



**THE USE OF NEWMARK'S TRANSLATION METHODS
IN TRANSLATING FORMAN'S NOVEL "I WAS HERE"
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN**

A FINAL PROJECT

**submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Literature**

by

Wulan Shabitah

2211415008

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
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APPROVAL

This final project has been defended in front of the board examiners of English Department and approved by the dean of Faculty of languages and Arts of Universitas Negeri Semarang on 30th January 2020.

Board of Examiners

1. Chairman

Drs. Eko Raharjo, M.Hum.

NIP. 196510181992031001

2. Secretary

Fatma Hetami, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 197708272008122002

3. First Examiner

Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.

NIP. 195312131983031002

4. Second Examiner

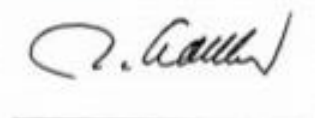
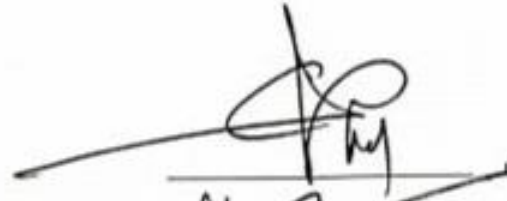
Prof. Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd.

NIP. 196207131990032001

5. Third Examiner/Advisor

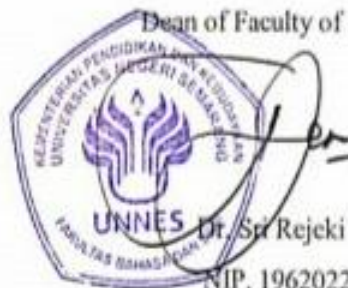
Prof. Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.

NIP. 196909072002121001



Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts



Dr. Sri Rejeki Urip, M.Hum.

NIP. 196202211989012001

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Wulan Shabitah, hereby declare that this final project entitled *The Use of Newmark's Translation Methods in Translating Forman's Novel "I Was Here" from English into Indonesian* is my own work. It has not been conducted and submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of education. All information derived in this research from published or unpublished works are acknowledged within the text and list of references are provided in the bibliography. Even though the board of examiners has signed the approval of this final project, the whole content of this final project remains my own responsibility. If someday there is found violation, I am willing to accept the consequences.

Semarang, 30th January 2020



Wulan Shabitah

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Indeed, with hardship (will be) ease.”

(Quran, 94:6)

DEDICATED TO

Mama and Papa.

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First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and praise to Allah SWT the Almighty for His blessing and kindness so that I could finish my study and accomplish this final project.

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I hope what they have done becomes a charity and blessing for them. Hopefully this final project will be useful for the readers, especially for students of English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Universitas Negeri Semarang.

The Writer

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *dialogue sentences, I Was Here, novel, translation methods*

Translation method is important in doing translation. Translation method is a method used by the translator in the translation process in accordance with its purpose. It is necessary to decide what method will be used during translation process since the result of the translation is largely determined by the translation method used by the translator. This research is aimed to find out and describe the use of Newmark's translation methods in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian. The analysis of translation methods in this research is focused on the translation of the dialogue sentences in the novel. This research is a descriptive-qualitative research. Qualitative approach is applied because the data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The data of this research are taken from Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* and its Indonesian translation by Poppy D. Chusfani. There are 1629 dialogue sentences data taken from the novel. In this research, the researcher collects and analyzes the data through examining documents. The data are collected by marking the dialogue sentences in both novels and put them into a table of observation. In doing the analysis, the researcher compares the source language text version with the text in target language version. The researcher compares the dialogue sentences in the original and translated version of the novel. The analysis of the translation methods is based on Pieter Newmark's classification of translation methods. The findings of the research show that there are seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel. They are word-for-word translation method, literal translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, and communicative translation method. From the result of the analysis, it is found that the most frequent translation method used in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel is free translation method. Based on the frequency of the translation method used in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel, it can be concluded that the translator emphasizes the translation to the target language (Indonesian). The frequent use of free translation method shows that the translator wants to make the content and language of the translated text are acceptable and understandable for the target language (Indonesian) readers.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BT	Back Translation
SL	Source Language
ST	Source Text
TL	Target Language
TT	Target Text

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of this research. It provides the background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, research problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the research report of this research.

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the most important aspects in human's life is language. Banga and Suri (2015) say that language is man's finest asset. Language is an extremely important way of interacting with people around us as it is a vital tool for communication (p.181). Reddy (2016) states that human beings use language as the means of communication. Language is the medium by which a person communicates his thoughts and feelings to his fellow men. It is the tool with which he conducts his business in society. It is a vehicle by which different subject matters are transmitted.

Language and communication are two aspects that are interrelated. Sirbu (2015) states that the significance of communication between people equates the significance of language (p.405). As social beings, we need to communicate to each other because everything is impossible to be done without communication. Without communication people will not be able to understand each other. When we do not understand each other there are possibilities that misunderstanding will happen (Reddy, 2016, p.179). Language as a means of communication has an important role in human interaction. Language as our first means of communication helps us to interact, cooperate, and get along with one another to do our activities and get our needs. Without language we cannot communicate with people.

Language is a communication tool to deliver information verbally and in writing. Language mediates between individual and community. Language is

essentially a means of communication among members of a society (Sirbu, 2015, p.405). Language is the bridge which connects individual and the outside world. It is like a vehicle that we use in presenting our ideas, thoughts, feelings, and opinions to the world (Banga and Suri, 2015). Besides for communication, language also functions as a tool of sharing and learning. Language plays a great role in transmitting knowledge. Through language we can know the world around us, share our experiences, and learn everything we want. Through language what come around us such as phenomena, cultures, knowledge, and art works can be shared, learned, and enjoyed by many people across the world.

There are many languages in the world. Language barrier is the most common communication barrier which causes misunderstanding and misinterpretation between people. According to Kumbakonam (2016) communication barrier is anything that prevents us from receiving and understanding the messages others use to convey their information, ideas, and thoughts (p.74). Language barrier occurs when people do not speak the same language or do not have the same level of ability in a language. The fact that each region has its own language is one of the barriers which causes communication process becomes ineffective. Communication becomes difficult when two people speak two different languages so that they do not understand each other. The ignorance toward the language used during the communication causes communication process becomes ineffective. If the sender and the receiver of the message use different language that is not understood by the receiver of the message, the messages or information that is being conveyed cannot be received clearly and accurately. This inaccuracy can sometimes cause misunderstandings and misinterpretations that lead to conflict. Therefore, a mediator is needed to connect multilingual communication.

