs when the translator cannot use a suitable word in translating the target language. But, the translator is quite understood about the word level. There is phrase level or above word level afterword level which occur when the translator has lack of understanding in idiom or sentence. The last types are grammatical level, it occurs when the translator has lack of the grammatical field. Next, is about the strategies that is used by the translator to tackle non-TL equivalence word. They are translation by more general word, translation by a more neutral, translation by cultural substitution, translation sing loan word, translation by paraphrase sing

unrelated word, translation using related word, and the last is translation by omission.

According to Maton & Doran (2017) their research focuses on semantic density, where meanings are empirical descriptions or formal definitions. It provides typologies for identifying different kinds of wording and describes how these types manifest different degrees of complexity. Two contrasting examples, from a secondary school History classroom and a scientific research article, are analyzed to illustrate the insights into complexity offered by these tools. In the second paper, we build on these ideas with tools for analyzing how words are combined to generate different degrees of increasing complexity, to enable a fuller understanding of knowledge-building. They introduced the concept of “semantic density” from legitimation code theory (LCT as a means of theorizing the complexity of knowledge practices). The complexity of knowledge practices is a key issue for understanding the bases of achievement in educational contexts, how these rules of the game vary across subject areas, through stages of education and between research, curriculum and pedagogy, and how they can be taught more equitably.

Another research was conducted by Ervas (2008) her research focuses on comparing two main kinds of equivalence in translation semantic equivalence and understanding whether it is possible to reconcile semantic equivalence in translation and how it could be done in legal translation. In particular, analytical philosophy proposes two main kinds of equivalence to define translation semantic equivalence. For example: given two sentences, S and S1, each belonging to natural languages

L and L1. There is a relation of semantic equivalence between S and S1, when S and S1 have the same meaning. There is a relation of pragmatic equivalence between S and S1, when if S and S1 play the same role in L and L1.

According to Muhtalifah (2011), in the analysis of the translation shift in the *Hannah Banana*, it appears that the transposition used mostly to replace one-word class with another word class and to compare the source language and the target language structures. From the results of analysis, the writer found the first shift (singular – plural; adjective + noun – noun + adjective); the third shift (noun + adjective - noun + clause; adjective + noun – noun + noun) and the fourth shift (the replacement of a verbal lexical gap in Bahasa Indonesia).

The next research was conducted by Hartono and Issy (2014). The research findings revealed that the dominant translation techniques used in translating humor were a literal translation (35.5%), linguistic amplification (10.7%), modulation (9.9%), generalization (9.1%), and amplification (8.3%). The findings of the text analysis also showed that some of the humor was successfully rendered but some were reduced and/or even gone. Interestingly, the reader survey showed that there was not much humor in the novel and that the novel was more mystical than humorous.

The study comes from Jamaludin (2013). In this present research, the researcher found that there are three types of equivalence and its sub-category : 1) Textual equivalence is divided into two sub-categories, they are SL subject-NP in a sentence is translated into TL subject-NP (four items) SL object-NP in a sentence is translated into TL object-NP (five items), 2) Linguistic Equivalence is divided

into two sub-categories, they are; SL plural-NP is translated into TL plural-NP (two items), SL singular-NP is translated into TL singular-NP (three items), and 3) Dynamic Equivalence as many as five items. And the shift category is subcategorized into 1) Structure shift in word order which is SL head word final is translated into TL head word initial (10 items), 2) Unit Shift is divided into two sub-categories, they are SL phrase is translated into TL word and SL phrase is translated into TL three words (10 items), and 3) Intra System Shift which is SL phrases have no determiner is translated into TL phrases may have a determiner (five items). The researcher concludes that the translator could use the equivalence and the shift as a translation procedure to make the people in the TL understood what the SL means.

