



A FINAL PROJECT

**TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN TRANSLATING
MAIN CHARACTERS' DIALOGUES IN *LORE'S LORIEN
LEGACIES: I AM NUMBER FOUR* INTO INDONESIAN**

**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree
of *Sarjana Sastra* in English**

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2019**

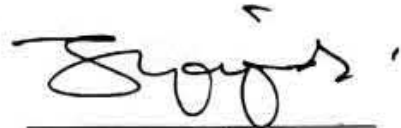
APPROVAL

This final project entitled **TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN TRANSLATING MAIN CHARACTERS' DIALOGUES IN *LORE'S LORIEN LEGACIES: I AM NUMBER FOUR* INTO INDONESIAN** has been approved by the Board of Examination of the English Department of Language and Arts Faculty of Semarang State University (UNNES) on October 2019

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Semarang, October 2019



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Why so serious?”

(JOKER)

*This final project is dedicated to:
My Beloved Father Sholikhin Mishar
My Beloved Mother Suliyah
My Sister Isnaini Putri Sasabela
and all people I can share love with*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to praise to Allah Subhaanahu Wa Ta'ala, the Almighty and the Most Merciful. Thank Allah, for blessing me with this beautiful life and also the great chance to finish my undergraduate study. Then, shalawat and salaam are only given to Prophet Muhammad SAW, the best teacher in this world.

My special thanks, as ever, go to my beloved father Sholikhin Mishar, my mother Suliyah and my sister Isnaini Putri Sasabela for the endless support during my ups and downs.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mrs. Issy Yuliasri as my advisor for giving me such encouragement and continuous guidance so that I could finish this final project. I also dedicate my sincere appreciation to all lectures and staff of English Department.

I am also grateful to the best of all I have (Arina, Ardhy, Andrew, Farid, Novalia) for being there, texting me, and keeping up with me more thoroughly than others have. You rock my world, through thick and thin, through joyfullnes and sorrow, thank you for your endless kindness for always be there and bringing yourselves into my life. My thanks also go for ZA friends for the great encounter we have made. Finally, I have a great expectation that my research will be beneficial and useful for anyone who is interested in the topic I presented in this study.

Semarang, October 2019



Saifudin Agus Faishol

ABSTRACT

Faishol, Saifudin Agus. 2019. *Translation Techniques Used in Translating Main Characters' Dialogues in Lore's Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four Into Indonesian*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor : Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd.

Keywords : translation techniques, novel, *I Am Number Four*, qualitative

This study is about the translation techniques in a novel *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four*. It has two versions, both in English and Indonesian. There are some translation techniques used in order to get meaningful translation. A translator will choose an appropriate technique to every sentence. Hence, the readers can understand better by reading the explanation in translated text. This study is aimed to find out the translation technique use in *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* as the original English after being translated by Nur Aini into Indonesian version of the novel. This study used qualitative research designs with the method of description in presenting the data. The data were collected from the direct speeches of *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* (original English version) and *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* (Indonesian Translated version) through document analysis.

The result of the study shows that there are 13 techniques found in the data. They are namely, adaptation, borrowing, calque, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition. The total number of data is 511 the direct speeches of *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* by Pittacus Lore. The total number of techniques of the data found is 511. The percentage of each technique is as follows: (1) Adaptation occurs 14 times and represents 2.70%, (2) Borrowing occurs 4 times and represents 0.80%, (3) Calque occurs 7 times and represents 1.40%, (4) Discursive Creation occurs 4 times and represents 0.80%, (5) Established Equivalent occurs 21 times and represents 4.10%, (6) Generalization occurs 2 times and represents 0.40%, (7) Linguistic Amplification occurs 33 times and represents 6.45%, (8) Linguistic Compression occurs 49 times and represents 9.60%, (9) Literal Translation occurs 215 times and represents 42.10%, (10) Modulation occurs 59 times and represents 11.50%, (11) Particularization occurs 22 data and represents 4.30%, (12) Reduction occurs 79 times and represents 15.45%, (13) Transposition occurs 2 times and represents 0.40%.

This study gives some suggestions to the readers, translators, and students who are found of conducting translation research. It would be better if we know the intention of the writer of the Source Language before translating texts, besides, we should try to translate them properly. In this case, we should make all sentences correlate each other so the meaning can be caught clearly.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with introduction of the study. It consists of six sub-chapters. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is an effort of finding equivalent meaning of a text into the target language. Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language. There are some considerations which follow this process, which mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation

The ability to translate text from foreign language became important. Translation of book is needed because people have to get the information and knowledge as soon as possible instead of spending times to have acquisition of foreign languages. By translating, people can get information from a foreign language without having difficulties in receiving it.

In recent years, for the purpose of science, technology, and knowledge transfer, many English texts and books are translated into Indonesian version, such as novel. According to Toury 'target-language texts which are presented as

translations although no corresponding source texts in another language, hence no factual translational relationships, exist

One of type text of translation is serious imaginative literature like lyrical poetry, short stories, and novels which, in the translation entitled to some assistance with cultural expressions. For the purposes of translation, typical informative texts like novels are concerned with any topic of knowledge. From a translator's point of view, novels are literary forms. Novels use cultural words from SL culture to TL culture and give differences, to attract the reader, to give a sense of intimacy between the text and the reader. The important thing of the translation of some novels has been the introduction of a new vision as different literary style into another language culture.