Translation is a very effective solution in overcoming language barrier. The variety of language with different culture and necessity of communication in human life causes translation to be a very effective factor in communication, exchanging culture, and knowledge (Abbasi et al., 2012, p.83). In globalization

era, the need for translation cannot be avoided. Globalization has lifted the boundaries between nations and facilitated a public space for exchanging goods, services, and information across the globe. The increase of cross cultural interactions as a result of globalization and necessity of ability to communicate globally have increased the need for translation. Translation has an important role in disseminating information and knowledge to various aspects of human life. Many literary and non-literary texts have been translated from one language to another for the need of global readers. Translation products for communication purpose are used to obtain information, knowledge, and entertainment. Many organizations and companies need the help of translation for their international cooperation and business needs. International trade requires translation for multilingual advertising, transactions, and important documents. In education field many scientific books are translated for learning and teaching process. In entertainment field many literary works such as poetry, novels, songs, comics, dramas, movies, etc. are also translated into different languages so that their interesting stories and valuable content can be enjoyed by many people. It is clear that through translation the process of communication and exchanging information and knowledge among people with different linguistic and cultural background becomes more easy and efficient.

According to Hatim and Ian (2005) translation is an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different purposes and different readers/hearers) (p.1). Translation plays an important role in crossing different cultures and communication. Translation acts as a bridge to communicate all kinds of languages especially those similar to each other considering their linguistic features and cultural customs in all parts of the world (Abbasi et al., 2012, p.85). Translation can be used as an alternative way if we do not master a foreign language. We can understand everything in a foreign language through its translation without having to refer to the original language.

Translation can be a moderator in multilingual communication by converting one language into another.

According to Larson (1998) translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from form to form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant (p.3). This means that translation is not only an activity of changing the form of language but also a process of transferring messages or information contained in a language into another language. The job of translators is not only converting the language but also delivering message or information from the source language into the target language. In this case, translators become the agent that allows the message or information of a source language text to be well understood by the readers in the target language. Translation is done to make us easy in understanding the message or information contained in foreign language texts, thus translators should produce clear and accurate translation so that the message or information contained in the source language can be received well by target language users.

It is not easy to produce clear and accurate translations because in translation process translators must find difficulties. According to Siregar (2016) translation involves at least two languages known as source language and target language. The source language is the language used in the material (text) to be translated, while the target language is the language in which the meaning is transferred (p.3). The differences between the source language system and the target language system can cause difficulties in translation. Soemarno (1991) as cited in Shifa (2013) states that the difficulties that are often faced by translators are difficulties in the analyzing and understanding the source language, difficulties in the process of transferring, difficulties in finding the target language equivalents, and difficulties in restructuring the transferred material to get the best result of the translation. According to Hartono (2017) finding the equivalent meanings is the main difficulty in doing translation (p.4). The general problems in translation are choosing the appropriate words and finding the equivalent meaning

of expressions from the source language into the target language. In translation process, translators have to deal with two different languages which have different structure and translators must concern themselves to find the target language equivalents. Soemarno (2003) in Fienso (2005) says that finding the equivalent meanings is not easy because sometimes there are expressions in source language that are difficult to translate or even untranslatable. This means translators must have a special skill and method to find the terms of the source language that fits and equivalent with the context, purpose, and the culture of the target language users.

Translators have an important role in transferring messages from the source language into the target language. In translation process translators must be careful in identifying the source language text into the target language when they are doing translation. Translators should translate the source language text into the target language without reducing the purpose and meaning from the source language. To produce a good translation, translators must have good translation methods. Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Nafisah et al. (2018) state that translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e., a global option that affects the whole texts. Translation method is a method used by the translator in the translation process in accordance with its purpose. It means that the result of the translation is largely determined by the translation method adopted by the translator because the intent and purpose of the translator will influence the result of the overall translation result. It is necessary to decide what method will be used during translation process since the result of the translation is affected by the translation methods used by the translator.

Considering the importance of translation methods in doing translation, the researcher is interested to conduct a research about translation methods. This research is aimed to find out and describe the translation methods used in translating an English novel entitled *I Was Here* by Gayle Forman which is translated into Indonesian by Poppy D. Chusfani.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

Here is the reason why the researcher chooses the analysis of translation methods used in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian as the topic of this research:

Translating novel is different from translating other texts. Translating novel is more difficult than translating other texts. This is because the language used in novel is different from the language used in other texts. Novel as a literary work contain literary devices and idiomatic expressions that are not easy to translate. Translated novel is the imitation product of the original novel, thus translating novel must be like retelling the content of the original novel. Translating novel is aimed to make the readers who cannot understand English can read and enjoy the content of the novel through its translation. The result of translation should not be rigid, but flexible so that it is easy and interesting to read.

Nowadays many English novels have been translated into Indonesian and vice versa. Today translated novels are increasing prevalently in Indonesia, especially young adult novels. The stories in young adult novels are interesting. They often raise various problems from the world and lives of young adults with their typical problems and conflicts such as romance, friendship, association, competition, identity seeking, and so on. The language used in the novels is also slang which is developing in their age. This causes young adult novels often be one of the genre of novels that are liked by literary readers.

I Was Here is one of popular English young adult novels that have been translated into Indonesian. *I Was Here* is an English novel written by an American author Gayle Forman. The novel was first published on January 27th, 2015 by Viking, an imprint of Penguin Group (USA). This novel has been translated into Indonesian *Aku Pernah di Sini* by Poppy D. Chusfani and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in February 2016. The novel tells story of feeling sad, disappointed, hurt, and guilty of Cody an Eighteen-year-old girl when she

discovers that her best friend since childhood, Meg, committes suicide. Cody is shocked and devastated. The question why Meg chooses the path to go and why as her best friend Cody never knows if Meg has planned to commit suicide haunts Cody. Cody is angry and feels guilty and she starts doing some diggings into why her friend would kill herself.