The next study comes from Saputri (2014). The result of this research shows that there are more students translated the idiomatic expressions equivalently. Their translations are approximately with idiomatic dictionary as the standard of translation. Besides, there are also students who translated the idiom not equivalently. They translated by their word/language based on their understanding so that the translation cannot be understood and not appropriate with the idiomatic dictionary. Furthermore, there are found some difficulties which faced by students in finding the equivalence, the difficulties as Baker says, they are such as no equivalence in the target language, similar counterpart but in different context, different sense of meaning in application, and the different frequency of use. The students translated the idiom by using some strategies as Baker says such as using

an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

Next, the research was conducted by Nasrudin and Maulana (2018). The results showed that there are 62 data which are divided into 12 types of class shift translation in English Indonesian translation “Romance Dawn” arc of One Piece Comic. Furthermore, the researcher found that class shift translation which occurred in the data does not change the message and information in the TL text, the message and information as same as in SL. It is because the translator considered the closest natural equivalence to do class shift translation.

According to Atikah and Vertina (2011), based on the results of the data analysis, it can be concluded that there are six procedures of translation; absolute modulation, free modulation, explication, omission, adaptation, and borrowing. The translations in the label of cosmetic product are readable and understandable. The writer hopes this paper will enrich the readers’ knowledge about the procedure of translation.

The next research was conducted by Nyoman and Dedi (2016). This research was focused on the type of idiom and equivalence meaning that used by translator to translate idiom from English version into Indonesia version. This data analysis is used by some theory such as theory of translation by Larson, theory of idiom by Plmer, and theory of equivalence meaning by Nida.

The study comes from Damayanti and Yuanita (2012). The results of this study shows that topical theme dominates the entire texts at 80.16% (198 out of 247) in ST and 79.56% (222 out of 279) in TT. Interpersonal theme is not found

both in ST and TT. Most topical themes are in participants, followed by circumstance and process. The textual theme in both texts is adjunct conjunctive. Most of the themes (70.2%) are considered as non shift or equivalence. The theme shift occurs through three processes: (1) by changing the grammatical function within the theme (11.7%), (2) by adding more themes (14.7%) and (3) by deleting themes (3.4%). It is suggested for a translator to have complete mastery over the grammatical structure of both the SL and TL and also being aware of the notions and application of shifts and equivalence.

The research was conducted by Marlianingsih and Noni (2017). The data source were taken from the novel *The Runaway Jury* and its rendering in Indonesian entitled *Juri Pilihan*. Based on this research, the English prepositions *in*, *on*, and *at* can be translated into Indonesian in the form of preposition. The results showed that there are three main categories namely *in*, *on* and *at*. The results show that the prepositions in English is 40% of the 100 data. English preposition *on* is 35% of the 100 data. The smallest amount, the English preposition *at* is 25% of the 100 data. Based on these results, it can conclude that the English prepositions *in*, *on*, and *at* can be translated into Indonesian become *akan*, *dengan*, *di*, *ke*, *pada*, *tanpa*, *tentang*, *untuk*, *di*, *pada*, *selama*, and *mengenai*.

The research of Diati and Dewi Mulut (2016) find that: the strategies used by the translator to overcome the problems in translating the dialogue are translation by paraphrase using related word (24.11%), translation by a more specific word (18.43%), translation by paraphrase using unrelated word (14.89%), translation by a more general word (14.19%), translation by omission (13.48%), translation by

more expressive or less neutral word (8.51%) and translation by using loan word or loan word plus explanation (6.39%). Word level equivalence meaning in the strategies: translation by using loan word (92.59%) was the strategy whose data were got higher result of score 3 (meaning is sufficiently rendered) by three raters, translation by a more general word (36.67%) was the strategy whose data were got higher result of score 2 (meaning is insufficiently), and translation by omission was the strategy whose data were got higher result of score 1 (59.65%). Suggestion drawn from this study is that to transfer meaning of the source text into the target text accurately, the translator should decide to make choices in each word or phrases, and choose the most suitable strategies that can overcome problems and difficulties of translation, especially problems of non-equivalence at word level.

