TRANSLATION PROCEDURES USED FOR TRANSLATING
DIALOGUES IN STEEL'S *DADDY*
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

A FINAL PROJECT

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Literature

by

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PERNYATAAN

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"Don't be afraid to fall. As long as you do your best, there will come a time when people recognize you for your worth." – **NU'EST's Jonghyun Kim.**

To my parents, Sugeng Purwanto and Alfiyah Indarwati, S.Pd, M.Pd; my sisters, Nimas Noor Gistha and Azfa Noor Gistha; my friends and everyone who makes my life more colorful and worthwhile.

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The Writer

ABSTRACT

Noor Gistha, **Adya**. 2019. Translation Procedures Used for Translating Dialogues on Steel's *Daddy* from English into Indonesian. Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University, Semarang. Superviser I Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.

Key Words: translation, procedures, Daddy, Danielle Steel, descriptive comparative

The translation is important because people prefer their native language than English (Zuckerman, 2013). The most important reason why translation is important, in this case in translating a novel, is because translating foreign works of literature is the answer of the demands of Indonesians reader who don't have the skills to understand English-written literary works. In this research, the researcher analyzed the translation procedures used for translating dialogues in Steel's *Daddy* from English into Indonesian. This research is aimed at finding out what translation procedures most used for translating dialogues in Steel's *Daddy* from English into Indonesian which is found in chapter 1 until chapter 4. This research classified into descriptive comparative research conducted based on data available in a written form that is leading to qualitative research. Library research also conducted in order to find out some sources that were relevant and relate to the topic of this research such as journals. The data in this research include words, phrases, clauses or sentences in the form of dialogues which are taken from Steel's *Daddy* novel from chapter 1 until chapter 4. There are 528 data analyzed which is found from chapter 1 until chapter 4. From this research, translation procedures found in the novel are; literal translation (51,5%), reduction and expansion (10,6%), modulation (8.1), transposition (7.9%), adaptation (7,8%), equivalence (7,4%), synonymy (2,8%), couplets (1,9%), transference (0,6%), paraphrase (0,6%), naturalization (0,2%), cultural equivalent (0,2%), through translation (0,2%) and compensation (0,2%). In conclusion, Steel's Daddy novel translated naturally from English into Indonesian by Bambang. The naturalness can be seen in the sentence construction, communicative expression, the aesthetic aspect and the words she chose to translate the source language text so it became more natural, familiar and fitted better in the target language structure. But still, it is important to the translator to increase her knowledge and skill in choosing a familiar and appropriate word in translating in order to make a readable and comfortable translation by the target audience since novels were made to entertain its readers.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the foundation and general overview of the research undertaken. It consists of a background of the research, research question, objectives of the research, significance of the research and outline of the research.

1.1. Background of the Research

English is the third most widely-spoken language in terms of native speakers, which is it has at least 330 million speakers. English is the most popular language in the world based on the amount of people who speak English as their second language. Although English is an international language, there are still many people who don't know how to speak in English. There is an activity to facilitate the process of transferring from the native language into English and it is called translation.

The activity of translation is important because not every person in this world speaks English. Even English is the most commonly spoken language, that doesn't mean we can look down on the people who don't nor cannot speak it. The translation is also important because Zuckerman (2013) conducted research and declared that people prefer their native language than English. Even when someone speaks English very well as their second language, they would respond better to the language they grew up speaking. The most important reason why translation is important is that translation spreads ideas and information. Translation allows ideas and information to spread across cultures. Without translation, the exchange between cultures could never happen. Translation is useful to adjusting SL culture to TL culture without changing the meaning or message of SL. For examples, Arabic translators kept the ideas of ancient Greek philosophers alive throughout the Middle Ages, in 1936 Al-Qur'an translated into 102 languages, the Bible has been translated into at least 533 languages and translation also helping sports teams and organizations overcome language barriers and transcend international boundaries.

Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12) see translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In other words, translation is a transfer of meaning, message and style from one SL (source language) to the TL (target language). In the order of priority, style is put the last. Here the things to reproduce (transfer) is started, message. That means that translation is a process of changing the source language into the target language without changing the meaning or the message or the idea of the source language. What has been said by Nida and Taber lead us to a conclusion that translating also a cultural and historical as well as linguistic phenomenon since the author's cultural and historical background is sometimes way more different with the target language reader's cultural and historical background. Hermans (1988, p. 41), stated that discussions of translation issues should therefore, take into account the interplay between a whole set of factors comprising a language, literary tradition and socio-cultural situation. In translating a literary works, the translator used some procedures. Procedure, based on Oxford Dictionary, means an established or official way of doing something. Meanwhile, translation procedure is a method applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the SL the TL (Jean, 1999, p. 139).

Popular fiction and literature in Indonesia come from other countries as well. Books written in foreign languages, usually English, are deemed appealing because the stories are set in a foreign culture, especially the western one. It is common knowledge that western culture is often seen as the symbol of modernity which is considered as top priority nowadays. Therefore, there are so many foreign works of literature, mainly written in English, translated into Indonesian to answer to the demands of Indonesian readers who don't have the skills to understand English-written literary works.

With this trend, translation becomes a very essential key in the production of Indonesian books. Translation determines the quality of Indonesian readers' reading materials, in terms of its entertainment and education aspects. Thus, it can be said that Indonesian translators shape Indonesians' ways of thinking as well as improving their knowledge in the form of rendering information and messages from foreign literature to translated books.

1.2. Research Problem

Based on the background, the problem to the translation procedures in Steel's *Daddy* from English into Indonesian is:

1.   What translation procedures are used for translating dialogues in Steel's *Daddy* from English into Indonesian?

1.3. Objectives of the Research

This research's general objective is to improve the researcher's knowledge about translation procedures especially in translating dialogues found in Steel's *Daddy* from English into Indonesian. While this research's specific objective is:

1.   To find out and explain about translation procedures used for translating dialogues in Steel's *Daddy* from English into Indonesian.

The academic objective of this research is to fulfill one of the requirements in completing the researcher's study to obtain S1 degree in English Department of Semarang State University.

1.4. Significance of the Research

This research has significance for the students, especially for the English Department students, to encourage the students to learn more about literature and gives information concerning the translation procedures in a novel. They are to contribute to reading material or information about doctrinal particularly for students who deal with as major subject and enrich knowledge for readers or especially students of English Literature in studying translation procedures. This

research also means to provide a model on how analyzing translation procedures on a novel with a proper direction for those who are doing translational research.

1.5 Outline of the Research

This report consists of five chapters. They are Introduction, Review of Related Literature, Research Methodology, Findings and Discussions and Conclusion. A brief description of each chapter is presented as follows:

Chapter one is introduction which contains the background of research, research problem, objectives of the research, significance of the research and outline of the research.

Chapter two is review of related literature. It discusses previous studies related to the translation procedures and dialogues on the novel and its theoretical foundations. The review of theoretical study provides the theory supporting this research. The review includes the definition of novel, the definition of translation and translation procedures.

Chapter three provides research methodology. It presents the object of the research, roles of the researcher, procedures of collecting data and analyzing the data and research schedule.

Chapter four is dealing with the findings and discussion. This chapter is the answer to the problem in the research. It consists of the general description and detailed results.

Chapter five contains conclusions and suggestions dealing with the subject matter based on the analysis of this research.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter brings out a further explanation regarding the theories used to analyze the data in this research. It presents the review of previous studies, the theoretical foundations and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Before doing this research a review of previous studies related to the translation procedures needs to be done. There is a number of previous studies which were discussed translation procedures and dialogues on the novel.