The novel is interesting to discuss because it is a young adult novel. The characters of the novel are young adults and the story deals with the lives of city teenagers. The sentences used in the dialogue of the novel also use colloquialism and slang which are usually used by young adults. The researcher sees that there are various translation methods used by the translator to translate the novel. According to that fact, the researcher is interested in finding out the translation methods used in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel.

1.3 Research Problem

According to the background of the study above, the research problem of this research is:

1. How is the use of Newmark's translation methods in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian?

1.4 Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the objective of this research is:

1. To find out and describe Newmark's translation methods used in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to have significance as follow:

1. The answer of the research problem above is beneficial for the researcher and readers since it will provide knowledge about translation and the

classification of translation methods. Through this research, the researcher and the readers will know how to understand, classify, and implement translation methods in doing translation.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

In order to make the research easier, the researcher limits the scope of the research. Below are the limitations of the scope of this research:

1. First, this research is only concerned with the analysis of Newmark's translation methods used by Poppy D. Chusfani in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian without analyzing the impact of the translation methods used towards the quality of the translation.
2. Second, the analysis of translation methods in this research is limited in the translation of dialogue sentences of the novel.
3. Third, the analysis of the translation methods in this research is based on Pieter Newmark's classification of translation methods.

1.7 Outline of the Research Report

To make the readers easy in understanding the content of this research report, the researcher gives the outline of this research report. The research report of this research consists of five main chapters. Each chapter is presented as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter presents the background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, research problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the research report of this research.

Chapter II is literature review and theoretical framework. This chapter presents the review of previous study, theoretical review, and theoretical framework of this research. The review of previous study presents some previous researches related to the topic of this research. The theoretical review presents

related theories supporting to the topic of this research. In this part some terms related to this research will be described. The theoretical framework of the research introduces and describes the theories that explain why the research problem under this research exists.

Chapter III is research methodology. This chapter presents the method of investigation used to collect and analyze data to solve the problem of this research. This chapter provides the research design, object of the study, role of researcher, data and type of data, unit of analysis, research instrument, procedure of data collection, procedure of data analysis, and procedure of reporting the result of this research.

Chapter IV is finding and discussion. This chapter consists of two main subchapters. The first subchapter is finding which present the findings of this research. This part presents the results of the translation methods analysis in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian. The second subchapter is discussion part which presents the explanation of the correlation between the findings of this research with the previous researches which have been done by some researchers and also the theories used in this research. This section will describe the exploration done by the researcher after doing some observation through the analysis and findings of the previous researches.

Chapter V is conclusion. This chapter consists of two main subchapters. The first subchapter is conclusion which covers the main points of this research. The second subchapter is suggestion. The suggestion is intended to give advices to translators and future researchers who are interested in conducting the same research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter is review of previous study. It presents some previous researches related to the topic of this research. Second subchapter is theoretical review. It presents related theories supporting to the topic of this research. In the theoretical review some terms related to this research will be described. The last subchapter is the theoretical framework of this research. The theoretical framework of this research introduces and describes the theories that explain why the research problem under this research exists.

2.1 Review of Previous Study

In this part the researcher presents previous researches which have relation with the research topic as comparison to this research. The researcher finds some researches about translation method that have been conducted by several researchers, those are:

First are previous researches about translation methods in translating English novels into Indonesian. There are found some researches about translation methods in translating English novels into Indonesian, such as researches conducted by Rosyid (2011), Shifa (2013), Susain (2013), Laksono (2014), Perdana (2014), Hartono and Priatmojo (2015), Prasmawati (2016), Kurniawan (2017), Dewi (2019), Hasanah (2019), and Yudhistira (2019).

Rosyid (2011) conducts a research to analyze translation methods and the equivalence of the meaning between the source language and target language in the translation of Doyle's novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* from English into Indonesian. The result of the analysis shows that the translation method used by the translator is communicative translation method only. The method is used by the translator to get the translation appropriate with aesthetic and expressive value in novel. The translator tries to find the closest natural meaning in TL

language but not swerve to far from the original novel. Meanwhile the equivalence in the translation consists of textual equivalence, grammatical equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

Shifa (2013) conducts a research to analyze translation methods in translating Sparks' novel *A Walk to Remember*. There are 90 sentences in the novel which are translated into *Kan Kukenang Selalu* novel. The result shows that there are 5 kinds out of 8 translation methods found in translation of the novel. They are word-for-word translation (1 utterance), free translation (16 utterances), literal translation (65 utterances), faithful translation (7 utterances), and idiomatic translation (1 utterance). Literal translation method is the most frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into the intended construction of the target language.

Susain (2013) conducts a research which is aimed at finding the translation methods used to translate the idioms in Kinney's comic novel *Diary of A Wimpy Kid*. There are found 50 idioms in the novel. The results show that there are three translation methods used to translate the idioms in the novel. They are semantic, faithful, and free translation method. The most method used by the translator in translating the idioms is faithful. They are 27 out of 50 idioms translated using faithful translation method. 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.

Laksono (2014) conducts a research to analyze translation methods in translating Tantri's novel *Revolt in Paradise*. The objects of this research are words and phrases in the novel. The result shows that there are five translation methods used in translating the novel. They are modulation, literal, borrowing, equivalence, and explanation and borrowing.

Perdana (2014) conducts a research which aims to analyze translation methods in translating Collins' novel *The Hunger Games*. The objects of this research are words and phrases in the novel. The result shows that there three translation methods used in translating the novel, they are literal, modulation, and equivalence.

Hartono and Priatmojo (2015) conduct a research to analyze translation methods in translating Lee's novel *To Kill A Mocking Bird*. This research analyzes 47 idioms, 25 metaphors, and 47 personifications. Based on the research it is shown that the translation methods used in translating the idioms are word-for-word translation (21%), literal (36%), semantic (2.1%), free (12.8), and idiomatic (46.8%); used in translating the metaphors are literal (80%), semantic (4%), and free (16%); while used in translating the personifications are literal (88%), faithful (4.8%), and communicative (2.4%).