The next research comes from Indrawati and I Made (2016). This article aims at describing the translation methods of this tool through equivalence and context consideration which also suggest the account of language database within. The data was taken from Google Translate because it is one of the most reliable tools of translation through internet service. Results showed that there are three basic reference methods of frequency, graphology, and contextual matching database in the translation. Context in discourse and equivalence in translation are used in order to analyze the extent of this consideration.

This study is done by Permatasari and Anita (2016). In this research the lexical problems in case of variable of phrasal verb will be analyzed by knowing types of phrasal verb with the theory of equivalence in translation in which each language also has its own language system which is different one another besides

cultural divergence. In finding the textual equivalence, having the same and different concepts in both SL and TL are applied. The combination between verb and particle in phrasal verb can form many various meaning in which the meaning itself can predicted or be predicted from the individual meaning of phrasal verb. Those combinations give something unique and special in form of verb, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.

The next research was conducted by Dhini (2012), this research about the strategies to cope with equivalence problems in translating texts. The finding is to cope with equivalence problems in translation process, some experts suggest some strategies which can be applied in doing translation. Some strategies are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalence, etc. The strategies which often appears in the example texts in this paper are transference, naturalization, descriptive equivalence, couplet and through-translation. It is recommended that translator apply the strategies if only there is no equivalence problem in target language.

The study is done by Ismawati and Shermy (2014). The aim of this research is to find out the procedures which are used in translating the cultural words in the novel and which procedure is mostly applied in the translation of novel Eragon. Based on the findings, the writer found that the translator used seven procedures: naturalization, componential analysis, addition, transference, cultural equivalence, couplets, and transposition. Those procedures were used to make the translation acceptable and understandable, without changing the essential meaning of the story. By conducting the research, the writer can conclude that translation procedure helps

the readers in understanding the message of the story and the different culture of the novel.

The research was conducted by Kuznetsova (2015) her research intended to present possibilities of using contrastive terminology analysis in teaching a foreign language, particularly concentrating on legal terminology and contract law. Firstly, the aims of this research is to overview foreign language teaching possibilities paying special attention to the method of contrastive semantic analysis and possible ways to involve corpus linguistics into the teaching/learning process. Secondly, it seeks to define specifics of legal terminology and contextual differences in Lithuanian, English and German contract law. Thirdly, the focus is also on semantic equivalence between lexical items of different languages. Fourthly, it presents a possible semantic analysis of very basic but at the same time quite complicated contract law terms in the EU languages. The goal of the research was to show what key parts of the semantic analysis of contract law terms must be considered to conduct the research on terminology. The article covered the problem of the choice of the translation method, context of the legal terms and their semantic characteristics as well as the issue of corpora.

According to Mirahayuni and Wijayanti (2014), reports a study of the translation strategies used in solving the problems of non-equivalence in translating English text into Indonesian. The result of the study shows that, from 105 data, seven strategies are found to be used in the translation: (a) translation by superordinate/more general word (12 data), (b) translation by a more neutral or less expressive word (3 data), (c) translation by cultural substitution (9 data), (d)

translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation (6 data), (e) translation by paraphrase using a related word (18 data), (f) translation by paraphrase using unrelated words (21 data), and (g) translation by omission (36 data). The choice of the strategies depends on the context of the text and shows the translator's attempts to present a clear meaning of the text, particularly when the items are not lexicalized in the target language.

Another research comes from Candia and I Made (2016). The aim of this research is to investigate the translation of phrasal verb by applying the translation theory proposed by Newmark. The result shows that the method of translation used by the translator was the communicative translation method with a percentage of 98.33%, and 1.66% was left untranslated. This supports that no phrasal verb in Source Language translated into phrasal verb in target language; moreover, the aesthetic and emotional elements of Source Language were omitted. Based on the analysis done by using Natural Semantic Metalanguage theory, out of 60 phrasal verbs in Source Language, 59 were translated into Target Language and one was omitted.