Unfortunately, some translations are not easy to understand and it can make the readers disappointed. Sometimes, many readers found some missing words in the translation of the novel they read. Often, the readers feel hard to understand the novel translated from English. It can happen when the translator does not translate the novel based on the translation principles or he/she does not understand the meaning contained in target language.

Human is unique and everyone has different intelligence, for instance about language. No one can force others to know English because a novel is written in English. That is why there is a translated novel that enables people to read a foreign novel easier. The content is the same, but the language is translated into other language depending on the country.

In translating English novels, the translator needs to make some necessary changes. The change like reduction, addition and modification of the intrinsic element of the novels cannot be avoided. When source language in the novel is translated into target language, not all of the words can be transformed. To find what changes are made from the English novel, a comparison (analysis) of the English version and Indonesian version can be done.

It is not easy to translate whether scientific or literary books. It deals with the process of rendering the message and finding the accuracy and equivalent message of Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). By enriching vocabulary, a translator hopes he can produce a good translation. Because translation is not an easy work, there are many requirements that must be fulfilled by a translator in order to make the translation good and understandable. A translator has to have: (1) complete knowledge of the source language (SL), (2) complete knowledge of the target language (TL), (3) an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter, and (4) complete knowledge of translation theory (Nida: 1964: 145).

From those phenomena, I conduct a research about translation techniques in Lore' *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four*. The story is about a 15-year-old boy named John Smith who came from a planet called Lorien. I compare the English version and the Indonesian version translated by Nur Aini to find out what translation techniques the translator uses in the novel. It is expected that the readers know the changes happened in the Target Language (TL) from the Source Language (SL).

Main source in this research is *I Am Number Four* novel. This research chose *I Am Number Four* novel because it is a teenager novel and many of teenager in high school or university read it. Besides, this is best seller novel which many people know and want to read. Many words, phrases and sentences are written in this novel with differences between SL to TL and can analysis for make a better understanding about how to make best translation especially in translation procedure. This novel change SL sentences culture into TL sentences culture. Based on information mentioned above, the writer is interested to know several changes made from the original version to the Indonesian version and to consider the reasons why the change made in the *I Am Number Four* novel.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are three reasons why I choose the topic. First I want to explain the techniques of translation used by the translator in *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* by Pittacus Lore. I want to know what the translation techniques are prominently used by the translator in translating *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four*?

Second, the topic gives useful knowledge about translation technique and how they are being used. It is not easy to translate whether scientific or literary books. It deals with the process of rendering the message and finding the accuracy and equivalent message of Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). Because translation is not an easy work, there are many requirements that must be fulfilled by a translator in order to make the translation good and

understandable. Based on PACTE, translation competence is being studied from two complementary points of view: (1) the translation process, through the collection and analysis of data obtained from experimental studies of the mental processes used to translate, and the competencies and abilities required; (2) the translation product, through the collection and analysis of data obtained from an electronic corpus consisting of the texts translated by the subjects participating in the experiment. And the last is because there has not been research talking about translation techniques of the novel "*I Am Number Four*" so the writer decided to use the novel as the object of the research.

1.3 Research Questions

What are the translation techniques used in translating the dialogues in Lore' *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* into Indonesian?

1.4 Purpose of the Study

To find out the translation techniques used in *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* as the original English novel after being translated by Nur Aini into Indonesian version of the novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study for the readers who read this research in general is to give new information about the translation techniques used in the novel, so they can compare between the original one and the translation. For other researchers, this study can be used as a reference to enrich knowledge about translation

techniques. For linguistic development, this research can add new analysis on the novel using translation techniques.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This research has an outline in order to make it into proper research. There are five chapters in this research.

Chapter I contains introduction including background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is about review of related literature. It includes previous studies and literature review.

Chapter III discusses about methodology. It includes research design, object of the study, target of the study, roles of the researcher, types of data, procedures of data analysis, and instruments for collecting data.

Chapter IV covers findings. It includes general description, detail result, and discussion about the novel *I Am Number Four*.

Chapter V presents about conclusion and suggestion. After chapter 5, writer presents bibliography and appendix

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature consists of two parts. The first one is review of previous studies and the second one is literature review.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There are journals and researches that other researchers do before me. I have visited websites. Some researchers use the same object of the study like mine, but they conduct different topics on it. Since the novel has the movie version, the researchers analyze about the movie as well, but I will only take the data from those who analyze about the novel.

Firstly, I would like to start from Permatasari & Rosyidi, (2017) from Semarang State University, had an essay entitled *Translation Technique and Readability of The Culture Specific Items in The 2007 Indonesian Translation of Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* which explained that translation techniques poses somewhat of challenge. Addressing the potential problems existing in translation between English and Indonesian, culture specific item (CSI) is used to translate the untranslatable words in the process of translation into target language. The technique that is used to translate will affect to the readability level. 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.

