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FINAL PROJECT

PROCEDURES OF TRANSLATING DIALOGUES IN CARROLL'S
ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND FROM ENGLISH INTO
INDONESIAN

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

in English

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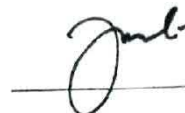**UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG**

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This final project has been approved by the board of examiners and officially verified by the Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Arts in June 2019.

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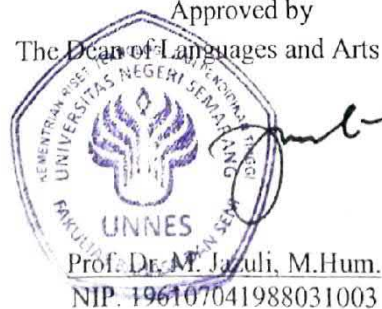   Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Risa Winda Asriana, hereby declare that this final project entitled *Procedures of Translating Dialogues in Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland from English into Indonesian* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, June 2019

Penulis

Risa Winda Asriana

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"Alone or not, you gotta walk forward"

-Cecelia Ahern-

For my parents (Bapak Puryani & Ibu R. Kimonah)

and my sisters (Rustika, Rosita, Riska, Rona)

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Foremost I wish to express my highest gratitude to praise Allah SWT for the blessing, health, and guidance of living things from being nothing to existence, who amazingly guides the writer in the process of making this research.

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At last, I hope this final project will be useful for the translation study and for the students of English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Semarang, June 2019

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *Translation Procedures, Dialogues, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, English into Indonesia.*

Translation is one activity which needs strategy. In translation there are many strategies which can be used to translate one language to another language. There are technique, method, strategy and procedure. In this study, the researcher provides vivid comprehension on how the translator used the translation procedures to render the meaning of the dialogue. The study attempted to focus on the dialogues translation of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll and its Indonesian version translated by Agustina Reni Eta Sitepoe. The objectives of the study were to describe the translation procedures used in translating the dialogues in the *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel. In conducting this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative approach. This study applied the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Hatim and Munday 2004:30) about translation procedures. The data in this study were words, phrases, clauses and sentences in the form of utterances in the dialog of the novel. The results of the study showed that there were 213 data of dialogues and seven translation procedures found in this study. The seven translation procedures were transposition, literal translation, modulation, adaptation, equivalence, calque, and borrowing. The translation procedures mostly used was transposition (76.99%), followed by literal translation (8.92%), modulation (7.98%), adaptation (2.81%), equivalence (1.87%), calque (1.40%), and borrowing (0.46%).

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation

ST	Source Text
TT	Target Text
BT	Back Translation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, outline of the study, and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The spreading of information in this globalization era has been developing through science and technology. The information itself including art and literary work which is made in particular country then spread to other country, for example, Indonesian read an English novel. However, not everyone of Indonesian can read the English novel because the different language used. Hence, good translation products are highly required and translators are needed to translate those literary works into Bahasa Indonesia so that Indonesian can read English novel easlily.

According to Newmark (1998), translation is an activity of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p. 5). Based on this explanation, when a text is translated from the source language to the target language, the meaning of the text should be the same as the author wants it to be. Other expert, Catford (1991) stated translation is replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology/graphology by (non-equivalent) TL phonology/graphology (p. 22). Therefore, in translating the text, a translator must

transfer the source language to the target language as clear as possible. In addition, the translation products are expected to connect people of a country to people from other countries. In other words, it is expected to bridge the gap of language across countries.

However, translating novel is not that easy. Translating is difficult, time consuming activity that needs concentration and elaboration. According to Hartono (2009), translators usually have problems in translating this literary work (novels). They have difficulties, for examples, in translating figurative languages and idiomatic expressions (p. 33). In relation to the equal response, Newmark (1988) in Suparman (2003) says that the translators of literary works mainly have difficulties in translating the linguistic aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and moral aspects implicitly stated in the literary works (pp. 144-145). In line with Toury, "translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions" (Toury on James, 2000, cited in Hartono, 2009, p. 5). From the explanation above, we can see that translating a novel is not only translating the text in the novel but we also need to know some aspects and cultural tradition which include in the novel.