Another research conducted by Linyan Fu (2017) her research focuses on how to achieve semantic equivalence becomes a hot spot in the focus. Due to cultural differences and expression habits, semantic equivalence is almost completely impossible. But it is possible to achieve maximum degree of semantic equivalence, if considering various factors and taking the appropriate strategy as much as possible in translation. She tries to analyze the semantic equivalence problem in English-Chinese translation from five aspects, such as theory

connotation, influencing factors, realizability, relativity and countermeasures of semantic equivalence, and proves equivalence theory is of extensive significance as the standard and principle in translation. The findings show that The success of English-Chinese translation largely depends on the understanding of pragmatics preset.

The next research was done by Asriyani Novia (2010). The thesis is aimed of finding out how the translation procedures are used in the novel, how they are applied in the translation, whether using transposition, modulation, adaptation or kinds of translation procedures, or whether a structure of each sentence in the novel is appropriate to the procedures of translation or not. The writer concludes that the process of reforming SL to target language (TL) using transposition procedure is first, the translator analyses the SL or source language of words, in this case, those are verb, adjective and object. Secondly, he determines which TL words that are equivalence with SL and he restructures the verb into the form of passive verb in SL and put them forward. In this verb of transposition, the translator mostly changes the active verb into passive verb and put them forward. The translator replaces the position of subject forward in a regular sentences of TL with the position of other units of sentences such as verb, object and adjective without changing the essential meaning. It is causing the transposition. The writer also finds data of modulation. The translator analyses the SL words or phrase refers to. Secondly, he changes the phrase or the words become word or phrase that would be acceptable in TL's based on point of view of SL. In adaptation procedure, the translator much determines exclamation

procedures in SL to be translated into exclamation expression in TL. It is adapted based on idiom that is equivalence with idiom which is usually used in TL.

The research was conducted by Safakum and Dhevyosyanny Riezky (2014). The objective of this research is to identify translation equivalence made in Abraham Lincoln: Vampire Hunter movie. The result of this research indicates that mostly used types of translation equivalence made in Abraham Lincoln: Vampire Hunter movie is 43%. It indicated that Abraham Lincoln: Vampire Hunter Movie needs adjustment to make it equivalence in meaning from English translation into Indonesian.

The last research comes from Warhamni Ulfa (2010). This research is aimed to finding out the procedures of translation used to translate a novel. The writer finds that the translator uses some common procedures of translation to get aesthetic and expressive value, besides being understandable, in order to attract people to read and enjoy the novel. Although the translator uses the method emphasizing on the source language to translate the novel, the text is readable and easy to understand.

2.2. Review of Theoretical Studies

2.2.1. Theories of Translation

Definition of Translation

The term of translation is to change a language into the other language by retaining what the author's idea. Translation is not merely transference of meaning; As Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber (1982:12), translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence

of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In addition, Roger T. Bell cited from French theorist, Dubois (1974) about translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. He seems to have pursued the same line of emphasis on meaning and style in his translation.

According to Catford (1965: 20) states that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalence textual material in another language (TL). Similar definition is also mentioned by Larson (1984: 3). He says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the 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.

Based on Sperber and Wilson in Bell (1991:6) state that translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalence text in a second language. So, the equivalence is the main point that should be solved by all translators. Here the translators should be able to find out the closest and most natural meaning of words for the target language they aim. Furthermore, (Newmark, 1988:5) stated that “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.”

From those expert's definitions of translation above, the researcher concludes that translation happens in two different languages from the source language into the target language. The aim of translation is to find the equivalence meaning of the source language expression in the target language. The translator should translate with the appropriate equivalence. Translation is not only translate about the meaning of source language into the target language, but also the translator must make the meaning suitable with the level, position and social meaning.

2.2.2. The Equivalence Theory

The concept of equivalence has been of particular concern to translation scholars since it has been inextricably linked with both definitional and practical aspects of translating. Becoming an essential feature of translation theories in the 1960s and 1970s, equivalence was meant to indicate that source text (henceforth ST) and target text (henceforth TT) share some kind of "sameness". The question was as to the kind and degree of sameness which gave birth to different kinds of equivalence.