Basen on his paper, Pinheiro (2015) discuss three translation techniques: literal, cultural, and artistic. Literal translation is a well-known technique, which means that it is quite easy to find sources on the topic. Cultural and artistic translation may be new terms. Whilst cultural translation focuses on matching contexts, artistic translation focuses on matching reactions. Because literal translation matches only words, it is not hard to find situations in which we should not use this technique. Because artistic translation focuses on reactions, judging the quality of an artistic translation work is one of the most

difficult things one can do. He end up having a score of complexity and humanity for each one of the mentioned techniques: Literal translation would be the closest thing we have to the machines world and artistic translation would be the closest thing we have to the purely human world. By creating these classifications and studying the subtleties of each one of them, we are adding degrees of quality to our courses and to translation as a professional field. The main contribution of this paper is then the formalization of such a piece of knowledge.

A translator who translated novel *I Am Number Four* into Indonesia Aini, (2016). Her research focuses on analyzing the passive voices found in *I Am Number Four* novel and its translation. The objectives are to identify the translation method of passive voice applied in *I Am Number Four* novel, to describe the accuracy of passive voice translation in *I Am Number Four* novel, to describe the readability of passive voice translation in *I Am Number Four* novel, and to describe the acceptability of passive voice translation in *I Am Number Four* novel. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The data are the passive voices found in *I Am Number Four* novel and its translation. The data sources are the novel titled *I Am Number Four* by Pittacus Lore in 2010 and its translation by Nur Aini in 2011, and the informant or rater. The way to collect data are by using documentation, questionnaire and in depth Interview. The results of the research show that, firstly, there are six methods applied to the translation namely word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

The student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta Fitria, (2015). She wrote the research to classify the types of translation technique from English to Indonesian subtitle, to determine the most dominant type of translation technique and to describe the translation quality of English to Indonesian subtitle of Doraemon “*Stand By Me*” movie in the term of accuracy, acceptability and readability. This research is descriptive qualitative method. Data of this research are utterances or sentences in subtitle movie of bilingual edition, both English and Indonesian. While, the source data of this research is “*Stand By Me*” Doraemon movie. The writer used two kinds of data source, they were document and informant. In analyzing the data, the writer used comparison method to compare between the SL and TL that were analyzed. Another student of from Yogyakarta State University Anggraini (2012) wrote about an analysis of structure shifts in bilingual translation of the novel. The changing of the type of sentence is categorized as grammatical complexity change. The most dominant occurrence of structure shifts is in grammatical complexity change with 76 cases. The voice change occurs in the data that have changed their voice. This kind of shift occurs 16 cases. The grammatical complexity is divided into equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning. The total numbers of the data are 103 data. Meanwhile Saifurrahkim (2013) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta he wrote about translation analysis of adjective phrase in the novel. This study focuses on analyzing the shift of adjective phrase translation using the theory of translation shift by Catford. This study aims at 1) classifying the translation shift of adjective phrase found in “*I Am Number Four*” and its translation,

2)describing theequivalence andnonequivalence oftheadjective phrasetranslationfoundin“*I Am Number Four*” anditstranslation. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The data is a novel by Pittacus Loreentitled “*I Am Number Four*”. Thewayto collect dataisusing docummentation method. The analyzed data areadjective phrase found inthe novel“*I Am Number Four*”.

Next, I would like to present data by Fitriawati (2013) entitled *Bravery and Resilience in Pittacuse Lore's Novel I Am Number Four*. Themajorproblemofthisstudyishowbravery andresiliencearereflected inPittacus Lore’s*I Am Number Four*novel. Theobjectiveofthisstudyistoanalyze the novel based on its structural elements and to analyze the novel based on individualpsychologicalapproachasmajortheory andbravery andresilience as issue.In analyzing*I Am Number Four*novel,thewriterusesqualitative methodand individualpsychologicalapproach. The datasourcesconsistofprimarydataand secondarydatasources.Theprimarydatasourceisthenovel*I Am Number Four* itselfandthesecondarydatasourcesaretheothersourcesrelatedtotheanalysis suchastheauthor’s biography,booksofliterarytheoryofthe objectand issue.The methodofthedatacollectionisdescriptive analysis.The resultofthestudyshowsthe followingconclusions.First,based onthe structuralanalysisitisclear thatin*I Am Number Four*novel,Pittacus Lore deliversmessage thatbravery andresilience are neededineveryone’s lifebecausetheyareimportantandcaninfluencesomeone’s lifetosurviveintheirenvironment,becausesomeone whohasastrength bravery and resilience canshowwhoreally theyare andshowtheirexistance.Second,based on the

individual psychological approach, it shows that bravery and resilience can give effect to people's mind.