There are two types of novel those are non-fiction and fiction. Non-fiction novel is created based on the real happening on someone's life, while fiction novel is created based on the imagination of the author. What make interesting from fiction novel is the fiction in the novel does occasionally happen in the real world, but the author has the ability to dramatize the situation that exists in the real world.

The novel includes several sayings like firmly utterance, directive utterance, declarative utterance and expressive utterances. According to Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something (p. 53). They express what the speaker wants, to make the hearer to do something. It means in understanding the meaning of utterances in the novel, we need translation procedure to solve the problem in translating. To make a good translation, the translator needs to understand the target language culture well, so that, the translation can be accepted and readable for the readers.

The explanations above become the main interest for the researcher to find out what procedures used by the translator to translate the dialogues on *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel since this novel is one of the most popular fantasy novel in the world. If the translator cannot translate and transfer the meaning of the main idea well, misunderstanding and misinterpretation will happen. In this study, the researcher attempts to describe the translating procedures used in transferring the meaning of dialogues from English into Indonesian in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland n*ovel.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Foreign novel especially English novels are easily found in Indonesia today. The high quality of the novel make English novels are increasingly demand by the Indonesian. However, the problem is the readers of those novels sometimes face difficulties in understanding of the meaning in the novel because of the different language used. Therefore, the creativity in using the translation procedures in

translating is important to make a good quality in the translating novel. That is why, the reasons why the researcher choose the topic "Procedures of Translating Dialogues in Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" are as follow:

1. The researcher wants to explain the translation procedures used by the translator in English to Indonesian of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

2. In this novel there are two languages that consist of English and Indonesian version. The researcher wants to understand, imagine, and feel the sense of the novel through dialogue since this novel itself had a lot of difficulties for translator to translate it from English to Bahasa Indonesia.

3. The researcher wants to increase my translation skill in analyzing the text. The researcher hopes by analyzing the text the researcher can improve my skill and knowledge about translation study.

1.3 Research Problem

From the background which has stated above, the researcher is presenting the research problem in this study is

"What are the translation procedures used in translating dialogues in *Alice's adventures in Wonderland* novel?"

1.4 Objective of the Study

According to the problem statement above, the objective of the study is "To describe the translation procedures used in translating dialogues in the *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel".

1.5 Significance of the Study

Related to the purposes of the study, there are some expectation to be shared to the readers:

1. It is hoped that this study will enrich the theories of translation, especially translation of dialogue. Also enrich the theory of translation procedures, especially translation procedures dealing with dialogue. Furthermore, it is expected to be a reference for those who want to conduct similar studies in the future.

2. It can provide useful source for translation study, especially for English Department which consider translation as one of important subject. The findings of this study are also expected to give benefit and provide more references for the lecturers and people who are interested in translation study.

3. This result of the study could give the researcher as reference about the speech act and translation procedures of translated text.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This final project is organized into five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction which comprises background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research

problem, purpose of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II reviews about the related literature which consists of three sub chapters. The first presents the review of previous studies, the second is about the review of related literature, and the last sub chapter is the theoretical framework of this study.

In Chapter III, the methods of the investigation are discussed in fivesub chapters covering object of the study, role of the research, type of data, procedures of collecting data, and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter IV reports the result of the study from the general description, the result of the research, and the discussion of the research.

In the last chapter, Chapter V presents the conclusion of the research and some suggestions for further investigation.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

This study focused on the investigating of translation procedures used by the translator to translate dialogues in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* from English into Indonesia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of review of previous studies, and theoritical review, such as; definition of translation, types of translation, translation procedures, and the theoritical framework of the study.

2.1 Review of Previous Study

Some researches had been conducted dealing with translation procedures. Anggraeni (2017) wrote a final project entitled *The Implementation of Transposition Translation Procedures in English-Indonesian Translation of Epic Movie Subtitle.* The objectives of the final project are to reveal how many types and how the transposition translation procedure is implemented in translating the subtitle of *Epic* movie. The writer used Newmark theory about translation procedures to analyzing the data and only focused on the transposition translation procedures used in translate the English into Indonesian subtitle of Epic movie. This study used qualitative approach in describing the results of the analysis of transposition translation procedures implemented. The result of the study shows that the most frequently implemented procedure is transposition translation procedure involving literary translation. So, the writer only focused on the transposition translation procedures in analyzing the data.