Prasmawati (2016) focuses her research on analyzing the passive voices found in Lore's novel *I Am Number Four*. The objectives of this study are to identify the translation methods and describe the accuracy, readability, and the acceptability of the translation of the passive voices. The results of the research show that firstly, from 116 data of passive voice in the novel, there is 1 or 0.9% datum belongs to word-for-word translation, there are 46 or 39.6% data belong to literal translation, there is 1 or 0.9% datum belongs to faithful translation, there are 6 or 5.2% data belong to free translation, there are 7 or 6% data belong to idiomatic translation, and there are 55 or 47.4% data belong to communicative translation. It shows that the most dominant method which is used by the translator is communicative translation. Secondly, the quality of translation is good. There are 111 or 95.7% data belong to accurate translation and 5 or 4.3% data belong to less accurate, there are 109 or 94% data belong to readable translation and 7 or 6% data belong to less readable, there are 115 or 99.1% data belong to acceptable translation and 1 or 0.9% datum belongs to less acceptable.

Kurniawan (2017) investigates the translation methods used by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja to translate the metaphors in novel *The Vanished Man* by Jeffrey Deaver. There are three chapters out of 52 chapters of the novel that are analyzed. There are 30 metaphorical sentences taken from those three chapters. Based on the research findings, from 30 metaphors, 16 metaphors (52.90%) are translated literally, five metaphors (16.50%) are translated with addition, and nine metaphors (29.70%) are translated freely.

Dewi (2019) conducts a research which is focused in analyzing the use of translation methods to translate idioms and personification in Carroll's novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. There are 55 idioms and 127 personifications found in the novel. There are seven translation methods out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating idioms and personifications from the whole chapters of the novel. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, idiomatic translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, free translation, and communicative translation. The result shows that the most used translation in translating the idioms in the novel is idiomatic translation method (26 out of 55 data). The translator uses idiomatic translation method in order to translate the message of the source language as natural as it can, so it doesn't look like the result of translation but the original one. Meanwhile the most used translation method in translating the personifications in the novel is literal translation method (23 of 101 data). Literal translation method used by the translator in order to get the equal meaning between the source language with the target language, so the readers can easily understand the meaning of the story.

Hasanah (2019) conducts a research which is aimed to identify the translation methods used in translating the utterances in Steel's novel *Daddy*. The data are collected from chapter one until chapter three of the novel. The findings of this research show that there are seven translation methods used to translate the utterances in the novel. They are free translation, literal translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation, word-for-word translation, and communicative translation. The most common translation method used is free

translation. Free translation is being the most translation method used because the language style or the language structure is made easier for the reader to understand the novel.

Yudhistira (2019) conducts a research which is aimed to analyze the use of translation methods on Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. The results of this study showed that there are seven methods found in the data. They are (1) word-for-word occurs 17 times, (2) literal occurs 26 times (3) faithful occurs 11 times (4) semantic occurs 1 times, (5) free occurs 180 times, (6) adaptation occurs 6 times, (7) idiomatic occurs 5 times, and (8) communicative does not occur. The most dominant translation method used is free translation method.

The next previous researches are researches about translation methods in translating English books into Indonesian. Researches conducted by Yudha and Basari (2013), Bariroh (2014), Febrianti (2014), Wardoyo (2016), Sugama et al. (2017), Hidayat and Harmoko (2018), Sipayung (2018), and Wijaya (2018) are some examples of previous researches about translation methods in translating English books into Indonesian.

Yudha and Basari (2013) conduct a research which is aimed at finding out the translation methods used in translating *Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port* handbook. The data are 171 sentences in the three chapters of the handbook. The translation methods used by the translator in translating the three chapters of the handbook are word-for-word translation (1 sentence), literal translation (90 sentences), free translation (73 sentences), faithful translation (5 sentences), and adaptation translation (2 sentences). The researcher finds that the translation method which is the most frequently used by the translator is literal translation method. Literal translation method is used because the translator still keeps the grammatical construction of the source language which is converted into the nearest grammatical construction of the target language.

Bariroh (2014) conducts a research which is meant to find out the translation methods applied in the Indonesian translation of the children storybook

Danny the Champion of the World by Roald Dahl. The data are every first paragraph of every chapter which are 22 chapters in the storybook. The result shows that one sentence uses word-for-word translation, twelve sentences use faithful translation, thirty three sentences use semantic translation, eleven sentences use free translation, three sentences use idiomatic translation, and eleven sentences use communicative translation. The translation method which is mostly used by the translator is semantic translation method. Semantic translation is very appropriate to be used because the result of translation is very acceptable and comprehensible to the readers.

Febrianti (2014) conducts a research which is meant to find out the translation methods applied in the translation of *The Secret novel* by Rhonda Byrne. The data are quotations containing interrogative sentences of twenty four teachers written in the book. The researcher finds seven quotations are translated using semantic translation and 14 quotations using communicative translation. The method which is mostly applied is communicative translation because the translator thinks that communicative translation produces a translation that is easily understood by the readers.

Wardoyo (2016) conducts a research which tries to explain translation methods and strategies used in translating pragmatic terms a book written by George Yule entitled *Pragmatics* (1996). The results of this study shows that the most dominant translation method is literal translation, it is 72 % from the total data, faithful translation method is 10%, semantic translation is 10%, free translation method is 5%, and communicative translation method is 3%. Moreover, strategies of translating pragmatic terms in the book are naturalization strategy (66%), calque (28%), transposition (4%), and tranferency (3%).

Sugama et al. (2017) conducts a research which aimed to find out the translation methods and the most dominant translation methods used in translating clauses in *Bhagavad-Gita's As It Is*. The translation methods found in this research are literal, faithfull, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and

communicative translation. Semantic translation method is the most frequently used in the translation. From the sample, there are 39 data out of 120 translated using semantic translation method. Based on this analysis, source language emphasis is more frequently applied in this translation of the work.

Hidayat and Harmoko (2018) conduct a research which aimed at finding the procedures and method of three bilingual storybooks. Based on the theory of Newmark about translation method and procedures, it is found that the frequently used procedures are literal, modulation, shift, addition, and reduction. The translation on the first book indicates that the translator uses shift modulation, couplet, cultural equivalent, and addition. In the second book, the procedures used are literal, addition, modulation, reduction, transference, expansion and couplet. In the third book there are couplet, literal, addition, reduction, modulation, cultural equivalent, shift, synonymy, and expansion procedures. The most dominant procedure used is literal and the dominant translation method used is semantic translation.