In contemporary translation theory, the concept of equivalence has played a central role in clarifying the relationship between an original (source text) and a translation (target text).

Semantic. Generally speaking, the semantic is the meanings of a language. In translation, it refers to the meaning of a word or a sentence. Semantic is from words equivalence until equivalence terminates and it is throughout the whole process of translation. Then, what is "meaning"? American

translation theorist Nida summarized “meaning” in translation into “semantic” and “style” when he gave definition of translation, he said, “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” So, translation is to reproduce the information of the source language in translation by the most natural equivalence language from semantic to style. Here, Nida uses the word “information” which is reflected in “semantic”. It is clear that the meanings of the target language should be as far as possible consistent with that of the source language. Semantic equivalence is to strive to realize the most basic equivalence in the process of translation.

Semantic equivalence is the deep equivalence in translation based on surface equivalence of translation, such as equivalences of format, rhythm, part of speech, grammar, etc. Semantic equivalence emphasizes the translation and the source text should achieve equivalence results in the expression. The hidden deep meaning in source text should be reflected in translation text. For example, the feeling with the author convey and the touches which the feelings bring to readers can make the readers of the two languages achieve the same position when appreciating the work of different languages. For example, a piece of music can bring people of different countries the same feelings without borders. Semantic equivalence is to make languages produce this kind of feelings without borders.

With regard to equivalence, Newmark replaces Nida’s terms of formal and dynamic equivalence with *semantic* and *communicative translation*

respectively. The major difference between the two types of translation proposed by Newmark is that semantic translation focuses on meaning whereas communicative translation concentrates on effect. In other words, semantic translation looks back at the ST and tries to retain its characteristics as much as possible. Its nature is more complex, detailed and there is also a tendency to over-translate. On the other hand, communicative translation looks towards the needs of the addressees, thus trying to satisfy them as much as possible. In this respect, communicative translation tends to under-translate; to be smoother, more direct and easier to read. Hence, in semantic translation a great emphasis is placed on the author of the original text whereas communicative translation is meant to serve a larger readership. It should be pointed out that during the translation process, communicative translation need not be employed exclusively over semantic or vice versa. It may well be the case in a literary text that a particular sentence requires communicative translation whereas another sentence from the same text may require a semantic one. Hence, the two methods of translation may be used in parallel, with varying focuses where each is employed.

Equivalence has thus been used in at least three different ways: to conceptualize culturaladaptation ('dynamic equivalence'), to refer to reproduction of different 'natural' sourcetext levels and functions (where the term does indeed recuperate the millennial discourse of fidelity'), and to think about the different choices facing the translator. The result is a complex paradigm, too often reduced to some of its more naïve formulations. Underlying

all these conceptualizations is the common idea that the way one translates depends, in the last instance, on the nature of the *source* text, since that is what a translation is equivalence to. That is the point on which the late twentieth century challenged the basic concept of equivalence.

In conclusion, it could be argued that many translation theories are based on two opposing ways of translating. For example, Nida distinguishes between formal and dynamic equivalence, Newmark between semantic and communicative translation.

2.2.3. Semantic Equivalence

According to Newmark, P. (1988) stated that semantic intends to reserve the form of the original in translation and to reproduce the original contextual meaning as closely as possible. Keeping the Source Language (SL) culture's characteristics, focusing on the mediator's thinking process, and organizing key information, it can help the Target Language (TL) readers to comprehend the text's meaning. It is applicable to complicated, detail-attentive and information-intensive translation work. Base on oxford dictionary equivalence is equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significance, etc. Vinay and Darbelnet as cited in Munday, stated that "equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means". Equivalence consists of the concept of sameness and similarity, it has the same or a similar effect or meaning in translation.