Agung (2016) in her study entitled *Translations Procedures in Translating Religious Terms.* The objective of this research is to investigate the translation procedures applied in translating religious terms. This research used qualitative method in analyzing the data. The subjects of this research are a book entitled 'The Perfection of Yoga' written by Prabhupada and the translated version entitled 'Kesempurnaan Yoga'. The data in this study consists of religious terms in form of words, phrases and expressions. The research findings showed that there were nine translation procedures applied to translate the religious terms. The translation procedures were borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, amplification, reduction, and explicitation.

Setiawan (2016) conducted a study with the proposes of the research are to describe the use of modulation in translating National Geographic from English to Indonesian and to describe the maintenance of the source target meaning in the target text. The qualitative approach was used to describe the quantitative data which was got from the analysis. The collected data then was analyzed to investigate the modulation's impact on message maintenance. Once again the writer used Newmark theory about modulation translation procedure in this study. The result of the study shows that substitution has the highest rank of modulation type used on the magazine's articles, followed by reversal, deviation, specification, and generalization, sequentially. The writer only used modulation translation procedure to get the result.

Rifai (2016) in his research describes the use of modulation in translating Folklore from Indonesian into English and to describe the maintenance of the source target meaning in the target text including its context. Newmark theory about point of view shift was used in this study. Based on analyzing 127 data collected, modulation happened 147 times. The change of focus has the highest rank (69.39%) of the total modulation happened in the book. It was followed by the change of passive into active (16.33%), negative into positive (8.16%), positive into negative (3.40%) and the change of active into passive (2.72%), and the writer conclude that the modulation occurred because of cultural background context between both languages.

Novianti (2012) wrote a thesis about translating idiomatic expressions in English text of Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland whose objectives of the research are to describe the types of idiom found in both novels, to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in English text of Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland; and to analyze the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of idiomatic expressions in Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland. The writer used Bakers theory in analyzing the idioms. The result of the study shows that there are five translation strategies used in translating of idiomatic expressions in the novel. In her research also revealed that paraphrase procedure is in the highest rank of the most applied procedure.

The next research was conducted by Sari (2016) in her study entitled *Translation Procedures and Accuracy of Physics Terms in the Physics Bilingual Book for Senior*

High School. The objectives of the study were to describe the translation procedures used to translate the Physics terms and to identify their accuracy in Physics Bilingual Book for Senior High School Year XI. This study applied the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Hatim and Munday 2004) about translation procedures and the accuracy criteria of translation assessment by Nababan (2012). The results of the study showed that there were 119 data of Physics terms and three translation procedures found in this study. The three translation procedures were equivalence, calque and transposition. The translation procedure mostly used was equivalence, followed by calque and transposition.

Elvina (2016), in her study, she wrote about Transposition in the English-Indonesian Translation of Jeff Kinney's *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Dog Days.* This study mainly purposes at identifying the type of transpositions and describing how transpositions occur in English-Indonesian translation of Jeff Kinney"s *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Dog Days*. This was qualitative study. The methods of investigation covered the process of collecting, analyzing, and describing the data. The data were collected by reading, inventorying, and classifying them according to the types of transposition used based on the Catford"s theory (1965). Then, they were analyzed carefully and presented with detail explanation. The research finding showed that there were 630 transpositions occur in this study. The structure-transposition was the most frequent types of transposition that occur in the novel with 228 (36.20%), followed by unit transposition with 207 (32.90%) data. The rest were occupied by

level transposition with 114 (18.10%) data, class transposition with 50 (7.90%) data, and intra-system transposition with 31 (4.90%) data. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that all types of transposition occurs in Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Dog Days novel. It occurs in various ways, both level transposition and category transposition.