(I et al., n.d.) This book derives from a feeling of considerable unease and puzzlement about the way translation has been treated, over a substantial period, by translation theorists on the one hand and linguists on the other. The translation theorists, almost without exception, have made little systematic use of the techniques and insights of contemporary linguistics (the linguistics of the last twenty years or so) and the linguists, for their part, have been at best neutral and at worst actually hostile to the notion of a theory of translation. This state of affairs seems particularly paradoxical when one recognizes the stated goal of translation: the transformation of a text originally in one language into an equivalent text in a different language retaining, as far as is possible, the content of the message and the formal features and functional roles of the original text (an informal definition which will be much modified as we go along). It does seem strange that such a process should, apparently, be of no interest to linguistics, since the explanation of the phenomenon would present an enormous challenge to linguistic theories and provide an ideal testing ground for them.

Equally, it is difficult to see how translation theorists can move beyond the subjective and normative evaluation of texts without drawing heavily on linguistics. The need for access to and familiarity with the accumulated knowledge about the nature and function of language and the methodology of linguistic enquiry must become more and more pressing and less and less deniable if translation theory is to shake off individualist anecdotalism and the tendency to

issue arbitrary lists of 'rules' for the creation of 'correct' translations and set about providing systematic and objective descriptions of the process of translation.

The essential argument of this book rests on the following assumptions:

- a) that the paradox we have been describing has arisen as a result of a fundamental misunderstanding, by both translation theorists and linguists, of what is involved in translation;
- b) that this misunderstanding has led, inevitably, to the failure to build a theory of translation which is at all satisfactory in a theoretical or an applied sense;
- c) that the co-occurrence of exciting advances in cognitive science, artificial intelligence and text-linguistics with the emergence of a genuinely socially and semantically based functional theory of linguistics Systemic linguistics makes this an ideal moment to attempt to resolve the paradox and develop an adequate theory of translation.

Based on the journal that has explained by Tanrikulu, (2017) that translation process is an irreplaceable activity which brings societies and individuals together and which helps them have dialogue and communicate With each other. It dates back as far as the beginning of the history of mankind Through this historical period inter-communal communication has gradually grown and translation process has developed and become a Field of science As translation science is based on a broad historical process we need to mention quite a lot of factors when defining the twin of translation process Translation science

is a discipline which studies the translation process and the text produced as a result of this process With all its details.

According to Anton Popovic (1987) translation theory is a science which studies the systemic examination of translation and its task is to structure the translation process and the text. Similarly, Peter Newmark (1981) defines translation theory as a body of information related to translation process.

By the second half of the 20th century the prevailing opinion was that morphological properties of texts should be given particular attention and artistic influences of written texts may not be conveyed to the target recipient With full correctness and therefore source text oriented linguistic approaches were adopted In this approach the criteria is the source text. With this understanding, translator makes translation depending on the source text. Which means depending only on the Words Without looking to the general text In source text oriented translation, target culture reader is not expected to be as much influenced a the source culture reader.

Translator depending on the source text deals With the text Within the discourse facilities in his own language or may present the text. With a different form of expression which is unfamiliar to the reader of his mother tongue Given the fast growing globalization and accordingly, rapidly increasing communication facilities, international relations, Increasing interest of men in other cultures, source language merited approaches were replaced. With target language oriented approaches. In this new approach the general text is of more importance than the words The goal is not translating the words but being able to convey the main idea

of the text in the source language to the target recipient in target language oriented approach. target culture reader is expected to get influenced from the text as much as the source culture reader. The studies up to now examine various aspects of translation process. Quite a number of dignified scientists in this field mention that translation is a very complicated process and it has pragmatic and communicational dimensions.

The aim of her article is to analyse the specific techniques used in the translation of advertising texts and the difficulty to render their message into the target language. The translator has to clearly identify the voices in the text, since this is an instance of polyphonic use of language. He has to rightfully transpose the persuasive use of the polyphony. Advertisements use literary devices; they can employ a voice which appears to be speaking personally to the reader.

There are many different terms for the people on either side of an advertising text: from a literary perspective, the writer and the reader, from a scientific perspective, the sender and the receiver; social studies distinguish between producer and consumer, while linguistics identifies addresser and addressee. Whatever their labels, the translator has the duty to maintain the same occurrences of voices. What follows may look like a regular discourse analysis, but given the different purposes of such analysis, all of the described elements are seen from a translator's perspective. Therefore, the remarks will bear on the text type, domain, subtype, title, topic, translation difficulties, techniques and standards of textuality, these being the basic issues in a linguistic approach to translation analysis.

The aim of a linguistic approach to translation is to find equivalent target language (TL) signs for source language (SL) signs, mainly lexical units, but also syntactic structures – they may be identical in SL and TL, but usually they are different. The purpose is to select the ‘optimal’ equivalent from diverse ‘potential equivalents’ provided by TL.