Sipayung (2018) conducts a research which is aimed to figure out the dominant translation shift, method, and the impact of dominant shift and method on accuracy of the translation. The objective data are from bilingual history textbook chosen randomly in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and text. The findings of this research shows that 1) The dominant translation shifts are unit shift (58.33%), structure shift (30%), class shift (7.77%) and intra-system shift (3.88%). 2) The dominant translation methods used are free translation (57.57%), communicative translation (19.69%), adaptation translation (13.63%), and semantic translation method (9.09%). 3) The impact unit shift and free translation method influence the lack accuracy of translation level 2.38. There are 60% from the bilingual history textbook is lack accuracy of translation.

Wijaya (2018) conducts a research which investigates the general translation methods preference in memoir translations published by Warungsatekamu until April 2018. The result of translation methods analysis

shows that there are seven translation methods applied. They are communicative translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, word-for-word translation method, and literal translation method.

There are also found researches about translation methods in translating English short stories into Indonesian such as researches conducted by Nasution (2017) and Nafisah et al. (2018).

Nasution (2017) conducts a research which aims to find out the translation methods and the most dominant translation method used in the translation of Indonesian folklore *Batu Menangis* from West Kalimantan. There are 100 sentences from the story as the subject of this research. The result showed that free translation method is the most dominant translation method used with percentage 63% from the total number 63 sentences using this method, the second is communicative translation method with total 12 sentences (12%), the third is semantic translation method with total number are 7 sentences (7%), the fourth is the idiomatic translation with 6 sentences (6%), the fifth is literal translation with 5 sentences (5%), the sixth place is faithful translation with 5 sentences (5%), the seventh is adaptation translation method that found in only 2 sentences (2%), and the last is word-for-word translation method with 0%. The free translation method is the most dominant translation method which indicates the translator wants to paraphrase the source language in the target language with the purpose that the reader understanding and deeper sense to the story.

Nafisah et al. (2018) conduct a research which aims to identify the translation methods used by the translator in translating Tolstoy's *God Sees the Truth, But Waits* and describe the degree of equivalence between the English original version and the Indonesian translation of the short story. The findings of this study show that (1) six translation methods are used to translate the short story. These include semantic translation, communicative translation, literal translation, adaptation, free translation, and wordfor-word translation, (2) In terms

of the degree of equivalence, it is found that 57 data are partly equivalent with increased meaning, 41 data are fully equivalent, 39 data are non-equivalent with different meaning, 32 data are partly equivalent with decreased meaning and 1 datum are non-equivalent with no meaning, (3) most of the translation methods used produce partly equivalent translation with increased meaning. The two mostly used method, namely semantic translation and communicative translation, produce the large number in partly equivalent translation with increased meaning. Meanwhile the least used methods, namely word-for-word translation method, produce the domination of fully equivalent translation. This is due to the ST word order which is preserved and the words (diction) which are translated singly by their most common meaning. Thus, word-for-word translation method produce fully equivalent translation where the meaning in source text is transferred completely into target language. To sum up, the domination of partly equivalent translation with different meaning shows that the translator main concern is to convey the meaning of the ST to the TT. The translator may violate the form of the ST by increasing the meaning in the TT to make target readers understand well about the translated text.

Some researchers also have conducted researches about translation methods used in translating other English texts into Indonesian such as brochure, speech script, article, song lyric, webtoon, etc. They are researches conducted by Flora (2014), Sutopo (2014), Rizkiana (2015), Maryati (2016), Nugraheni (2016), Prasetyo (2017), and Melyana et al. (2018).

Flora (2014) conducts a research to find out the translation methods used by the translator and analyze the equivalence of the translation of brochures provided by tourism office of Lampung province. The results show that the translator uses only 3 methods namely word-for-word, literal, and faithful translation method. Literal translation method is the most used translation method. In general, the result of the translations have the same meaning or equivalence. Only a few sentences are not equivalence to the source language and not accepted in the target language.

Sutopo (2014) conducts a research which aims at finding the translation methods applied by the translators in translating text of the state address. The data include words, phrases, and sentences found in the state address of the President of the Republic of Indonesia written in Indonesian and English. The finding shows that there are 2 data (0.63%) with word-for-word translation method, 112 data (35.33%) with literal translation method, 27 data (8.52%) with faithful translation method, 61 data (19.24 %) with semantic translation method, 15 data (4.73%) with idiomatic translation method, and 100 data (31.55%) with communicative translation method. Based on the findings above, it could be concluded that the translation method applied by the translator is dominated by literal translation method.

Rizkiana (2015) conducts a research which aims to investigate and identify the skopos of the target texts, translation method, and strategies used by BBC in translating Middle East news online articles. The data are taken from BBC main website for 20 original articles (English version) and BBC Indonesia for 20 translated articles (Indonesian version). The result reveals that the skopos of the target texts is to make informative text in form of brief online news articles for Indonesian readers. The translation method which becomes the translator's overall plan is communicative translation in 14 articles (70%) with 93 occurrences (50%). The other methods are faithful translation in 6 articles (30%) with 72 occurrences (38%) and free translation with only 21 occurrences (11%). In translation strategies analysis, explicitation has 28 occurrences (37%), calque with 26 occurrences (34%), change of sentence order with 10 occurrences (13%), simplification with 9 occurrences (12%), direct transfer with 2 occurrences (3%), and inclusion of explanation with 1 occurrence (1%). The other strategies cutting is used in 18 articles (90%) and there are 13 articles (65%) in which their titles are changed. 12 articles are changed from direct to indirect titles and one article from indirect to direct titles.

Maryati (2016) conducts a research which aims at describing the translation methods and meaning equivalence in the translation of the selected

data in the song lyric *Let It Go* by Demi Lovato. The finding shows that the methods used are word-for-word, literal, faithful, adaptation, and communicative translation. The meaning equivalence of the translation consists of dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence.