Another researcher who conducted a study about translation is Permatahati (2017) entitled Translation Techniques and Readability of the Culture Specific Items in the Case of the 2007 Indonesian Translation of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. This research has an objective to find and describe the translation techniques that are applied in translating culture-specific items (CSI) in Sri Haryanto's Indonesian translated novel of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* entitled *Petualangan di Negeri Ajaib dan Dunia di Balik Cermin by Windi A in 2007* and to explain the readability of culture-specific items (CSI) in this translated novel. Qualitative method is used in observing and analyzing the phenomenon which affected as an impact of the readability of culture-specific items in the translated text that had found in the Indonesian translated novel of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and also making interpretations of the meaning of the readability level of culture-specific items in its Indonesian translated novel through the readability rating-sheet. From this research, the researcher finds 16 translation techniques that are applied in translating the culture-specific items from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel into its 2007 Indonesian translated novel by Sri Haryanto. Established equivalent translation

technique is the highest frequency of translation technique that is applied in this novel. It can be concluded that the readability of culture-specific items in Sri Haryanto's Indonesian translated novel of *Alice's in Wonderland* is readable.

Yuliasri (2017) analyzed on her work entitled *Translators' Censorship in English-Indonesian Translation of Donald Duck Comics* the cencorship used by the translator in translating the comic Donald Duck from English to Indonesian. These translators pay more attention to the decency in translating comics by paying attention to appropriate language and can be accepted by children, adolescents, and parents in Indonesia. Although that means some 20 humor must be reduced or even eliminated in order to get a translation that is in line with Indonesian culture.

Another research wrote by Pramono (2014). The goal of the research is to analyze the translation procedures in the novel *The Negotiator*. The research problem in this study is what types of translation procedures are utilized by the translator in translation the novel *The Negotiator*. The writer uses the descriptive analysis by describing the problem in this research. The writer explains and describes the opinion to analyze the object of the research. The selected data will be analyzed by using the concepts of Newmark and other relevant theories. The results show that the translation procedures used by the translator are Cultural Equivalence, Naturalization, Modulation, Transposition, Transference, and Adaptation.

Humanika (2018) conducted a research entitled Ideologi Penerjemahan Wordplay Dalam Alice's Adventures in Wonderland ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. This research aims at exploring the ideology of the English-Indonesian translation in Alice's Adventures in wonderland conducted by three translators. Since translation ideology can be reflected in the techniques of the translation. The specific objectives of this research are (1) to analyze the techniques of transferring the wordplay in Alice's from English into Indonesian, and (2) to analyze the ideology of the translation of the wordplays in question. This is a non-hypothetical description qualitative research. The strategy used is embedded case study. The samples of the research are drawn purposively, and the data are collected in such techniques as content analysis and in-depth interviewing. Data and method triangulation are used to confirm data validity of this study. to analyze the data, this research applies Miles and Huberman's interactive analysis model. This research bears two findings: (1) in the translating of the wordplays, the translator applied five techniques, i.e literal translation (71%), wordplay-wordplay translation (18%), compensation (6%), editorial techniques (2.5%), and deletion (2.5%), and (2) the domination of the foreignizing ideology in the process of decision making in the translation.

Natalia (2012) wrote a research named The Translation Procedure of Prepositions From, For and With in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. This study is aimed at identifying and describing the translation procedures of preposition from, for and with in the novel *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*. The

researcher found 6 Word for word translation, 18 Literal Translation, 8 Semantic translations and 34 Free translations. The percentage of Word for translation is 9,09%, Literal translation is 27,27%, Semantic translation is 12,12%, Free translation is 51,51%. The table shows that free translation is the highest percentage and word for word translation is the lowest percentage.

Nurlaila (2014) wrote a research entitled Translation Procedures Applied by Students in Translating Indonesian Specific Terms into English. This study was aimed at investigating kinds of translation procedures applied by the students in translating Indonesian education and educational research terms into English. Most of the students had applied specific translation procedures in their translation, and the procedures they used indicated the quality of translation result. This study belongs to qualitative approach using case study as research type. The subject of the research was the fourth semester students who were taken Translation II subject. The researcher was the key instrument; she was the one who should know well on and had broad knowledge on what she investigated. There was only one procedure of collecting data used namely documentation; the result of students translation that was taken from the lecturer of translation class. In analyzing data, the researcher used data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing as proposed by Miles and Huberman. In data reduction, the researcher reduces some information that was not needed, then display them in narrative form and then take conclusion. The result of research shown that there were eight translation procedures applied by the students, they were

established equivalent, borrowing, transposition, literal translation, calque, reduction, transposition + reduction, and calque + borrowing.