In 2001, Mollanazar made research titled *Naturalness in The Translation of Novels from English to Persian*. In his research, he explained cultural and linguistic factors involved in the naturalness in the translation of novels from English to Persian as well as reasons for inappropriate use of the textual cohesive device that lead to unnatural English-to-Persian literal translation. He adapted a descriptive method to analyze his research. His research also blended empirical description with polysystem theory and norm concepts as well as cultural studies and socio-political analysis in order to find the words seems unnatural in the target language.

A research was conducted by Warhamni (2010) entitled *An Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Procedures on Twilight Novel*. Warhamni used a descriptive comparative method by comparing the source language text and the target text. After collecting the data, then she analyzed each based on the Peter Newmark's theory of translation. In her research, she found that the translator of Twilight Indonesian version used some procedures of translation to get aesthetic and expressive value, besides being understandable, in order to attract the people to read and enjoy the novel.

Besides that, in 2010, research about translation procedures also conducted by Asriyani entitled *An Analysis of Translation Procedures in The Novel of Tom*

Sawyer by Mark Twain. In her research, Asriyani focused on sentences seem to be unnatural or awkward sentences in the novel *Petualangan Tom Sawyer* by *Mark Twain*. Asriyani analyzed the data using a qualitative method. First, she read the original novel and compared to its translation to find the data. Then she looked up what the translation procedures are used in the data to analyze how the translator applied the procedures. After that, she categorized the data based on each kind of translation procedures they are. Finally, if there is any incorrect or mislead meaning in the translation, she looked up a reliable dictionary to finds out whether the meaning is suitable or not.

Ismawati in 2013 was conducted research titled *The Translation Procedures in Translating the Cultural Words in the Young Adult Novel*. 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. The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method in conducting this research. The primary data were divided into the original and translated versions which were analyzed by using the theory of Newmark (1988). Based on the findings, the researcher found that the translator used seven procedures: naturalization, componential analysis, addition, transference, cultural equivalent, couplets, and transposition. Those procedures were used in order to make the translation acceptable and understandable, without changing the essential meaning of the story. By conducting the research, the researcher can conclude that the translation procedure helps the readers in understanding the message of the story and the different culture of the novel.

Another translation research was conducted in 2013 by Hapsari. Her research entitled *Cultural Words and the Translation in Twilight*. Her research deals with analyzing types of cultural words in the English version of Twilight novel and identifying and most frequently applied translation procedures used in the Indonesian translation of the novel based on Newmark's theory. In her research, a qualitative method is used and cultural words are derived from the

novel to be analyzed. In total there are 100 (a hundred) cultural words identified, and below is the elaboration of the translation procedures applied in translating those unique words. Therefore, the objectives of her research are to identify the cultural words in the novel and map the types of translation procedure applied in translating those words using qualitative method. From the findings and the discussion of the study, it can be concluded that there are 4 basic categories of cultural words appeared in the novel; ecology, material, social, and organization. The type of cultural words mostly found is material which consists of food, artifact, house, transportation, clothes, and communication. From 100 samples of cultural words, there are 52 (52%) cultural words categorized into the material, 25 (25%) cultural words categorized into ecology, 18 (18%) cultural words belonged to the organization, and the rest were 5 cultural words that belonged to social (5%). In translating the cultural words in the novel, the research shows that the translation procedure applied are transference, transposition, naturalization, cultural equivalent, componential, through translation, literal, notes, addition, and glossaries, couplet, paraphrase, descriptive equivalence, and synonym. Transference and transposition procedures are the most common procedure used in translating cultural words found in Twilight novel.

Susain in 2013 was conducted research titled *Methods of Translation in Comic Novel "Diary Of A Wimpy Kid" into "Buku Harian Wimpy" by Jeff Kinney*. His research is aimed at finding the method used by the translation of idioms. In conducting his research, the researcher employed some steps in collecting the data. Those are searching the data on the internet, choosing the data. Then in conducting the analysis, the researcher employs some steps and those are reading the novel, segmenting the data in the form of clause, observing from the comprehensive analysis of the news text taken from a novel, it can be concluded that the translators used various method in rendering English texts as the source language text into Indonesian as the target language text. The method is divided into some method such as word for word translation, adaptation, literal, faithful etc. The most method used by the translator in translating the novel is faithful

translation. The translator applies faithful translation method due to the purpose to maintain the naturalness and the readability of TL text. In this case, the translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. Whereas, there are also four types of idiom found in the comic novel entitled "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" by Jeff Kinney and "Buku Harian Wimpy Kid" which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu.

In 2014 a research about translation procedures was carried out by Pramono entitled *An Analysis of Translation Procedures from English into Indonesian Language in Novel The Negotiator*. In his research, Pramono used descriptive analysis. He tried to answer the research question by describing the problem in this research. He also explained and described the opinion to analyze the object of the research. The selected data analyzed by using the concepts of Newmark and other relevant theories. From his research, he found some translation procedures to translate Source Language (English) into Target Language (Indonesian).

Kamil in 2014 weas conducted research titled *An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Quality on Twitter Web Pages*. In his research, he found out the readers' responses towards the quality of the translation in Twitter Web pages. A qualitative case study was employed in his research for gaining the results of his research. The data were gained from the analysis of the translation quality supported by the translation procedures and an interview with five English students majoring Translation. The interview was intended to get which pages which are mostly visited by them and the opinions on the translation quality supporting the translation procedures theories. The good characteristics of translation were achieved since the clarity and naturalness of the TL are maintained despite several improper translations. This research is expected that the translators, in relation to the characteristics of a good translation, should create and choose natural and clear translation to achieve the goals to attain the real message of the text.

Nathania (2014) was carried out a translation strategies research entitled *Translation Strategies of Cultural Words and Their Readabilities in The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins*. Her research is aimed at finding the cultural words, translation strategies, readability, and the connection among cultural word, strategy and readability. This research describes the use of translation strategies in translating the cultural words, the connections among them, and the impact of translation strategies to the readability of the cultural words. Her research was qualitative data research. In collecting the data, the researcher followed three stages. Those were identification, questionnaire and interview. Identification stage was covered by choosing the data source and collecting the cultural words, questionnaire stage was covered by collecting and accumulating the questionnaire results data, and interview stage was included in the discussion about the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher followed six stages. They were classifying the cultural words, grouping the words based on the strategies, finding the reason and cultural items of each cultural word, discussing the reason related to the translation strategies, analyzing the readability, and finding the relationship between the translation strategy and the readability. From all of the findings, there are five classes of cultural words: ecology words, material culture words, social culture words, organization, customs, and idea words, and gesture and habit words. There are two translation strategy classes: foreignization and domestication. There are two readability levels: high and medium. There are some connections among cultural word, strategy and readability: translators must be aware of the readability of cultural words in translating those words and high readability can only be reached when a cultural word is translated by an accurate strategy.

Analysis of Translating Procedures on Sony Ericsson Live with Walkman Series Startup Guide is a research conducted by Satriadi (2014). His research aimed to analyze the translation procedures and determining the translation quality of Sony Ericsson Live with Walkman Startup Guide. A qualitative descriptive method was employed to analyze the data by referring to two theories

of translating procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) and Vinay & Darbelnet (2000) and a number of theories of quality of translation: Barnwell (1980, in Larson 1984), Larson (1984), etc. The result of data analysis shows that there are six translation procedures found in the text and the data analysis result also reveals that the quality of translation is good based on the percentages of acceptable translation (94%) and unacceptable translation (6%).