Debates on the key concept of equivalence range from the School of Leipzig and the studies of Werner Koller (1979) and Eugène Nida (1982) to authors like Vigney and D’Arbelnet (1992), Newmark (1997), or Catford (1998). For the representatives of the School of Leipzig, linguistic equivalence consists of an identical message after transcoding. Kade 2 distinguishes between several types of equivalence: a) correspondence; b) optional correspondence; c) approximate correspondence; d) part correspondence; e) zero correspondence. J.P.Vigney and D’Arbelnet (1992) spell out seven strategies of linguistic and stylistic equivalence:

1. Emprunt (borrowing): spelling and pronunciation adopted to TL rules;
2. Calque (calque): at the level of lexical unit - literal and linear substitution of morphemes;
3. Traduction literale (literal translation): substitution of syntactic structures in SL by formally corresponding ones in TL;
4. Transposition: change in syntactic structure – replacing one word class with another one without changing the meaning of the message;
5. Modulation: change of form caused by change of perspective, by change of point of view;

6. Equivalence: one and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods – replacement of situation;
7. Adaptation: the type of situation referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture – compensation of socio-cultural differences between SL and TL, creation of a new situation that can be considered as equivalent.

The first three strategies outlined by Vigney and D'Arbelnet can be recategorized into literal translation or substitution, while the last four strategies consist of oblique translation or paraphrasing, which can be optional or obligatory.

In A textbook of translation, Peter Newmark (1997) states that a good translation is “as literally accurate as possible” and analyses the translation procedures which can be used for sentences and smaller units of language. Meanwhile J.C. Catford (1998) states in A Linguistic Theory of Translation, that ‘SL and TL texts or items are translation equivalents when they are interchangeable in a given situation’. He stresses the importance of linguistic translation equivalence at the sentence level.

Eugène Nida does not recommend identity but equivalence in the sense of equal value or similar significance. The focus should fall on the receptor and on his/her response to the message. Therefore, the correctness of the translation must be determined by the extent to which the average reader for which a translation is intended understands it correctly and reacts to it. The translator must respect the

features of the receptor language and exploit the potentialities of the language to the greatest extent. Rather than force the formal structure of one language upon another, the effective translator has to be quite prepared to make any formal changes necessary to reproduce the message in the distinctive structural forms of the receptor language.

Consequently, according to Nida, translating consists in reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style: “the translator must strive for equivalence rather than for identity” Nida, (1982: 24). The best translation does not sound like a translation.

Nida distinguishes between formal equivalence, which focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content and dynamic equivalence. In formal equivalence translation, one is concerned with such correspondence as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence and concept to concept. Viewed from this formal orientation, one is concerned with the message match in the receptor language as closely as possible to the source language.

Dynamic equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behaviour relevant within the context of his own culture; it does not insist that he understand the cultural patterns of source-language context in order to comprehend the message. Looking at translation in terms of the receptors, Nida introduces another point of view: the intelligibility of the translation. Such intelligibility is not however, to be measured merely in terms of whether the words are understandable and the sentences grammatically

constructed, but in terms of the total impact the message has on the one who receives it. Dynamic equivalence is therefore defined in terms of the degree to which the receptor decodes the message in his language. This response can never be identical, for the cultural and historical settings are too different, but there should be a high degree of equivalence of response, or the translation will fail to accomplish its purpose.

Nida recommends a system of translating consisting in a more elaborate procedure which comprises three strategies:

1. Analysis: grammatical relationship; meanings of the words, and the combination of words.
2. Transfer: After having completed the analysis, it is then essential to work on the elementary meanings of the source language text (SLT) to make them understandable to the receptor language text (RLT) audience. In transferring the message from one language to another, it is the content which must be preserved at any costs; the form, except in special cases such as poetry, is largely secondary, since within each language the rules of relating content to form are highly complex, arbitrary and variable. Transfer regards idioms, which are the most obvious candidates for semantic adjustment, figurative meanings of words, generic and specific meanings, pleonastic expression, formulas, discourse structure, sentence structure and work structures. The priorities in the process of transfer are at all costs the content of the message, the connotation, the emotional

flavor and the impact of the message that need to be conveyed as well as possible.

3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Restructuring is considered from three perspectives:

- meaningful relationship between the words and combinations of words;
- referential meaning of words and special combinations (idioms);
- conative meaning, i.e. how users of the language react, whether positively or negatively to the words and their combinations.

In conclusion, apparently there is no analysis about translation techniques yet in the novel. That is why I conduct a research about it.

2.2 Literature Review

This research is about translation techniques and it is necessary to know the meaning of translation. Machali (2000) stated there are two definitions of translation. The first one is to change the source text to the target text with balance. The second one is to describe what the writer means. As a researcher, I compare the source text with the target text that I find in the novel.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

There are several definitions proposed by some linguistics, Those definitions are varied according to what they are emphasized on.

The first definition is proposed by Catford (1965) as quoted by Titone in Eppart (1983). According to Catford translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (1983:193). SL in the definition above means source language, while TL means target language.

Almost the same definition is assumed by Newmark (1982) as quoted by Hartono (2004:164). According to Newmark translation is an art of transferring the written message in the source language into the similar one in the target language.

The third definition is suggested by Nida (1989) as quoted by Hartono (2004:64). She suggests that translation is a process of decoding meaning, transferring the content, and then generating the message in the receptor language.

Catford and Newmark use the terms source language and target language in the definition of translation, while Nida uses different term for target language. She uses the term receptor instead of target language.