The next researcher who conducted the translation procedures is Fadly (2013). The aim of this study is to find out how the translation procedures are used in English language into Indonesian language subtitle in the movie. The writer uses qualitative method to explore the objectives of the research. The findings obtained from the analysis of the related data show that: first, the translator uses four procedures in the process of translation from the source language into target language; these are transposition, modulation, addition, and reduction; second, the most frequent translation procedures applied in the novel is transposition.

Another research was conducted by Ariyana (2014). This research was attempted in order to find out the type of shifts in English-Indonesian translation of noun phrase in the novel based on Catford's theory about shifts. From the research, it can be concluded that unit shift has a great number and dominate the translation shift used by the translator among others.

A study research about translation procedures which includes transposition, modulation and naturalization also was done by Yulianti (2013). She concerned with the analysis of the procedures on Qomik Quran translated from Indonesian into English. By using a qualitative research to achieve the obecives of the study, she finally found that transposition, modulation and naturalization in the source text as

the data occured in various ways. The theory of translation procedures is an important thing to be mastered by translator in case (s)he will make a billingual book, she added.

The last research was done by Hadithya (2014) entitled *Translation Procedures Used in Translating Computer Terms From English into Bahasa Indonesia.* This research is aimed to identify the computer terms and procedures used by the translator in translating the book *Wireless Networking in the Developing World 2nd edition* from English into Indonesian. In analyzing the data, the writer applies the theory proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet (in Hatim and Munday 2004). This theory divides translation method into two parts: (1) literal translation, and (2) oblique translation, with the seven procedures: (a) borrowing, (b) Calque, (c) literal translation, (d) transposition, (e) modulation, (f) equivalence and (g) adaptation.The results show that, from 31 data, the writer found that borrowing is the most dominant procedure used by the translator in translating the computer terms into the target language. Besides that, the translator also uses borrowing combined with transposition, calque and literal translation procedures in translating the computer terms.

Based on the previous studies, no one focused on analyzing the translation procedures of dialogues in novel, so in this study, the researcher try to investigate the translation procedures in Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. The researcher focuses in analyzing the procedures of dialogues in the novel.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined into many definitions by many experts. The definition of translation varied from the experts who have experience in translation studies for many years. Newmark (1988) stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p. 5). Another example proposed by Larson (1984) that translation consists of transferring meaning of Source Language into the Receptor Language (p. 3). It means that in translating a text, the author have to transfer not only the language but also the meaning of the Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Other experts, Catford states that "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language" (Catford, 1965). It is in line with Sperber and Wilson who also defined translation as the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in the second language (Sperber and Wilson on Bell, 1991, cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 10). This definition presents the target language that has to have similar equivalent text to the source language.

According to Nida, she stated that " translation consists 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" (Nida, 1969, cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 9). In harmony with Nida, Newmark emphasizes

translation more into the meaning. He stated that translation is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (Newmark, 1988, p. 5). From the definition stated above, we can see that meaning is taken an important role in translation. A good translation must transfer the author's intention to the readers so that they can clearly understand about the information laying on the text.

In conclusion, translation is an activity of changes, produces, and conveys meaning from source language into an equivalent meaning in target language.

2.2.2 Process of Translation

To translate a text, a translator needs some processes. Some experts classified it to many kinds of process based on their understanding about it. Nida and Taber (1982) propose the process of translation and its illustration as follows:
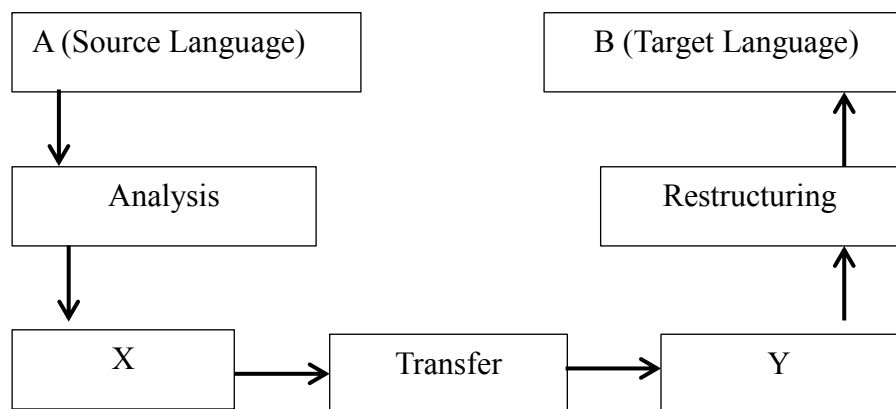