Hadithya (2014), carried out a naturalness is literary works on his research 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 2004:148). This theory divides the 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. He had analyzed 31 data and he found that borrowing is the most dominant procedure used by the translator in translating the computer terms into the target language. Besides that, based on the results of his research, the translator also uses borrowing combined with transposition, calque and literal translation procedures in translating the computer terms. The researcher stated that in translating computer terms, a translator can use more than one procedure. If it is required, the translator may apply two, three or four procedures at once. In addition, the translator should know and understand the computer terms of both source language and target language so that the meaning or concept of the computer terms of the original text can be transferred in the proper procedure

In 2014 there was research written by Hartono which is analyzed about how utterances used in daily communication being translated entitled *Translation Analysis on Utterances Used in Daily Communication (A Pragmatic View Based on the English and Indonesian Cultural Perspectives)*. As it was written in the

title, this research focused on how the pragmatic cases arise in translation and how utterances of the source language are translated in accordance with the text, co-text and context, deixis, speech acts, and politeness of the target language. The research method used in this research is qualitative research with content analysis. There were 40 English utterances as the research data taken from some media and daily talks in Indonesian context. The data were analyzed descriptively by comparing the source text and the target text according to both English and Indonesian cultural perspectives.

Another research about translation was carried out by Saputri (2014) entitled *Strategies in The Translation of Breaking Dawn by Stephanie Meyer*. The researcher uses Baker's translation strategies to analyze translation strategies in the novel. Bell classification of meaning equivalence in the translation of idiomatic expression is also used in this study. The purpose of the study is to analyze the translation strategies and meaning equivalence in the novel. In gathering the data, the writer uses several steps. They are observing, collecting, identifying, comparing, and analyzing. After evaluating the data, the writer presents the finding by using the qualitative method. Based on the result of each strategy, translation by paraphrase and complete meaning equivalence are mostly used in this study. The researcher suggests that we have to do some strategies to make the translation become natural, communicative, and easily understandable by the readers. Also, find the closest meaning equivalence from source text into target text. The result of the translation should have the same meaning equivalence from the source text to the target text.

Utami SK (2014), conducted translation research entitled *Cultural Untranslatability: A Study on The Rainbow Troops*. This research primarily concerns on the cultural terms in Laskar Pelangi, a work by Andrea Hirata (2008), from which the English version is published in 2009. The focus of this paper is to find out what kinds of cultural terms used and what strategies applied by the translator to cope with those terms. She used Catford's theory about untranslatability, Catford (1965) proposed two types of untranslatability, which he

terms linguistic and cultural. In her research, she goes over below exactly what conditions a word is actually untranslatable, or even exactly what decides the actual event associated with cultural (un)translatability within the target culture. This is essential simply because, for example, the culturally incongruous interpretation can be utilized being suitable inside an interpretation in which the audience allows this.

Baharuddin (2015) conducted research titled *Naturalness in Translation of English Novel into Indonesian*. He investigated the naturalness of the Indonesian language used by the translator in the translation of Anna Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl* into Indonesian. The grammar of both languages involved can also be employed to help the sharp analysis of the data. In analyzing the data, the propositions in the original text were captured and taken into context of the original expecting to get the message delivered by the author. Then, the propositions of the translation should be comprehended thoroughly to see if it is perfectly equivalent to the original. If both proposition of the original and that of the translation are exactly the same and did not undergo any changes, the translation is considered worthy.

Rahmagati conducted translation research entitled *The Accuracy and Strategies of Translating Idiomatic Expressions Found in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Child of All Nations* (2015). Her research focused on describing the accuracy and analyzing the translation strategies applied by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions found in Child of All Nations' novel. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method and to analyze the data used theory by Baker (2011) translation strategies of translating idiomatic expression, and Larson (1984) back-translation and the characteristics of inaccurate translation. Some processes of analysis done, they are: (1) classifying the translation strategies applied by the translator and (2) discussing the reason why the translator used those translation strategies and why it can cause an inaccurate translation. The result shows that there are 4 translation strategies applied by the translator, they are; translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form (TUSMF), translation

using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (TUSMDF), translation by paraphrase (TBP), translation by omission of entire idiom (TBOE). It was found 15 out of 137 have been failed to achieve the accuracy, it occurred in 3 translation strategies, translation using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (TSMDF), translation by paraphrase (TBP), translation by omission of entire idiom (TBOE). The researcher stated, the main reason why those strategies obtained inaccuracy problem because they are included of this two characteristics, there is a difference of meaning between the original and translated texts and omission of some parts which existed in the original text. In conclusion, the strategies are not all used to translate the idiomatic expression by the translator. The aim of those translation strategies is to find out the best equivalences for translating idiomatic expression. Therefore, a translator should be aware of selecting one of them that he could use, because they have several requirements that must be fulfilled.

Melad, Musstafa, Abdalsalam, Moham (2016) conducted translation research titled *An Analysis of Cultural Translation Procedures in Four Novels of Ibrāhīm al-Kawnī*. The researchers investigated cultural translation procedures in four novels of Ibrāhīm al-Kawnī by Arabic-English translators. It also aims to assess to what extent the style and culture of the original work have been conveyed and preserved. In other words, it focuses on the original language, the language of the author and the source text. The aim is to allow the target reader to understand as much as possible of the content of the source text. Furthermore, the work considers translation equivalence theory as a framework within which several translations of the meaning of cultural terms have been analytically evaluated. The researcher selected 97 translated cultural words, phrases and identified various cultural and linguistic problems in their translation. This work deals with a comparative study of given equivalents of Arabic-English translational crossover viewed from a cultural and linguistic perspective, with special reference to the novels of Ibrāhīm al-Kawnī, The Bleeding of The Stone, Gold Dust, Anūbīs and The Seven Veils of Seth. It provides a critique of selected

English translations of some cultural words and phrases from the original novels. Based on their research, the ST cultural words and phrases were rendered differently by different translators, who use different procedures and techniques. This could be the result of each translator interpreting and understanding the source text denotation and connotation behind the use of the word or phrase in a different way, or the result of consciously choosing a different way, to compensate for translation loss. Based on the analysis of al-Kawni's novels, this thesis suggests that translators should seek to find an appropriate equivalent (synonym) in the target language that 296 has the same denotative meaning and function as the SL word. They also should carefully consider the connotation of the source words and phrases in context in order to recognize the hidden meanings which may be intended by the use of metaphorical words or phrases. In addition, translators should familiarize themselves with important cultural words and phrases in both the SL and TL languages and cultures.

Permatahati and Rosyidi (2017) were conducted research titled *Translation Techniques and Readability Of The Culture Specific Items in 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 Adventure 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 Adventure 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.

Prasetyo (2017) was conducted research about translation entitled Naturalness of Indonesian Translated Similes in Doyle's Short Stories. His research was conducted to find out the naturalness of the translated English simile of Doyle's short stories. The purpose of his research was to describe the translation strategies used and see the naturalness of the translated simile of Doyle's short stories, and also the relation between strategy used with the naturalness score of the translated simile. The findings of his research showed that reduction of simile if idiomatic to its sense translation strategy produces the highest highly natural score followed by, literal, replacement, retention, and omission strategies. In his research, Prasetyo suggested that translator should try to understand the meaning of simile before translate it, and if the translator couldn't find the equivalence for the simile in the target language, they should have translated it based on the meaning.