Semantic equivalence is an advanced translation equivalence. Before understanding semantic equivalence problem, translators must understand what semantic is and what semantic equivalence is To understand the research status and

significance of semantic equivalence has important guiding role in understanding the theory. Semantic, generally speaking, the semantic is the meanings of a language. In translation, it refers to the meaning of a word or a sentence. Semantic is from words equivalence until equivalence terminates and it is throughout the whole process of translation. Then, what is “meaning”? American translation theorist Nida summarized “meaning” in translation into “semantic” and “style” when he gave definition of translation, he said, “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source- language message, in terms of meaning. Semantic equivalence is to strive to realize the most basic equivalence in the process of translation.

Semantic equivalence is the deep equivalence in translation based on surface equivalence of translation, such as equivalences of format, rhythm, part of speech, grammar, etc. Semantic equivalence emphasizes the translation and the source text should achieve equivalent results in expression. The hidden deep meanings in source text should be reflected in translation text. For example, the feelings which the author convey and the touches which the feelings bring to readers can make the readers of two languages achieve the same position when appreciating the work of different languages. Semantic equivalence is to make languages produce this kind of feeling without borders.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

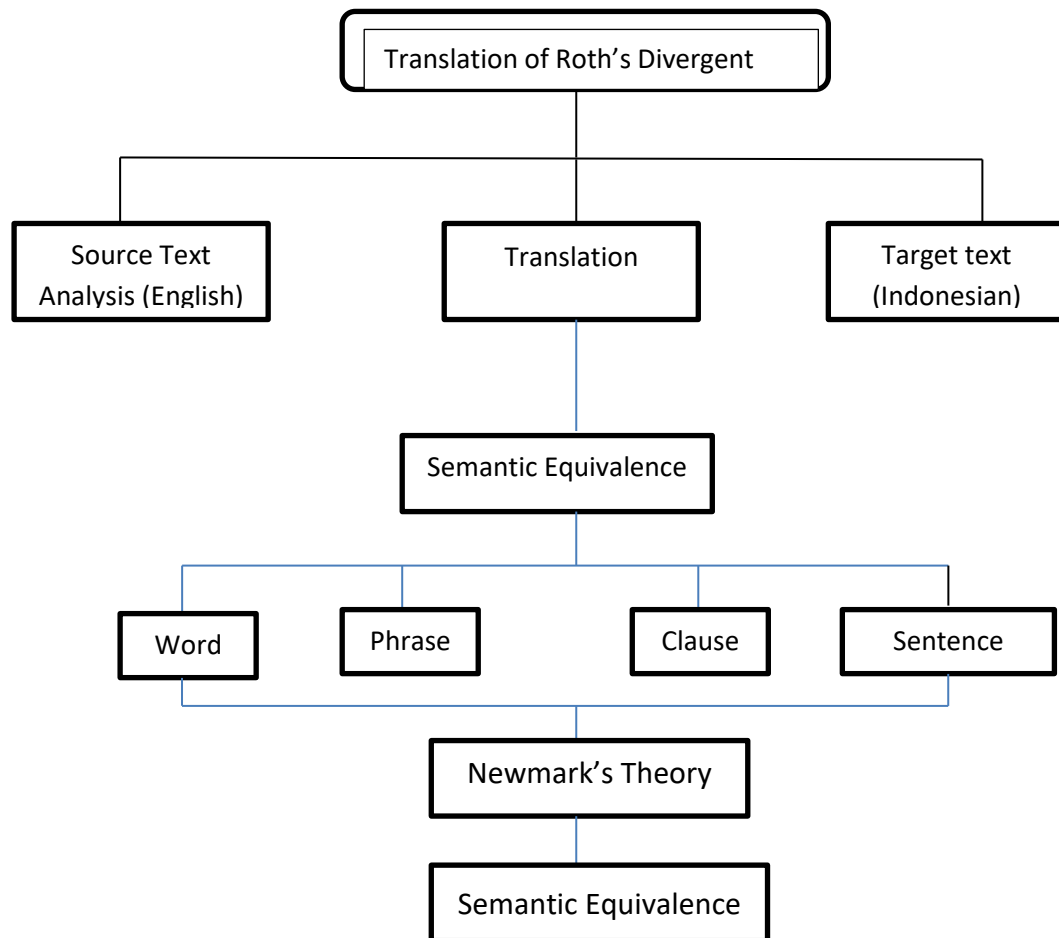


Fig. 2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study is only focus on semantic equivalence in Peter Newmark Theory. Newmark, P. (1988) stated that semantic intends to reserve the form of the original in translation and to reproduce the original contextual meaning as closely as possible. Keeping the Source Language (SL) culture's characteristics, focusing on the mediator's thinking process, and organizing key information, it can help the Target Language (TL) readers to comprehend the text's meaning.

The writer will analyze each words, phrases, clauses and sentences in the novel source language (SL) that has been translated into target language (TL) in different class of language. So, the researcher will select the word that translated into phrase, clause and sentence. Second, the researcher will selected the phrase that translated into word, clause and sentences. Next the researcher look for which are clause that translated into word, phrase and sentence. The last is the researcher selected the sentences that translated into word, phrase, and clause. The framework above will show the procedure of this study.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Chapter V is the final chapter of this study which consists of conclusions and suggestion. Conclusions of the research covers the main points of this study that have been discussed in the previous chapter. Besides, this chapter also presents suggestions for further research, especially for those who want to conduct researches with similar topic and for the students or readers.

5.1 Conclusions