Figure 2.1 Diagram of Translation Process

The process of translation can be formulated as:

(1) Analysis and understanding. The translator analyzes the structure and message according to the grammatical relation, the word or phrase meaning, and the textual meaning.

(2) Transfer. The translator processes the analyzed and comprehended material from source language to the target language.

(3) Restructuring. The translator finds the appropriate equivalence in the target language.

2.2.3 Equivalence in Translation

In this sub-section, we will discuss about the definition of equivalence by some professionals and experts.

2.2.3.1 Definitions of Equivalence

Vinay and Darbelnet as cited in Munday (2001) states that Equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means (p. 58). Proponents of equivalence based theories of translation usually define equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that allows the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place. Equivalence relationships are also said to hold between parts of SL and parts of TL the above definition of equivalence is not unproblematic (pp. 207-210).

Catford in Munday, (2001) says that:

1. Formal correspondences is any TL category (unit, class, element and structure, etc) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the same place in the economy of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL. For example: translating an adjective by an adjective.

2. Textual equivalence is any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of given SL text or portion of text. For example: translating adjective by an adverbial phrase (p. 60).

Newmark (1988) examines the translation equivalence concept from perspective that swung between literal and free, faithful and beautiful, exact and natural translation, depending on whether the bias was to be in favor of the author or the reader, the source or target language the text. He clarifies that communicative translation attempts to render as closely as the semantic and syntactic structure of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original (p. 76).

2.2.4 Translation Procedures

Translation procedures take an important role to help translator to translate text. The translation procedure is useful for the translation process, in order that the translator always be able matched a grammatical structure change that the equivalent meaning in target language. Translation procedures focus more on small unit of sentence such as clauses, phrases, and words. Vinay and Darbelnet (in Hatim and Munday (2004) introduce several procedures in translation which are divided into two strategies; direct or literal translation and oblique

translation (p. 148). Direct or literal translation is used when a source language message can be transferred perfectly into a target language message. It is consist of three translation procedures:

1. *Borrowing*

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation method. The origin word or expression in the source language is borrowed and used in the target language. This phenomenon happens when there is no equivalent word or expression which has similar meaning among the source language and the target language. Some examples of Indonesian term which does not exist in English:

Indonesian term	English term
Pecel	*Pecel*
Ruwatan	*Ruwatan*
Gamelan	*Gamelan*

2. *Calque*

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. Calque is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase lexically as well as structurally. A lexical calque respects the syntactic structure of the target language, for example, English-French calque; Compliments of the Season – Compliments de la saison!. A structural calque introduces a new construction

into the language, for example, *pen name,* is translated into Indonesian as *nama pena. Pen* means *pena* and *name* means *nama.*

3. *Literal Translation*

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a source language into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language in which the translator's task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the target text. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution reversible and complete in itself. The translation does not need to make any change other than the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional endings. For example, English 'where are you?' is translated into French 'Ou etes vous?'.

On the other hand, the oblique translation is used when a source language text cannot be directly translated without the semantic or lexical changes in a target language text. This strategy consists of four procedures:

4. *Transposition*

Transposition is a change of sequence of parts of speech with another without changing the meaning of the message. The change of sequence also can be followed by the change of word class, the change from singular to plural and others. This change can occur because the source language and the target

language have the different grammatical structure, for example *big house* is translated into *rumah besar* in Indonesian.