Umam (2017) was carried out translation research entitled *Analisis Penerjemahan Metafora Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia Pada Novel Vivaldis's Virgin: Gadis-Gadis Vivaldi*. The objectives of his research a to analyze and to get a deeper understanding toward metaphor translation, the equivalence between the source and target text as well as to investigate some factors that cause the equivalence including method, procedure, and semantic structure of translated metaphor. Metaphor as the object of his research was taken from a novel, Vivaldi' Virgin written by Barbara Quick. The novel was translated into Indonesian: Gadis-gadis Vivaldi by Abdullah Al-wazin and published by Maroon Books Publisher in 2008. Each metaphor had different methods and procedures for its translation. A method used by the researcher on this translation text study was content analysis through a descriptive qualitative method. There were 162 metaphors taken from this novel and classified into three categories: (1)

metaphor translated as metaphor, (2) metaphor translated as a simile, (3) simile translated as a simile. Based on this data, the researcher found 110 text of metaphors translated into metaphors, 21 metaphors translated into a simile and 31 of similes translated into simile. Each metaphor which was made up of different collocations has a different image and equivalent. However, the research proved that this work had enough equivalent particularly between the source and target text. Umam stated, the translator of this novel mostly used modulation and preposition method which was very much close to the naturalness of the target text.

Research entitled *An Analysis of English – Indonesian Translation Procedures Applied in Dialogues of The Kite Runner by Berliani Nugrahani's* was conducted in 2017 by Hanif. In his research, Hanif focused on the kind of procedures used in translating the dialogues. It is to describe the kind of translation procedure and translation procedures dominantly are applied by the translator in novel dialogues of *The Kite Runner*. The design of his study was a descriptive research, which is applied to a content analysis method. The instruments of his research were the researcher as the main instrument and data sheet. The researcher collected data through steps by reading closely both English version of *The Kite Runner* and its Indonesian translation; listing the dialogues in both of English version and Indonesian version; both the SL data and the TL data are taken together side by side and sort out the data and classify them into criteria.

2.2 Review of Relate Literature

In order to get further information, idea, and other dealing with the analyze and to give a clearer and better understanding of the term, the researcher used some articles and books related to the subject matter.

2.2.1 Novel

Novels are like a language in that they consist of parts whose relations with each other generate meaning (Ryan, 2012, p.21). A novel has some elements that can

help people better understand the message of the novel itself such as plots, characters, setting, themes and points of view.

2.2.2 Translation

In general, translation was changing a text from one language into another without changing the meaning or the idea that occur in the source language. The following definitions of translation proposed by linguists around the world will be explained below.

According to Newmark (1988, p.5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Newmark gave more explanation from his statement above that translation was not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text, so the reader would know about the author's intention. Translation also described as an activity of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language (Larson, 1984, cited in Hartono, 2014, p. 250). The next definition stated by Catford (1965, p.20) who states that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition is concerned in two keywords in understanding translation. These are textual material (where text might have been expected) and equivalent. The use of these terms concerned in the idea that translation transposed the source language grammar (clauses and groups) into target language equivalents and translated the lexical units into proper and right sense in the context of the sentence. Translating works or paper whether it is literal works or non-literal works from one language to another language is not just an activity to change the language (literating) of a work (Toer, 2003, cited in Hartono, 2011, p. 5).

Another expert added that in all 'communicative translation', whether you are translating an informa^ tive text, a notice or an advert, 'naturalness' is essential. That is why you cannot translate properly if the TL is not your language of habitual usage (Newmark, 1988, p.20). One of the examples of habitual usage

can we find in an idiom. An idiom or idiomatic expression is the term that is used in grammar and lexicography that refers to a set of words limited semantically and syntactically and has a function as a single unit (Crystal, 1985, cited in Hartono, 2012, p. 358). Besides, Hartono (2013, p.442) stated that the source text in the forms of message, meaning and style are important aspects in the process of translation. If one of them reduced or lost, the originality of the novel was gone.

Hartono (2013) also suggested

> If the translator is not able to understand the cultural elements in the physical form, ideas, and lifestyles contained in the source text, he or she will have difficulties in the translation process and produce the translation products that are not in accordance with the original message. (p. 442)

Translating, especially translating a novel is not an easy activity because in translating a novel we should deliver the meaning of the novel from source language into target language aesthetically but also understandable so, the reader would know the message from the novel in beautiful words. Besides Newmark who said that translating must be done in our language of habitual usage, Hartono (2009) also argued about the difficulties in translating.

Hartono (2009) argued

> Translators usually have difficulties in translating pronouns from English to Indonesian language because they should choose the nearest pronouns and almost the same as the target ones. The translators should translate the pronouns carefully and accurately by referring to appropriate equivalence of pronouns (based on the principles of exophoric and anaphoric references) and social context (level, position, and social status of someone) in the target language. (p. 33)

Translating a novel is different from translating an ordinary text. The difference is on the usage of idiomatic expressions and figurative languages. The figurative languages and idiomatic expressions contain connotative meanings because they are categorized into literary words that are different from technical words or terms that have denotative meanings (Hardjoprawiro, 2006, cited in

Hartono, 2012, p. 356). In order to produce good translation products, a translator should follow the following rules. Taryadi (as cited in Hartono, 2009) outlined the rules that the translators should keep are (1) Translators ought to depend on their language feeling in translating novels; (2) They must have a good mastery of source language; (3) They should be able to master the target language and culture; (4) They should be familiar with the culture of source language; (5) They also should be familiar with the culture of target language; and (6) They must have a broad knowledge and science of literary works.

Not only cultural habits, but sometimes we also must translate the humor which is found in the novel. Yuliasri and Hartono claimed that the use of the generalization technique has caused the most reduce humor. As we know that it is better to keep the originality of the humor instead of reducing it. So, it's better to know first which technique we must use in translating a novel especially if the novel has pretty much humor inside.

Salim and Mehawesh (2013, p.110) also stated that some symbolic uses and meanings differ from one culture to another. For example, the color "red" has universal symbol, blood, but there are cases peculiar to particular cases. The perception of color idioms depends widely on culture.

2.2.3 Translation Procedures

Translation procedures are used to translate sentences and the smaller units (such as clauses) of a text. According to Newmark (1988, p.81-91), there are nineteen types in procedures of translation.

1. Literal Translations

Literal translation is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowing and word-to-word translation. This is a 'coincidental' procedure, used when the SL term is transparent or semantically motivated and is in standardized language. Newmark (1988, p. 70) believed that literal translation is the basic translation procedure, both in communicative and semantic

translation, in that translation starts from there. Based on Vinay and Dalbernet (as cited in Newmark, 1988), literal translation is the direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which is the translator's task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

The examples are listed below:

1. President is translated into *Presiden*.
2. Monitor is translated into *layar*.
3. Wireless is translated into *nirkabel*.
4. Black market is translated into *pasar gelap*.
5. Honey moon is translated into *bulan madu*.

2.   Transference, (loan word, transcription)

Transference is the processes of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure (Newmark, 1988, p. 81). In this translation procedure, the SL word would be transferred into a TL word by loaning the SL word which is then known as 'loan word' or by transcripted the word itself from SL word into TL word. Names of all living and most dead people; geographical and topographical names; names of periodicals and newspapers; titles of as yet untranslated literary works, plays, films; names of private companies and institutions; names of public or nationalised institutions, unless they have recognized translations; street names, addresses, etc. are them which is normally transferred.

The examples are listed below:

1. The word description in English becomes the word *deskripsi* in Indonesian.
2. The word paraphrase in English becomes the word *paraphrase* in Indonesian.
3. The word documentation in English becomes the word *dokumentasi* in Indonesian.