Conclusions are drawn to answer the research problems of this study as well as to highlight other findings. The conclusions of this research are explained as follows:

The finding result shows that word, phrase, clause, and sentence level used in the direct speech in Roth's Divergent novel have high semantic equivalences. In total number of data 220 direct speech which classified into four classifications. There are 60 terms categorized as word, 111 terms categorized as phrase, 8 terms categorized as clause, and 41 categorized as sentence. The results of analysis of word shows us that 57 was found to be equivalence while 3 was non-equivalence. In phrase term 109 was found to be equivalence while 2 was non-equivalence. In clause term 8 was found to be equivalent and there is no clause that classified into non-equivalence. In the last one, sentence term, 40 was found to be equivalence and there is no sentence that classified into non-equivalence. Here, the writer have done this research by doing the research of word, phrase, clause and sentence except word to word, phrase to phrase and clause to clause to limit the data.

From this data, the researcher can conclude that the translator is easy to understand the novel and the message of each dialogues within the novel. It is also indicated that the translator should focus on the meaning of unit level in each direct speech into target language. The equivalence and the function of unit level in each direct speech would be different if it is put in different context.

5.2. Suggestion

The researcher realized that this study has some limitations. Based on the data analysis and the conclusions, the following suggestions are :

5.2.1 For Future researchers

The first suggestion will be presented for future researcher who have an idea to analyze the same topic as mine, which is translation. The researcher focus on the semantic equivalence and the direct speech. The researcher suggested for the future researcher to expand this study with a deeper analysis to find out another pattern that unidentified in this research, then they could use Oxford dictionary and KBBI to know the meaning in SL and TL is concern or not, and the data hopefully will be more valid. Then, the next researcher is better to involve some experts for assessing and analyzing the data.

5.2.2 For Translators

The second suggestion will be presented for the translators. Translator must have good knowledge and keep study about translation and equivalence especially in literary works. Translating the novel into target language need a lot of carefulness and shrewdness to get the same meaning in source language into the target language. In translating a novel translator must make sure that between the source

language and target language must have the same meaning and the same message, then it could be equivalence. Besides that, the other thing that needs to be concerned is that the translation needs to be evaluated before it is published to readers. Therefore, the researcher suggests translators to notice every detail the meaning and message in the source language and target language, so that the readers will not lose the information both in SL and TL when they are reading the translation result of the novel.

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