Nugraheni (2016) conducts a research to identify types of sentences in the CIF sponsor letters and the text function or translation purpose in target text, to describe the translation techniques, methods, and ideology in achieving the translation purpose, to identify the impact of the translation techniques, methods, and ideology applied to the translation quality in terms of the accuracy of the accuracy, acceptability and readability, and to assess the translation techniques, methods and ideology selected in achieving the translation purpose. Sources of the data are 10 pairs CIF sponsor letters and the informants who give information about accuracy, acceptability, and readability of translation. Findings of this research show: the types of sentences are declaratives, interrogatives, imperatives, and exclamatives. The result shows 15 functions of illocutionary act. There are 14 kinds of translation techniques to overcome the translation problems, 13.67% tends to the source text and 86.33% tends to the target text. The translation method tends to communicative translation method and free translation method with domestication ideology. The impact of the the application of those translation techniques, methods, and ideology toward the quality of translation is satisfactory with the average score of 2.84. This value indicates the accuracy, acceptance, and readability of this translation is satisfactory.

Prasetyo (2017) conducts a research which is focused on the translation procedures and method used by the translator in translating an article entitled *Lost in Translation Japan*. The result shows that a number of procedures and methods are applied: Borrowing, Calque, Transposition, etc.

Melyana et al. (2018) conducts a research to analyze the translation methods and the naturalness level of the translated webtoon *Cheese in the Trap*. The result of the research finds seven out of eight translation methods. Literal

translation is most dominantly used (59.36%), followed by communicative translation (16.48%), word-for-word translation (14.23%), semantic translation (4.49%), idiomatic translation (3.00%), free translation (2.06%), and faithful translation (0.37%). The naturalness rating by ten raters shows that 93.50% of the data are rated score 3; 6.11% are rated score 2; and 0.39% are rated score 1.

The researcher also found some researchers have conducted researches about translation methods used in movie subtitles. They are Lestari (2014), Sari (2015), Windawati (2015), Pasangka (2016), Muliawan (2017), and Astriadewi and Mulatsih (2017).

Lestari (2014) conduct a research which attempts to find out the translation methods used in the subtitle of *The Croods* movie and to know the equivalence of meaning between the source language and target language used in subtitle of the movie. The findings reveals that there are 3 utterances translated using faithful translation, 4 utterances are translated using semantic translation, and 13 utterances are translated using communicative translation. The translation method mostly used is communicative translation since this method gives priority to translate the contextual meaning of the SL text, both of the aspects of language and the content, so the text can be easily understood by the movie audiences of all ages. In addition the researcher also finds 9 utterances using grammatical equivalence and 11 utterances using textual equivalences. The equivalence mostly used is textual equivalence since it focuses on the achievement between a SL and TL in terms of cohesion and information received by the readers.

Sari (2015) conducts a research to describe the translation methods used and to see the naturalness in the translation of the subtitle of *The Chronicles of Narnia: Prince Caspian* movie. The result of the study shows that there are 6 translation methods used in translating the subtitle. They are word-for-word translation (47.72%), literal translation (18.95%), faithful translation (0.54%), free translation (7.39%), idiomatic translation (6.59%), and communicative translation (18.81%). While the naturalness of the subtitle, the data shows that 82.84% are

catagorized as natural translation, 15.32% data are less natural, and 1.84% data are unnatural. It can be concluded that the translation is oriented in the source language (SL emphasis). Although it emphasizes in the source language, it can be categorized as natural translation.

Windawati (2015) conducts a research to analyze the translation methods and meaning equivalence that are used in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in *X-Men: First Class* movie. The result of this research shows that eight methods are used in the translation. The commonly found methods are idiomatic, communicative, faithful, and semantic translation. This research also shows that equivalence used in the movie can be classified into formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The analysis explains that dynamic equivalence which is most collected in the movie, as dynamic focuses is more on the reader and target language.

Pasangka (2016) conducted a research which discusses the equivalence and the translation method idioms found in *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle. The researcher finds 14 idioms in the movie subtitle. There are 3 idioms and its translation categorized as formal equivalence and 11 idioms as dynamic equivalence. 4 idioms are translated by using semantic translation method and 10 idioms are translated by using communicative translation method. Communicative translation is the most translation method used by translator. This fact also shows that communicative translation is the suitable method to translate idioms in the film subtitle. Readers can easily understand subtitle is translated using communicative translation method because translator focuses on the target readers' culture.

Astriadewi & Mulatsih (2017) conduct a research which is aimed to describe the methods used in the translation of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* movie subtitle. There are 7 utterances using word-for-word translation (3.6%), 34 utterances using literal translation (17.6%), 10 utterances using faithful translation (5.2%), 26 utterances using semantic translation (13.5%), 94 utterances

using free translation (48.7%), and 22 utterances using communicative translation (11.4%). The researcher found that the dominant translation method used by the translator is free translation. Free translation is frequently used because it emphasizes on the transfer of the message for the convenience of the viewers. It is done by reproducing the target language without form, content, and style of the source language for the result should be read naturally and can be easily understood by the viewers.

Muliawan (2017) conducts a research which focuses on analyzing the noun phrase found on *Kungfu Panda 3* movie's subtitle. The results of the research show that from 142 data of noun phrase in movie, there is 1 or 0.7% datum belongs to word-for-word translation, there are 56 or 39.4% data belong to literal translation, there is 1 or 0.7% datum belongs to faithful translation, there is 2 or 1.4% datum belongs to adaptation translation, there are 79 or 54.9% data belong to free translation, there are 2 or 1.4% data belong to semantic translation, and there are 2 or 1.4% data belong to communicative translation. It shows that the most dominant method which is used by the translator is free translation. The quality of translation is good. There are 115 or 81% data belong to accurate translation, 4 or 2.8% data belong to less accurate and 23 or 16.2% data belong to unaccurate, there are 121 or 85.2% data belong to acceptable translation, 16 or 11.3% datum belongs to less acceptable and 5 or 3.5% data belong to unacceptable translation and there are 137 or 96.5% data belong to readable translation, 4 or 2.8% data belong to less readable and, 1 or 0.7% data belong to unreadable.

In general these previous researches talk about the translation methods used in translating English texts into Indonesian. The differences between these previous researches lie on the object and focus of the research. Some of them use novels, books, short stories, articles, and movie subtitles from different titles and authors as the object of the research.

There is similarity between the previous researches and this research. Both the previous researches and this research are aimed to analyze translation methods used in translating English texts into Indonesian. The difference between the previous researches and this research lies on the object and focus of the research. The object of this research is an English novel entitled *I Was Here* by Gayle Forman which is translated into Indonesian by Poppy D. Chusfania and it focuses on the analysis of dialogue sentences of the novel.