    4. The word Singapore in English becomes the word *Singapura* in Indonesian.

    5. The word communicative in English becomes the word *komunikatif* in Indonesian.

3. Naturalization

In Newmark's book, A textbook of Translation (1988, p. 82), naturalization is a procedure when the translator adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then changes it to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.

    All the examples listed below were adapted into their normal pronunciation on the TL, in this case is in Indonesian, then changed into the normal morphology (word-forms) of Indonesian:

    1. Passive in English becomes *pasif* in Indonesian.
    2. Career in English becomes *karir* in Indonesian.
    3. Account in English becomes *akun* in Indonesian.
    4. Procedure in English becomes *prosedur* in Indonesian.
    5. Process in English becomes *proses* in Indonesian.

4. Cultural Equivalent

Newmark (1988) stated cultural equivalent is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. Cultural equivalent happened when there is a SL cultural word translated into a TL cultural word. The translation itself can not be make up like what we want because it will not be suit on the TL cultural word, also each language has its own cultural meaning which is different from one language into another. The used of this kind of translation procedure is limited since they are not accurate for some SL words, but cultural equivalent can be used in general texts and publicity also for brief explanation to the readers who are ignorant of the relevant SL culture.

The examples are listed below:

1. *Menteri Keuangan* in Indonesian becomes Minister of Finance in English.
2. *Kakus* in Indonesian becomes toilet in English.
3. *Selendang* in Indonesian becomes shawl in English.
4. *Seputih kertas* in Indonesian becomes as white as snow in English.
5. *Pesta topeng* in Indonesian becomes Halloween party in English.

5. Functional Equivalent

Functional Equivalent described as a translation which is applied to cultural word, requires the use of a culture free word (Newmark, 1988, p. 83). Functional equivalent found in a TL cultural word which is translated from SL cultural word free word or otherwise. Cultural free word here means that the translation can be from a form of word translated into a form of word also can be in a form of phrase, it's all based on the SL own culture. This kind of translation procedure often combined with transference and even more restricted in translation than the cultural equivalent procedure since this procedure occupies the middle, or even the universal, area between the SL language or culture and the TL language or culture, but this procedure may occasionally be used if the term is of little importance in a popular article or popular fiction.

The examples are listed below:

1. Primary School in English becomes *Sekolah Dasar* in Indonesian.
2. The local clinic in English becomes *Puskesmas* in Indonesian.
3. The five daily prayers in English becomes *sembahyang* in Indonesian.
4. Please keep off the grass in English becomes *tolong jangan injak rumput* in Indonesian.
5. Airport viewing platform in English becomes *anjungan pengantar* in Indonesian.

6. Descriptive Equivalent

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function (Newmark, 1988, p. 83-84). In this procedure, the translator would describe the SL word into TL sentences in order to make readers more understand with the SL word or phrase.

The examples are listed below:

1. *Lutung* in Indonesian described as "The *lutung*, the long-tailed monkey." in English.
2. *Keris* in Indonesian described as "*Keris*, kind of dagger with a wavy blade." in English.
3. *Gado-gado* in Indonesian described as "*Gado-gado*, salad of raw and lightly cooked vegetables with a peanut sauce, jumbled-up things." in English.
4. *Mulut gua* in Indonesian described as "the entrance of the cave" in English.
5. *Lumbung padi* in Indonesian described as "a barin full of rice" in English.

7. Synonymy

Newmark (1988) stated that synonymy procedure happened when it is near TL equivalent to SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text. Synonymy used when there is no precise or one-to-one equivalent word on a TL word. This procedure only appropriate where the literal procedure is not possible to be used to translate the SL word and the word is not important enough on the text.

The examples are listed below:

1. Kind person in English becomes *orang yang baik* in Indonesian.
2. Out of the blue in English becomes *terjadi secara tiba-tiba* in Indonesian.
3. Fast car in English becomes *mobil balap* in Indonesian.

4. Burst into tears in English becomes *menangis* in Indonesian.

5. Heavy rain becomes in English *hujan deras* in Indonesian.

8. Through Translation

According to Newmark (1998), through translation it is the literal translation of common collection collocation, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases. The most obvious examples of through-translation are the names of international organizations which often consist of universal words which may be transparent or clear or well known for English language. This kind of translation should be used only when the SL words are already recognized terms.

All the examples listed below are a common organization and phrase which is we often know:

1. United Nation Organization (UNO) in English becomes *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB)* in Indonesian.

2. Password in English becomes *sandi rahasia* in Indonesian.

3. First name in English becomes *nama depan* in Indonesian.

4. Extra time in English becomes *tambahan waktu* in Indonesian.

5. Hotpants in English becomes *celana pendek* in Indonesian.

9. Shifts or Transposition

Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of message. This kind of procedure is the only translation procedure which is concerned with grammar. According to Newmark (1988 pp. 85-88), transposition consists of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

a. Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice. The change can happened from a plural into singular or the change position of the adjective, but this change will not affect the meaning of the whole sentence.

The examples are listed below:

1. A pair of shoes in English is translated into *sepasang sepatu* in Indonesian.
2. His brow in English is translated into *kedua alisnya* in Indonesian.
3. Beautiful dress in English is translated into *gaun yang indah* in Indonesian.
4. Sad story in English is translated into *cerita sedih* in Indonesian.
5. Good job in English is translated into *kerja bagus* in Indonesian.

b. The second transposition is used when a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. The example is *kelas itu harus kamu ambil* is translated you should take that class. The translation above shows that the object '*kelas*' in SL is located forward. This passive form does not exist in TL, so the sentence should be change into active voice.

The other examples are listed below:

1. Our reservation's at seven in English is translated into *aku memesan tempatnya jam tujuh* in Indonesian.
2. I haven't forgotten any of that in English is translated into *tidak perlu diingatkan* in Indonesian.
3. Thinking person in English is translated into *manusia yang berpikir* in Indonesian
4. Medical student in English is translated into *mahasiswa kedokteran* in Indonesian.

c. The third transposition is a translation which is happened when the translation from SL word into TL word is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. For instance, the TL noun phrase can be shifted into a TL verba phrase. So, instead of use the grammatically one, the translator must find the word or phrase which is more natural and also familiar in TL's readers. In this kind of translation, grammar being more flexible and general than lexis and more freely handled.

The examples are listed below:

1. We must all responsible for the existence of fresh water is translated into *kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.*
2. The white car is expensive is translated into *mobil yang putih itu mahal.*
3. A loud signal is translated into *sinyal yang keras.*

d. The last kind of transposition in a translation procedure is a replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. The translator replaced a virtual lexical gap because in this case, there are so many English virtual lexical gaps which have no similar virtual lexical gap in Indonesian. By using this procedure, a complex sentence can normally translate or changed into one or two simple sentences.

The examples are listed below:

1. He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant is translated into *dia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong.*
2. Its usage has been approved is translated into *telah disahkan penggunaannya.*
3. Has gone is translated into *sudah pergi.*

10. Modulation

Based on A Textbook of Translation by Newmark (1988, p. 88-89), modulation is a change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view. Vinay and Darbelnet said in a variation in the message, obtained by changing point of view and lighting.

Modulation and transposition are two main processes in translation. They may take place at same time. Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Newmark, define modulation as a variation through a change of view point, perspective and very often of category of thought.

Based on Newmark, there are two kinds of modulation: absolute modulation and free modulation. Absolute modulation occurs when there is no equivalent meaning of word, phrase, or structure from source language into target language. This kind of translation procedure can be used on phrase "no smoking" in English. "No" here does not has an equivalent meaning in Indonesian which is share the same meaning with the meaning of "no" on phrase "no smoking", that is why "no" translated into "*dilarang"* instead of "*tidak"*.