According to Urgese (1989:38) translation is any transfer, for any reason, of any text from one language code to another language code, the expression by means of one language of any thought expressed by means of another language.

The more complicated definition is proposed by Willis in Eppart (1983:176). According to Willis translation is a form of intertextual performance requiring subtle abilities of source language (SL) and target language (TL) text synchronization on the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic stylistic level. He also defines that translation is a psycholinguistic formulation process, in the course of which, the translator by a sequence of textually concatenated code-switching

operation, reproduces an SL message in TL in order to enable the TL native speaker who has no knowledge of the respective SL, to understand this particular message and to act, or to be more precise to react according to his own discretion

The definition proposed by some linguists as mentioned above, lead me to the conclusion that translation is a process of transferring form, meaning and culture from one language to another in written form.

2.2.2 Methods in Translation

Newmark (1988) argues that while translation method relates to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language (p. 81). He divides his methods into two groups; Source Language (SL) emphasis and Target Language (TL) emphasis, with each group consisting of four methods. The SL emphasis are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation. The TL emphasis consists of adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

He puts it in the form of V diagram as follows:

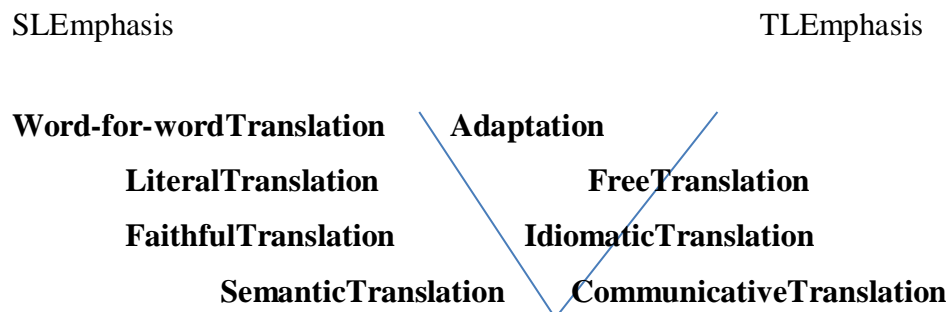


Figure 2.1 V Diagram (Newmark, 1988, p. 45)

(1) Word-for-word Translation

It is also called interlinear translation. The translator transfers singly the SL words into SL words without changing the word order. The word order the TL sentence is same as the word order in the sentence of SL.

(2) Literal Translation

It is almost similar to word-for-word translation, but the translator adjusts the word order in TL sentence in accordance with the rule of the word order in TL sentence. This method is applied when the structure of sentence in SL and in TL is different.

(3) Faithful Translation

It reproduces the contextual meaning of SL with restricted by the TL grammar structure. The cultural words are translated but neglecting the degree of

grammatical and lexical. This method is heading toward intention of SL. So, the translation feels rigid and awkward.

(4) Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is different from faithful translation. It is more flexible and considering the aesthetic value of the SL text and compromising the meaning as long as it is appropriate.

(5) Adaptation

It is the freest translation method and the nearest one to the TL. Adaptation can be used as long as the translator does not neglect the important matter in the SL text, for instance: theme, character, plot and etc. This method is usually applied to translate poetry or drama.

(6) Free Translation

This translation method puts the content first without considering the form of the SL text. Generally, it is in the form of paraphrase that is in longer or shorter form than the original one.

(7) Idiomatic Translation

This method is reproducing the message in the SL text, but the translator often uses the colloquialisms and idioms that do not occur in the SL text. Therefore, distortion of meaning is a lot to come up.

(8) Communicative Translation

Communicative translation reproduces the contextual meaning of the SL text. So, the aspect of content and language can be understandable by the readers.

2.2.3 Strategies in Translation

Krings (as cited in Ordoduri, 2007) defines translation strategy as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task.

Molina and Albir (2002) argue whatever method is chosen, the translator may encounter problems in the translation process, either because of a particularly difficult unit, or because there may be a gap in the translator's knowledge or skills (p. 508).

Jaaskelainen (as cited in Ordoduri, 2007) describes strategy as "a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage, and/or utilization of information." He divides strategies into two major categories: relates to what happens to the text and what happens in the process.

2.2.4 Criteria of Good Translation

I can say that there is no perfect since it is difficult to find precise equivalence and correspondence of any grammatical levels and other aspects both in the source language and the target language. Smith (1989: 94) says: The most important thing we hope you will learn in the translation activity is that the translation is not simply a passive instrument through which a text passes when it

is transformed from one language to another. The chief skill of the translator lies in his ability to make appropriate on the basis of his evaluation of the source text. For this reason there can be no such thing as the perfect translation.

The reference above shows that the identical system of the organizing symbols into meaningful expression and the equivalent of the model does not exist both in the source and target language. It is the root of the translation of the problem that occurs anytime and anywhere.

Although it is possible to get perfect translation, it doesn't mean that the criteria of a good translation could not be determined. Campbell in Nida (1964:18) proposes some criteria of good translation as a guidance of translator as follows:

(1) The result translation just represent the same sense of the original. (2) The result of the translation as much as possible should express same spirit and manner as it is expressed in the original. (3) The result of the translation should appear natural and easy.