2.2 Theoretical Review

The theoretical review is intended to provide an overview or limitation of the theories used in this research. The terms referenced in this research include:

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Since this research deals with translation, it is important to know the definition of translation. There are many definitions of translation stated by translation experts. Here are some definitions of translation according to some experts:

According to Munday (2008) the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL) (p.5).

Hoed (1992) cited in Siregar (2016) defines translation as an activity of transcribing written messages from the text of one language into the text of another language. In this case the translated text is called the source text and the language is called the source language. Regarding to the results of the translation, the text compiled by the translator is called the target text and the language is called the target language.

Brislin (1976) defines translation as the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form (p.1).

According to Newmark (1988) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p.5). The message or information the author intended to tell is the main point that translators should regard. Translators should be able to understand the intention of the author then they should deliver it into the target language.

According to Larson (1998) translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from form to form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure (p.3). From this statement, it can be concluded that translation requires the equivalent in both form and content between the source language text and target language text.

According to Catford (1978) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The term textual material is meant as information or message contained in source language into target language (p.20). In this case, translators should be able to replace information or message contained in source language with equivalent information or message in target language.

According to Bell (1991) translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language (p.6).

Nida and Taber (1969) define translation as reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (p.12).

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is a general term to the process of transferring ideas in a language (source

language) to another language (target language) by converting the form of the language.

2.2.2 Process of Translation

Translation process can be interpreted as a series of activity carried out by a translator when he is transferring the messages from the source language into the target language (Nababan, 2016, p.24). Translators need to understand the translation process so that they can determine the important steps in carrying out their jobs. According to Nababan (2016) translation process consists of three stages namely analysis, transfer, and reconstruction (p.25).

2.2.2.1 Analysis

The analysis is done by reading the source language text. This is intended to understand the content of the text. Understanding the content of the text requires an understanding of the linguistic and extralinguistic elements contained in a text. The linguistic element refers to the language element and the extralinguistic element refers to the element that is outside the language. This extralinguistic element is related to the socio-culture of the source language text which is an inseparable part of the language.

Language analysis toward the source language text covers the analysis on various levels such as sentence, clause, phrase, and word level. Analysis at these levels is considered necessary because each text is basically formed from these levels. The ability to understand the meaning that is realized in these levels is the first capital to understand the whole content of the text. Analysis at the level of complex sentences, for instance, aims to indicate the clauses that make up the complex sentence. Through this way translators will be able to recognize the free and bound clauses. The purpose of the analysis is to assist translators in changing complex sentences into simple sentences in their translation. Likewise with the analysis of the phrase level, which is intended to identify the element of the head and modifier so that translators can know which part of a phrase should be translated first.

2.2.2.2 Transfer

After translators understand the meaning and structure of the source language, they will understand the message contained there. The next step is to transfer the content, meaning, or message contained in the source language into the target language. In this process, translators are required to find the equivalence of the source language in the target language. This process of transferring content, meaning, or message is an inner process. This process takes place in the minds of translators. After the content, meaning, or message is in translators' mind, they then express it into the target language verbally or in writing.

2.2.2.3 Reconstruction

At this stage translators pay attention to the variety of language to determine the style of language that matches the type of text being translated. Translators need to pay attention to whom the translation is intended.

2.2.3 Translation Method

Literally, method is defined as a particular way of doing something. Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Nafisah et al. (2018) state that translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e., a global option that affects the whole texts, while according to Newmark (1988) translation methods refer to how an source language text is translated into a target language (p. 81).

Newmark (1988) introduces eight translation methods which are divided into two groups. First is translation methods that are emphasized to the source language and second is translation methods that are emphasized to the target language. Translation methods that are emphasized to the source language are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. While four methods that are emphasized to target language are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation (p.45).

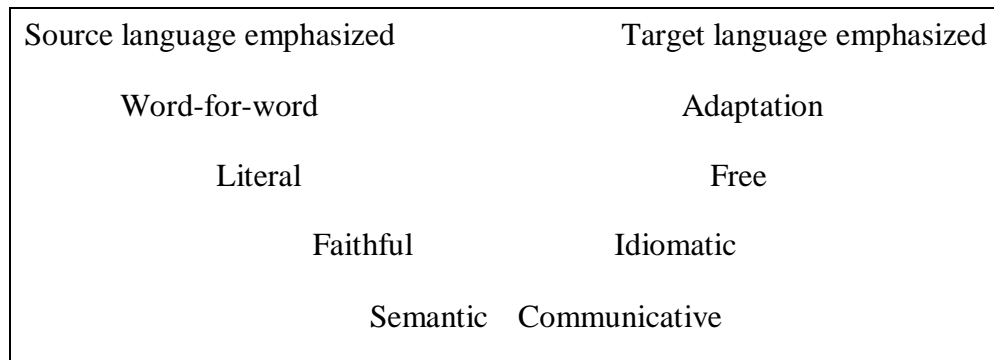


Figure 2.1 Peter Newmark's Classification of Translation Methods

2.2.3.1 Word-for-word Translation Method

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language words. The source language word-order is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pretranslation process.

2.2.3.2 Literal Translation Method

The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly out of context. As a pretranslation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. It means that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from source language into target language.

2.2.3.3 Faithful Translation Method

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from source language norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the source language writer.

2.2.3.4 Semantic Translation Method

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the source language text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version). Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

2.2.3.5 Adaptation Translation Method

This is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source language culture converted to the target language culture and the text rewritten). The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but rescued other adaptation has rescued period plays.

2.2.3.6 Free Translation Method

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

2.2.3.7 Idiomatic Translation Method

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

2.2.3.8 Communicative Translation Method

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

2.2.4 *Novel*

Novel is a form of literature that is very popular in the world. A novel is a relatively long work of narrative fiction, normally written in prose form, and which is typically published as a book. According to Kuiper (2012) novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both. A novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting.

2.2.5 *Dialogue*

A dialogue is a literary technique in which writers employ two or more characters to be engaged in conversation with one another. In literature, it is a conversational passage, or a spoken or written exchange of conversation in a group, or between two persons directed towards a particular subject.