Free modulation is translation procedure that supposes to explain the meaning, to obtain the relation meaning between SL and TL and also to achieve the equivalence meaning as natural as SL. This translation procedure used to explain the meaning of the SL word with a natural word in TL word. It occurs when a word or phrase is translated differently as a word as a meaning itself as we found on a phrase "wait a minute" which is translated into "*tunggu sebentar"* which is translated differently from the SL. The SL, English, has "minute" word in its phrase while in TL, Indonesian, there was no words which has any correlation with "minute".

Here are more examples of modulation:

1. You should know the novel writing takes time is translated into *perlu diketahui bahwa menulis novel itu memakan banyak waktu.*
2. He was killed in the war is translated into *dia gugur dalam perang.*
3. It isn't expensive is translated into *harganya murah.*
4. It is not possible to do is translated into *ini mustahil.*
5. No smoking is translated into *dilarang merokok.*
6. Wait a minute is translated into *tunggu sebentar.*

11. Recognized Translation

Newmark (1988), stated that recognized translation occurs when the translator normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term. This is the easiest translation procedure after literal translation because the

translator and the readers were familiar with the TL word so the translator no needs to explain more about the SL word.

The examples are listed below:

1. *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* in Indonesian as The House of Representative in English.
2. *Unit Gawat Darurat* in Indonesian as Intensive Care Unit in English
3. *Britania Raya* in Indonesian as United Kingdom in English.
4. *Uni Eropa* in Indonesian as Eureopean Union in English.
5. *Istana Negara* in Indonesian as The White House in English.

12. Translation Label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which is can later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be through literal translation (Newmark, 1988, p. 90).

The examples are listed below:

1. heritage language and langue d'heritage.

13. Compensation

Newmark (1988) stated that compensation occurs when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

The examples are listed below:

1. "He is <u>damned</u> fool guy." in English is translated into "*Dia pria yang <u>sangat</u> bodoh.*" in Indonesian.
2. Have a good time in English is translated into *bersenang-senanglah* in Indonesian.
3. You have my word in English is translated into *janji* in Indonesian.

14. Componential Analysis

On his book, A Textbook of Translation, Newmark (1988) stated, componential analysis means comparing a SL word with a TL word which has a similar meaning but it is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components. Normally the SL word has a more specific meaning than the TL word and the translator has to add one or two TL sense components, have been variously called semantic features, to the corresponding TL word in order to produce a closer approximation of meaning. This procedure is more precise and limiting than paraphrase procedure.

The examples are listed below:

1. Once in a blue moon in English becomes *sangat jarang/hampir tidak pernah* in Indonesian.
2. All ears in English becomes *siap mendengarkan apa saja* in Indonesian.

15. Reduction and Expansion

These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which is you practice intuitively in some cases (Newmark, 1988, p. 90). In reduction, the translator ought to make sure that there is no crucial information is omitted in the translation or in other words, the translator ought to make sure that there is no change in its overall meaning. In the other hands, expansion procedure is a procedure where the translator exceeds the number of words from the SL into TL. There, the translator also ought to make sure that the exceed words or phrase did not affect the overall meaning of the sentences or phrases.

The examples are listed below:

1. When did you apply <u>for that</u>? is translated into *kapan kau mendaftar?*
2. Nothing <u>is on my mind</u> is translated into *tidak ada*.
3. <u>You're certainly</u> not too old is translated into *belum terlalu tua*.
4. It must have happened in Jamaica is translated into *ini pasti terjadi dalam <u>liburan</u> kita di Jamaica <u>itu</u>*.

5. At the end of August is translated into *akhir Agustus <u>lalu</u>*.

16. Paraphrase

Newmark (1988), described paraphrase procedure as an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. Like what it is called, the translator who used this procedure will paraphrased the word or phrase or sentence in order to give a meaning of the word or phrase or sentence.

The examples are listed below:

1. Thanks giving paraphrased into *Perayaan sebagai wujud terima kasih, biasanya dilakukan pada Kamis terakhir di bulan November di negara Amerika*.

2. Halloween paraphrased into *Malam pada tanggal 31 Oktober dimana anak-anak memakai kostum seram dan mengunjungi rumah-rumah untuk mengumpulkan permen*.

3. Electronic cigarettes paraphrased into *rokok yang tidak akan menghasilkan asap bau tembakau yang akan menempel di pakaian dan kulit*.

17. Other procedures, Vinay and Darbelnet also give:

a. Equivalence

Equivalence is an unfortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms (Newmark, 1988, p. 90). Notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms are the one which is usually translated with equivalence procedure. This kind of procedure sometimes happens in the process of translating, but it is not usable procedure.

The examples are listed below:

1. The story so far in English translated into *ceritanya sangat berbeda* in Indonesian.

2. Peek-a-boo in English translated into *ciluk ba* in Indonesian.

3. Ouch in English translated into *aduh* or *aw* in Indonesian.

4. Don't cry over spoiled milk translated into *nasi sudah menjadi bubur* in Indonesian.

5. A drop in the ocean translated into *bagai mencari jarum dalam tumpukan jerami* in Indonesian.

b. Adaptation

Newmark (1988) described adaptation procedure as a procedure where we use a recognized equivalent between two situations. Adaptation is also known as a free translation, is translation procedure whereby the translator replaces a social, or cultural, reality in the source text with a corresponding reality in the target text. It is the freest translation where the translator must create a new situation which is considered has equivalence, modifying the concept but it is not beyond the purpose. Therefore, it is considered as equivalence, a situational equivalence. In adaptation something specific to the source language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to the target language culture. Sometimes it is valid, sometimes it is problematic, to say the least. That is why, like equivalence procedure, adaptation procedure also sometimes happens in the process of translating, but it is not usable procedure.

The examples are listed below:

1. Dear Sir in English is translated into *Dengan hormat* in Indonesian.

2. Take a bath in English is translated into *mandi* in Indonesian.

3. How are you going? in English is translated into *apa kabar?* In Indonesian.

4. Homeless in English is translated into *gelandangan* or *tunawisma* in Indonesian.

5. First class in English is translated into *kelas satu* in Indonesian.

18. Couplets

As what Newmark (1988) stated on his book, couplets occurs when the translator combines two different above-mentioned procedures. This procedure particularly common for cultural words, for translating cultural words they often combined transference procedure with a functional or a cultural equivalent procedure.

The examples are listed below:

1. Disgusting boy in English is translated into *Hih! Jorok!* in Indonesian. The sound *Hih!* we get from compensation procedure while disgusting boy is translated into *jorok* by using adaptation procedure.
2. Blows tonight in English is translated into *malam ini bisa gagal* in Indonesian. The position of adjective has been change while in the other hand try to translate the phrase as natural as SL (source language) in TL (target language).
3. Grizzly bear in English translated into *beruang madu* in Indonesian. It used both literal and modulation procedures to translate it.
4. Spiritual guide in English translated into *pembimbing spiritual* in Indonesian. It used both transference and literal procedures to translate it.

19. Notes, Additions, Glosses

Notes are additional information in a translation (Newmark, 1988, p. 91). Addition gives additional information of SL word. The additional information a translator may have to add to their translation works are mostly cultural (explaining the difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining the use of words). Addition of additional information can be put within the text, notes at the bottom of the page, notes at the end of the chapter or as a notes or glossary at the end of the book. If we are going to translating an important book, we should write a notes to discuss the usage and meanings of the author's terms especially when we find an ambiguity in the text.