Furthermore, still in one or the same tones, Tytler as in Nida (1964: 18) present some principles of translation, as follows: (1) The translation should represent a complete transcript of the idea of its original work. (2) Style and manner of writing should be the same character with that of the original. (3) The translation should have all the ease of the original composition.

Finally, a translator who refers to a certain criterion of good translation in translating a language into another and applies the principles of translation, possibly he/she will produce a qualified translation.

2.2.5 Techniques in Translation

In translation, strategies and techniques occupy different places in problem solving: strategies are part of the process, techniques affect the result (Molina & Albir, 2002). There are 18 techniques as following:

(1) Adaptation

It is a way to make the translated word appropriate with the culture based in the target language, for example: *goodness gracious me* translated into *ya ampun* in Bahasa Indonesia. Those three words are translated into only two words in the target language because it is adapted.

(2) Amplification

It is a way to add details in explaining the word into target language, for example:

SL: You won't, will you?

TL: *Kau tidak melakukannya, bukan?*

(3) Borrowing

It is a way to copy the word from the source text into the target language, for example: stop is translated into stop instead of berhenti in Bahasa Indonesia. Sometimes the word does not change at all, but the word also can be suited with the spelling of the target language.

(4) Calque

It is a way to use the format of the word being translated into the target language, for example: *wardrobe* is translated into *lemari* in Bahasa Indonesia.

(5) Compensation

It is a way to introduce an element of information or stylistic effect from the source text because the word does not have similarity in the target language, for example: *not for me* is translated into *tidak mau* in Bahasa Indonesia.

(6) Description

It is a way to describe the word from the source text into the target language, for example: *pinata* is translated into *a huge doll that is easy to break and it contains candies*.

(7) Discursive Creation

It is a way to create a similarity towards the word being translated because it is out of context and unpredictable, for example: *oh bother those trippers* becomes *oh turis yang mengesalkan* in Bahasa Indonesia.

(8) Established Equivalent

It is a way to try using a known term in the target language as a match in the source text, for example:

SL: Ten to one it'll clear up in an hour or so.

TL: *Kemungkinan besar cuaca akan cerah dalam satu atau dua jam lagi.*

(9) Generalization

It is a way to translate a word using neutral or general terms in the target language, for example:

SL: And in the meantime we're pretty well off.

TL: *Dan sementara itu kita lebih baik menyibukkan diri.*

(10) Linguistic Amplification

It is a way to explain a word in the target language by adding some other words, for example :

SL: I'm at school — at least I was.

TL: *Saya bersekolah — paling tidak dulu.*

(11) Linguistic Compression

It is a way to eliminate the explanation from a word being translated, for example:

SL: There it goes again.

TL: *Itu lagi.*

(12) Literal Translation

It is a way to translate the source text word by word into the target language, for example:

SL: I know what it is.

TL: *Aku tahu apa itu.*

(13) Modulation

It is a way to change the perspective in translating a word, for example:

SL: Course he isn't safe.

TL: *Tentu saja dia buas.*

(14) Particularization

It is a way to translate a word using a term that is more specific, for example:

SL: Here comes the Macready and a whole gang with her.

TL: *Macready datang bersama sekelompok turis.*

(15) Reduction

It is a way to decrease the words being translated into the target language, for example:

SL: And what, pray, are you?

TL: *Apakah kau ini?*

(16) Substitution

It is a way to change the linguistic elements with paralinguistic elements, for example: when a Japanese bends his back, it will be translated into 'thank you' because he is showing respect to someone else.

(17) Transposition

It is a way to change the grammatical category or part of speech, for example:

SL: We have a long journey to go.

TL: *Kita harus berjalan jauh.*

(18) Variation

It is a way to change the linguistic elements that can give effects in variation of language, for example: changing the tone, dialect, or style in speaking.

2.2.6 Qualitative Research

Qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not in the form of numbers Punch, (1998, p. 4). Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Denzin and Lincoln (1994, p. 2)

An interest in qualitative data came about as the result of the dissatisfaction of some psychologists (e.g., Carl Rogers) with the scientific study of psychologists such as the behaviorists (e.g., Skinner). Since psychologists study people, the traditional approach to science is not seen as an appropriate way of carrying out research, since it fails to capture the totality of human experience and the essence of what it is to be human. Exploring the experience of participants is known as a phenomenological approach (re: Humanism).

The aim of qualitative research is to understand the social reality of individuals, groups and cultures as nearly as possible as its participants feel it or live it. Thus, people and groups, are studied in their natural setting.

Research following a qualitative approach is exploratory and seeks to explain 'how' and 'why' a particular phenomenon, or behavior, operates as it does in a particular context.

2.2.6.1 Methods (used to obtain qualitative data)

Qualitative researchers use a variety of methods to develop deep understandings of how people perceive their social realities and in consequence, how they act within the social world. For example, diary accounts, open-ended questionnaires, documents, participant observation, and ethnography.