5. *Modulation*

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the target text. Some examples of modulation are as follow;

It isn't expensive – *harganya murah*

It is not possible to do – *ini mustahil.*

6. *Equivalence*

Vinay and Dalbernet use this term to refer to the cases where languages describe the same situation by the different stylistic or structural means. The classical example of equivalence is given by a reaction of an amateur who accidentally hits his finger with hammer: if he were a French, his cry of pain would be transcribed as, *aie,* but he is an English, and the expression would be interpreted as *ouch*, and if he were an Indonesian, he would say *aduh.* The method of creating equivalences is also frequently applied to idioms. For example, "Like a bull in a china shop": Comme un chien dans un jeu de quilles. [Literal translation becomes "Like a dog in a game of skittles"]

7. Adaptation

Adaptation is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the source language message is unknown in the target language culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can, therefore, be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. In English Indonesian translation is usually found a translation of phrase such as "Dear Sir" becomes "*Yang terhormat*" or "Sincerely Yours" becomes "*Hormat Saya*".

2.2.5 Dialogue

Accroding to Cambridge dictionary, definition dialogue in literature context is conversation between the characters in a story, such as in a book or movie. Merriam-webster also define dialogue as a written composition in which two or more characters are represented as conversing. Oxfrod dictionary has almost similar definition to Cambridge dictionary which define dialogue as conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film.

2.2.6 Back Translation

Back-translation based on Baker (2001) involves taking a text wheter it is original or translated which is written in a language with which the reader is assumed to be unfamiliar and translating it as literally as possible into English. For example, a source text from English is translated into Indonesian then in

order to produce a back translation, the Indonesian version is re-translated as literal as possible into English.

The purpose of this action is to compare back translation with source text, usually to assess the quality of the translation, especially its accuracy. Hence, the more identical source text and back translation text means that the greater the equality between the two texts. Reverse translation should not only indicate inaccuracies in translation, but also intended to verify whether all important aspects of the original text have been included or no (Fahrizky, 2015).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The last part of this chapter is theoretical framework in the novel of Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Below is the diagram of the framework of the study:

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Alice's Adventures in Wonderland novel │
│            by Lewis Carroll          │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
         ┌──────────────────┐
         │     Dialogue     │
         └──────────────────┘
        ↙          │          ↘
┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐
│English Version│ │Translation Procedures│ │Indonesian Version│
└──────────────┘ └──────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
         ┌──────────────────┐
         │Analysis of Translation│
         │    Procedures    │
         └──────────────────┘
                    │
                    ▼
      ┌──────────────────────────┐
      │     1. Borrowing         │
      │     2. Calque            │
      │     3. Literal Translation│
      │     4. Transposition     │
      │     5. Modulation        │
      │     6. Equivalence       │
      │     7. Adaptation        │
      └──────────────────────────┘
```
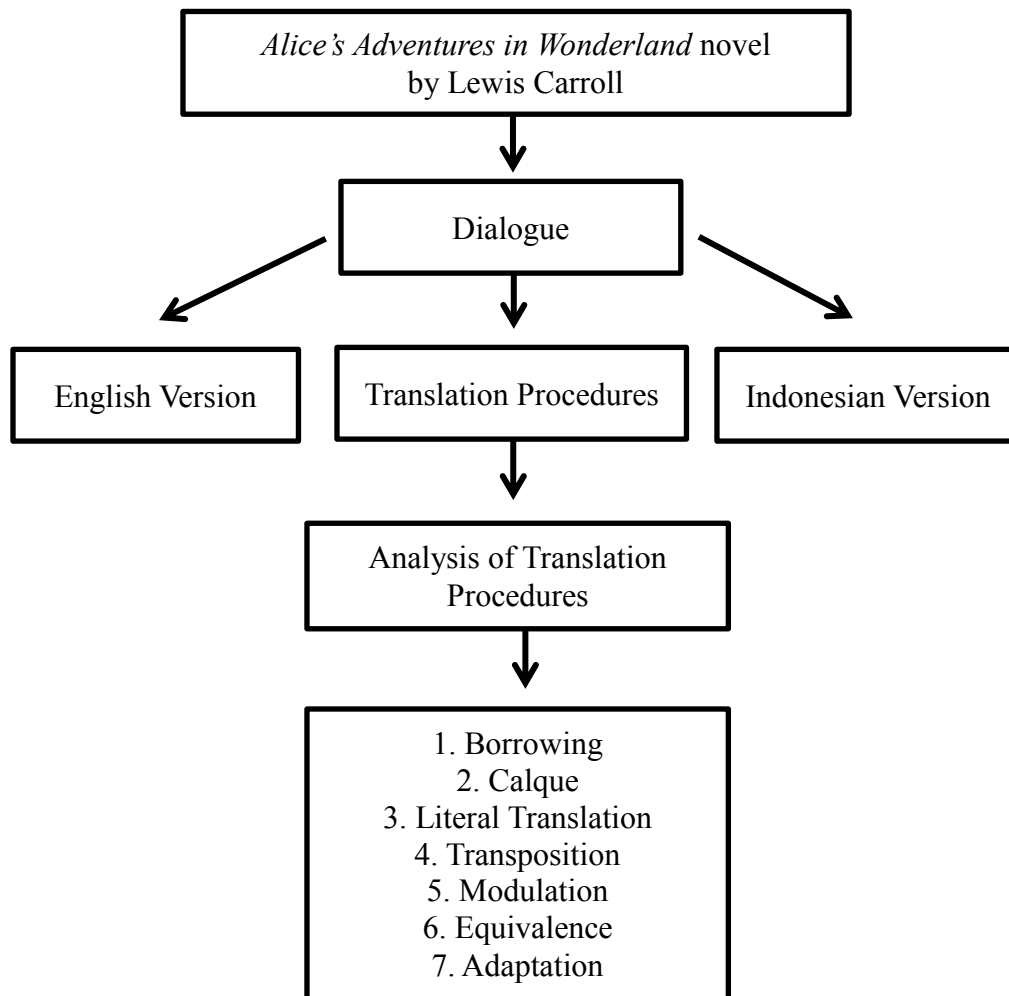
Figure 2.2 The Diagram of Framework Analysis

The researcher found many dialogues that perform certain action in the novel. With adapting the theory of speech act by Searle and Kreidler, the researcher would analyze the type of expression that found in the novel. After knowing the dialogues, the researcher analyzed the data using translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet.

Vinay and Darbelnet proposed several procedures in translation which are divided into two strategies; direct or literal translation and oblique translation. Direct or literal translation consist of three procedures; Borrowing, Calque, Literal Translation, while Oblique translation consist of four procedures; Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation. Each of the dialogue analyzed based on the translating procedures and it would be counted to know what procedure that used in the process of translating. The novel translation is not always success on rendering the source language into the target language. Sometimes in the novel, the readers feel hard to understand the storyline and have to think harder to know the message of the novel. This is happened because of the bad translation of it.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions of the sthe study and suggestions based on the result of the study.

5.1 Conclusions

This research is conducted to find out the objectives in the study. The objectives in the study are to describe the translation procedure used in translating the dialogues in the *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* novel. Based on the chapter II, the researcher described seven procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (in Hatim and Munday 2004:30). The investigation analyzed 213 data found in the novel.

The results show that from 213 data, there were seven translation procedures used by the translator. The seven translation procedures were transposition, literal translation, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, calque, and borrowing. The translation procedure mostly used was transposition procedure with the frequency of 164 times (76.99%), followed by literal translation with the frequency of 19 times (8.92%), modulation with the frequency of 17 times (7.98%), adaptation with the frequency of six times (2.81%), equivalence with the frequency of four times and (1.87%), calque with the frequency of three times (1.40%), and borrowing with the frequency of once (0.46%). The

frequency was gain by calculating the average score from seven raters. Those percentages will be 100% in total.

5.2 Suggestions

After drawing conclusions related to the research, the researcher would like to recommend some suggestions as follows:

1. The Translator

   Translator must consider the messages and the intentions in the source language to be well-understood by the readers in the target language. Since some of the translation product in Indonesian version of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland which still considered as awkward and grammatically unappropriate in target text. The translator should adjust the word in the target language with the context and culture in order to make the translation result natural and acceptable. Therefore, choosing the appropriate translation procedures is important in the process of translation to make the scales of equality in the source language and in the target language and to make a good translation.

2. Further Researcher

   This study is only focusing in finding the translation procedures used by the translator to translate the dialogue from the novel. Therefore, the researcher expected the further researcher to complete the research about the quality of the translation produce by the translator. Whether it is about the accuracy, readability, naturalness or etc.

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