The examples are listed below:

1. *Phobia*: *ketakutan akan suatu hal*
2. *Offside: suatu pelanggaran posisi permainan dalam sepakbola*
3. *Kanibalisme: keadaan (perbuatan) memakan sesame manusia*

2.2.4 About the Novel

Daddy is an American novel written by Danielle Steel on 1989 and translated into Indonesian by Raharti Bambang.

2.2.4.1 The Author

Danielle Fernandes Dominique Schuelein-Steel (born August 14, 1947) is an American writer, best known for her romance novels. She is the best selling author alive and the fourth bestselling fiction author of all time, with over 800 million copies sold. She has written 165 books, including 141 novels.

Based in California for most of her career, Steel has produced several books a year, often juggling up to five projects at once. Despite "a resounding lack of critical acclaim" (Publishers Weekly), all her novels have been bestsellers, including those issued in hardback. Her formula is fairly consistent, often involving rich families facing a crisis, threatened by dark elements such as prison, fraud, blackmail and suicide. Steel has also published children's fiction and poetry, as well as raising funds for the treatment of mental disorders. Her books have been translated into 43 languages, with 22 adapted for television, including two that have received Golden Globenominations.

Steel's novels, often described as "formulaic" tend to involve the characters in a crisis which is threatens their relationship. Many of her characters are considered over-the-top, making her books seem less realistic. The novels sometimes explore the world of the rich and famous and frequently deal with serious life issues, like illness, death, loss, family crises, and relationships. Also, there are claims that her popular storylines are based from the events of her life,

such as having two ex-con ex-husbands and other events that she kept hidden from the public.

To avoid comparisons to her previous novels, Steel does not write sequels. Although many of her earliest books were released with initial print runs of 1 million copies, by 2004 her publisher had decreased the number of books initially printed to 650,000 due to the decline in people buying books. However, her fan base was still extremely strong at that time, with Steel's books selling out atop charts worldwide.

Twenty-two of her books have been adapted for television, including two that have received Golden Globe nominations. One is *Jewels*, the story of the survival of a woman and her children in World War II Europe, and the family's eventual rebirth as one of the greatest jewelry houses in Europe.Columbia Pictures was the first movie studio to offer for one of her novels, purchasing the rights to *The Ghost* in 1998. Steel also reached an agreement with New Line Home Entertainment in 2005 to sell the film rights to 30 of her novels for DVDs.

2.2.4.2 Summary of the Novel

Daddy is divided into twenty-nine short chapters. It tells about Sarah who though has always longed for more than to be just a mother. She and Oliver married young and she became pregnant on their honeymoon. She began planning for an abortion until Oliver found out and was thrilled about the baby. At the time they were living in a small New York apartment and Benjamin had colic quite badly and was driving Sarah nuts. When Benjamin was only a year old though Sarah discovered she was pregnant again, and again planned for an abortion. Oliver fought her on it again, and their daughter Melissa was born. With their apartment growing smaller by the day, they bought their house in Purchase, not far from Oliver's parents, and Sarah concentrated on driving car pools, PTA, and taking the children to various activities. When Melissa was five and Benjamin nine, Sarah discovers she is pregnant again, as the result of the vacation she and Oliver took. Beyond upset, she plans for an abortion with her family doctor who asks how Oliver feels about what she's doing and she admits he doesn't know she's

pregnant. He insists she talk to Oliver before the procedure is performed and again he is thrilled about the baby and horrified that she would consider an abortion. They fight about it for several days but in the end she keeps the baby, and reassures him daily that she will not care about it. Oliver promises to love it for both of them, and baby Sam is born on Election Day. Several years pass and the children are ten, fifteen, and seventeen, and Sarah receives a letter in the mail notifying her of her acceptance to Harvard graduate school. Although the school is in Boston and they live in New York, Sarah decides to leave her family and move to Boston, promising to visit on weekends. The family is understandably upset, and more so when weeks go by and Sarah does not return for a visit. Oliver is working late nights and not getting home until 9 o'clock at night, and the kids are left in the care of Agnes, the housekeeper.

Losing control of his children's behavior, Oliver decides to take a rental apartment in New York city so he can get home to his children sooner at night. He arranges to close the house and applies to prestigious New York schools for the three kids. This proves difficult for Benjamin, who has always been a straight A student and has let his grades slip drastically because he is spending all of his time with his girlfriend, a high-school dropout named Sandra Carter. The children are upset when told about the move to New York, and Benjamin flat out refuses. When Oliver questions why, Benjamin informs him that Sandra is pregnant. Oliver realizes the conception occurred right around Christmas, and Sarah's departure from the family.

Benjamin drops out of high school to take care of her. He has two jobs, one pumping gas, and the other as a bus boy. Oliver, the children, and Agnes go ahead and move to New York, and when summer comes the children go to Europe with Sarah and her new live in friend, Jean Luc, and Oliver has his first relationship with a woman he meets on the train, Megan Townsend.But Megan ends up breaking Oliver's already fragile heart. By then, Oliver is afraid to love but then he falls for the superstar Charlotte who turns his pathetic life upside down.

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this research, there is theory that used as theoretical framework to analyze the problem. Newmark's theory of translation procedures is applied in this research as it written in sub sub point 2.2.3 Translation Procedures on page 10-19.

In order to know better how to use Newmark's theory of translation procedures, the researcher learnt about the new elements of translation based on Newmark (1988, p. 9-10) which is elaborated below:

1. The emphasis on the readership and the setting, and therefore a naturalness, ease of understanding and an appropriate register, when these factors are appropriate.
2. Expansion of topics beyond the religious, the literary and the scientific to technology, trade, current events, publicity, propaganda, in fact to virtually every topic of writing.
3. Increase in variety of text formats, from books (including plays and poems) to articles, papers, contracts, treaties, laws, notices, instructions, advertisements, publicity, recipes, letters, reports, business forms, documents, etc. These now vastly outnumber books, so it is difficult to calculate the number or the languages of translations on any large scale.
4. Standardization of terminology.
5. The formation of translator teams and the recognition of the reviser's role.
6. The impact of linguistics, sociolinguistics and translation theory, which will become apparent only as more translators pass through polytechnics and universities,
7. Translation is now used as much to transmit knowledge and to create under-standing between groups and nations, as to transmit culture.

According to Newmark translating procedure is operational. It begins with choosing a method of approach. Secondly, translate with the four levels in mind: (1) The source language text level: the level of language. (2) The referential level: the level of objects and events. (3) The cohesive level: this level is more general

and grammatical. (4) The level of naturalness: of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. Finally, there is a revision procedure, which is may be focused on staggered according to the situation or context.

In this research the researcher uses descriptive comparative framework where the data will be compared and the researcher will describe each data according to the Newmark's theory of translation procedures. This descriptive comparative research conducted based on data available in a written form that is leading to a qualitative research that is why the reasearcher used descriptive qualitative method before going to compare the data. Qualitative method is employed because the data of this research are in form of words, phrases and clauses. Descriptive method is used to describe translation in term of accuracy of material culture terms in bilingual book entitled *Daddy*.

In this research, the researcher only collects, classifies and analyzes the data and in the end draws conclusions of the researched data, as stated by Sutrisno Hadi (1985)

> *Penelitian ini adalah suatu penelitian deskriptif, yaitu suatu penelitian dimana peneliti hanya mengumpulkan data, menganalisis data dan kemudian menyimpulkannya tanpa menarik kesimpulan yang berlaku secara umum*. (p. 3)

Related to the statement above, Suharsimi (1985) also states that

> *Pada umumnya penelitian deskriptif merupakan penelitian non-hipotesis sehingga dalam langkah penelitiannya tidak perlu merumuskan hipotesis*. (p. 3)

Hence we can draw a conclusion that a descriptive research is a research where we should not have a hypothesis so that is why there is no hypothesis in this research.