The researcher has several methods for collecting empirical materials, ranging from the interview to direct observation, to the analysis of artifacts, documents, and cultural records, to the use of visual materials or personal experience. *Denzin and Lincoln (1994, p. 14)*

A good example of a qualitative research method would be unstructured interviews which generate qualitative data through the use of open questions. This allows the respondent to talk in some depth, choosing their own words. This helps the researcher develop a real sense of a person's understanding of a situation.

Notice that qualitative data could be much more than just words or text. Photographs, videos, sound recordings and so on, can be considered qualitative data.

2.2.6.2 Data Analysis

Qualitative research is endlessly creative and interpretive. The researcher does not just leave the field with mountains of empirical data and then easily write up his or her findings.

Qualitative interpretations are constructed, and various techniques can be used to make sense of the data, such as content analysis, grounded theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967), thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) or discourse analysis.

2.2.6.3 Key Features

- Events can be understood adequately only if they are seen in context. Therefore, a qualitative researcher immerses her/himself in the field, in natural surroundings. The contexts of inquiry are not contrived; they are natural. Nothing is predefined or taken for granted.
- Qualitative researchers want those who are studied to speak for themselves, to provide their perspectives in words and other actions. Therefore, qualitative research is an interactive process in which the persons studied teach the researcher about their lives.

- The qualitative researcher is an integral part of the data, without the active participation of the researcher, no data exists.
- The design of the study evolves during the research, and can be adjusted or changed as it progresses.
- For the qualitative researcher, there is no single reality, it is subjective and exist only in reference to the observer.
- Theory is data driven, and emerges as part of the research process, evolving from the data as they are collected.

2.2.6.4 Limitations

Because of the time and costs involved, qualitative designs do not generally draw samples from large-scale data sets.

The problem of adequate validity or reliability is a major criticism. Because of the subjective nature of qualitative data and its origin in single contexts, it is difficult to apply conventional standards of reliability and validity. For example, because of the central role played by the researcher in the generation of data, it is not possible to replicate qualitative studies. Also, contexts, situations, events, conditions, and interactions cannot be replicated to any extent nor can generalizations be made to a wider context than the one studied with any confidence

The time required for data collection, analysis and interpretation are lengthy. Analysis of qualitative data is difficult and expert knowledge of an area is necessary to try to interpret qualitative data, and great care must be taken when doing so, for example, if looking for symptoms of mental illness.

2.2.6.5 Strengths

Because of close researcher involvement, the researcher gains an insider's view of the field. This allows the researcher to find issues that are often missed (such as subtleties and complexities) by the scientific, more positivistic inquiries.

Qualitative descriptions can play the important role of suggesting possible relationships, causes, effects and dynamic processes. Qualitative analysis allows for ambiguities/contradictions in the data, which are a reflection of social reality (Denscombe, 2010)

Qualitative research uses a descriptive, narrative style; this research might be of particular benefit to the practitioner as she or he could turn to qualitative reports in order to examine forms of knowledge that might otherwise be unavailable, thereby gaining new insight.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the data related to English-Indonesian translation techniques on *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* by Pittacus Lore, there are some conclusions can be drawn as follows :

Based on the data analysis in previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 13 techniques found in the data. They are namely, literal translation, reduction, modulation, linguistic compression, linguistic amplification, particularization, established equivalent, adaptation, calque, borrowing, discursive creation, generalization, and transposition. The total number of data is 511 the direct speeches of *Lorien Legacies: I Am Number Four* by Pittacus Lore. The 511 data analyzed is (1) Literal Translation occurs 215 times and represents 42.10% followed by (2) Reduction occurs 79 times and represents 15.45%, (3) Modulation occurs 59 times and represents 11.50%, (4) Linguistic Compression occurs 49 times and represents 9.60%, (5) Linguistic Amplification occurs 33 times and represents 6.45%, (6) Particularization occurs 22 times and represents 4.30%, (7) Established Equivalent occurs 21 times and represents 4.10%, (8)

Adaptation occurs 14 times and represents 2.70%, (9) Calque occurs 7 times and represents 1.40%, (10) Borrowing occurs 4 times and represents 0.80%, (11) Discursive Creation occurs 4 data and represents 0.80%, (12) Generalization occurs 2 times and represents 0.40%, (13) Transposition occurs 2 times and represents 0.40%.

5.2 Suggestions

For the translator, who wants to translate the novel, should work on improving the TT (target text) that can be easily translate ideas from one language to another and give more intention in the meaning and pay attention to the techniques of the translation that compatible to the novel which can be expected to result the quality of translation based on accuracy, readability, and acceptability. It is aimed at getting the understandable meaning that content some information and get the meaning equivalent that can be understood by the reader.

For further researchers, the further researchers can give knowledge that can be beneficial for the readers and can be the next related research to be reviewed. Because this research is only focus on translation techniques, so the futher study is also needed to follow the development of the translation study that must be followed by the quality of translation which includes accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

For the students, the researcher hopes this study can be beneficial to other students. The researcher suggests the students to explore more about translation technique for increasing knowledge and especially in understanding translation technique.

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