Apart from, here is the framework of this research,

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                          ┌──────────────────┐
                          │      Novel       │
                          └──────────────────┘
             ┌───────────────────┴───────────────────┐
             ▼                                         ▼
  ┌──────────────────┐                     ┌──────────────────┐
  │ Source Language  │                     │ Target Language  │
  │    (English)     │                     │   (Indonesian)   │
  └──────────────────┘                     └──────────────────┘
             │                                         │
             ▼                                         ▼
  ┌──────────────────┐                     ┌──────────────────┐
  │       Read       │                     │       Read       │
  └──────────────────┘                     └──────────────────┘
             │                                         │
             ▼                                         ▼
  ┌──────────────────┐                     ┌──────────────────┐
  │ List the         │                     │ List the         │
  │ dialogues found  │                     │ dialogues found  │
  │ on chapter 1-4   │                     │ on chapter 1-4   │
  └──────────────────┘                     └──────────────────┘
             │              ┌──────────────┐              │
             └─────────────▶│ Compare and  │◀─────────────┘
                            │ identify the │
                            │    data      │
                            └──────────────┘
                                   │
                                   ▼
                            ┌──────────────┐
                            │ Analyze and  │
                            │ classify the │
                            │    data      │
                            └──────────────┘
                                   │
                                   ▼
                            ┌──────────────┐
                            │ Describe the │
                            │  findings    │
                            └──────────────┘
                                   │
                                   ▼
                            ┌──────────────┐
                            │ Provide      │
                            │ detailed     │
                            │ discussion   │
                            └──────────────┘
```
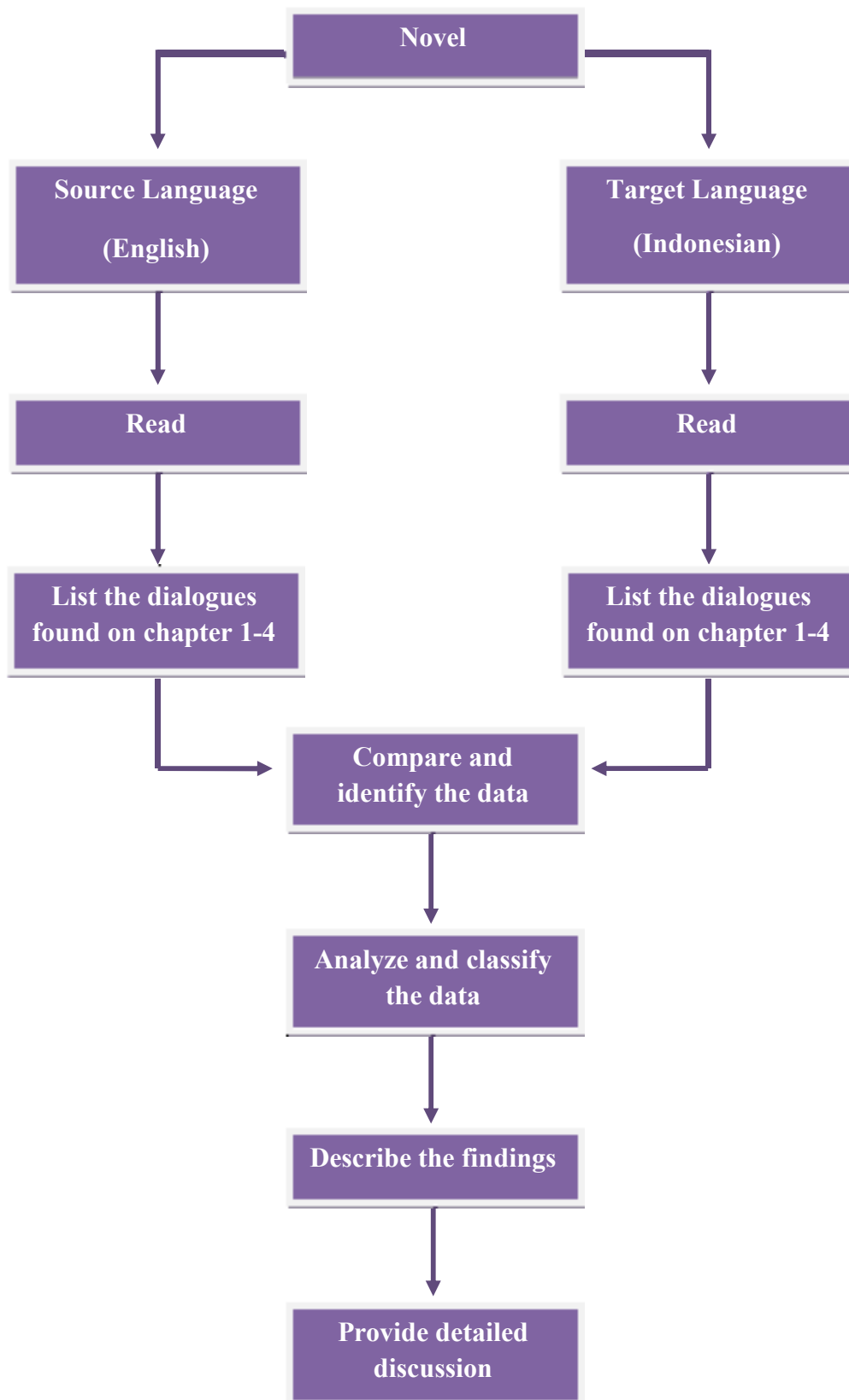
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter of this research. It presents the conclusions of the research which is includes the main points of this research that have been discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter also encompasses some suggestions as encouragement for the next research, especially for those who want to conduct researches with similar topic.

5.1 Conclusions

Conclusions are drawn to answer the research problem of this research as well as to highlight other findings. To make it easier to read, the conclusions of this research are presented in bullet points as follows:

1. There are fourteen translation procedures out of nineteen translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark which is used in translating dialogues found in *Daddy* novel from chapter 1 until chapter 4. The first one is Literal Translation, the second is Reduction and Expansion, the third is Adaptation, the forth is Transposition, the fifth is Modulation, the sixth is Equivalence, the seventh is Synonymy, the eighth is Couplets, The ninth is Transerence, the tenth is Paraphrase, the eleventh is Naturalization, the twelfth is Cultural Equivalent, the thirteenth is Through Translation, while the last one is Compensation.

2. The most used procedure to translate dialogues in *Daddy* novel from chapter 1 until chapter 4 is Literal Translation, while the least used procedures are Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Through Translation and Compensation. Literal Translation used mostly by the translation because most of dialogues from chapter 1 until chapter 4 used common phrase which is easily interpreted literally. That is why 317 dialogues out of 528 dialogues translated using Literal Translation procedure.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the data analysis and the conclusions, some suggestions can be presented as follows:

1. Translator

   In relation to the characteristics of good translation that the translators who wants to translate the novel or other literary works should take care to the procedures of translation by create and choose natural and clear translation to achieve the goals to attain the real message of the text also get the readable and understandable translation.

2. Other Researcher

   For other researchers who want to do the same research, it is suggested to broaden the scope of the research using other variety texts as a data and deeper analysis in order to find another pattern that have not been identified by the researcher in this research.

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