2.3 **Theoretical Framework of the Study**

Theoretical framework applied in this research is derived from some theories related to the topic of this research. In conducting this research the researcher organizes and compresses the information to draw conclusion. The theoretical framework of this research is explained as follow:

Translation is done to make us easy in understanding the message or information contained in foreign language texts. According to Newmark (1988) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p.5). According to Siregar (2016) translation involves

at least two languages known as source language and target language. The source language is the language used in the material (text) to be translated, while the target language is the language in which the meaning is transferred (p.3). In translation process, translators are trying to establish the equivalence between the source language text and the target language text. In translation process, there are some methods that usually used by translators to get the best result based on the purpose. Molina and Albir (2002) cited in Nafisah et al. (2018) state that translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i'e., a global option that affects the whole texts. Translation method is a method used by the translator in the translation process in accordance with its purpose. It means that the result of translation is largely determined by the translation method adopted by the translator because the intent and purpose of the translator will influence the result of the overall translation result.

This research deals with the analysis of Newmark's translation methods used by Poppy D. Chusfani in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian. This research is focused on the translation of the dialogues sentences in the novel. In conducting the research, the researcher adopts Newmark's classification of translation methods. Newmark (1988) introduces eight translation methods which are divided into two groups. First is translation methods that are emphasized to the source language and second is translation methods that are emphasized to the target language. Translation methods that are emphasized to the source language are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. While four methods that are emphasized to target language are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation (p.45). The analysis of the translation methods in this research is done through comparing the source language and the target language. In analyzing the translation methods used in translating dialogue sentences in Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here*, the researcher compares each dialogue sentence from Indonesian version with the dialogue sentence in its

original version and its back translation. From the comparison it can be known the translation method used in translating the dialogue sentence.

The theoretical framework of this research is drawn as follow:

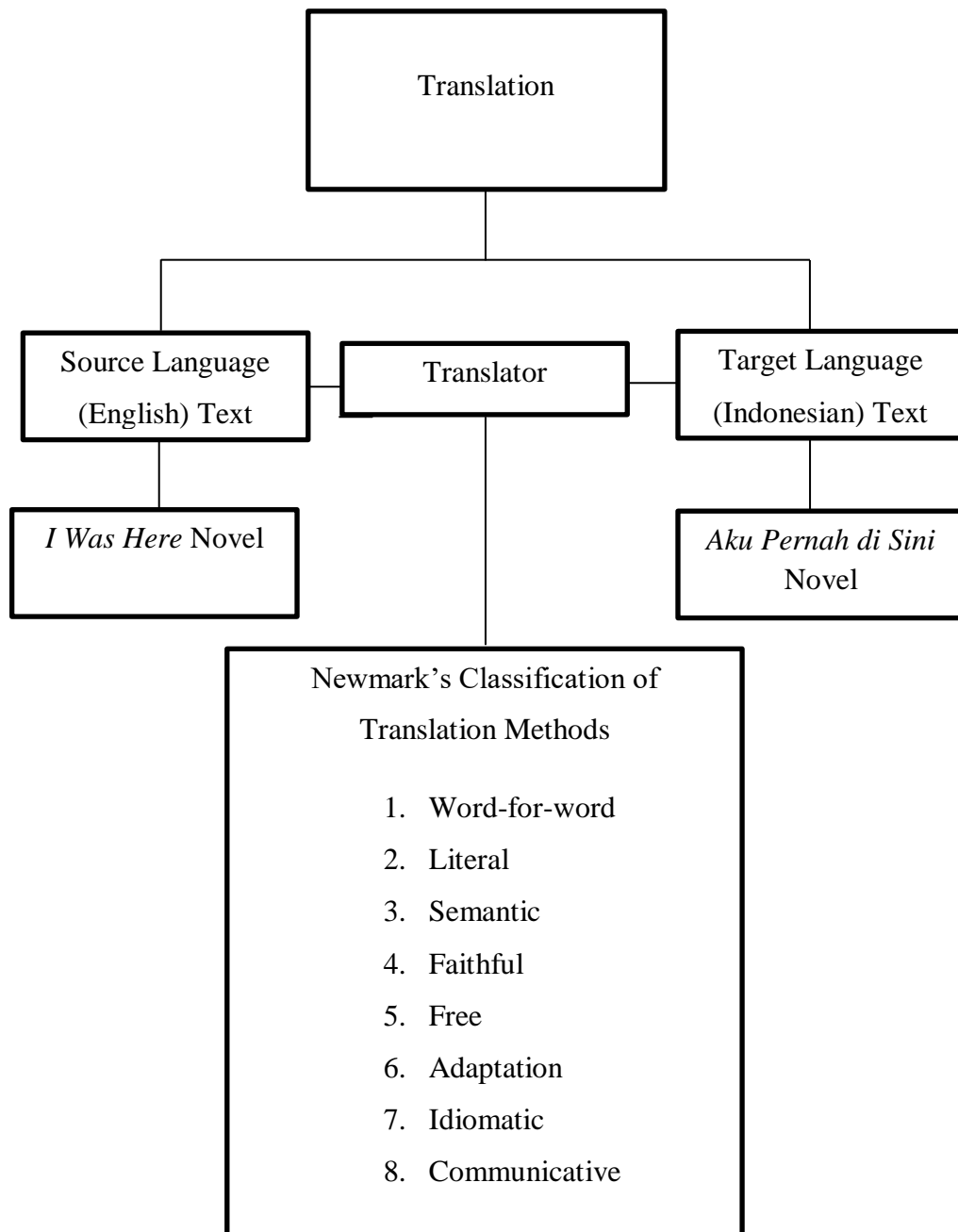


Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework of the Research

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method of investigation used to collect and analyze data to solve the problem of this research. This chapter presents the research design, object of the study, role of researcher, data and type of data, unit of analysis, research instrument, procedure of data collection, procedure of data analysis, and procedure of reporting the result of this research.

3.1 Research Design

This research is a descriptive-qualitative research. According to Mujiyanto (2011) qualitative research tries to reveal a phenomenon comprehensively and appropriate with the context through natural data collection employing the researcher as the key instrument of the research (p.27). Ezeah (2004) cited in Nwankwo (2010) sees qualitative research as basically involving data in the form of words, pictures, descriptions, or narratives which are collected where few cases are involved. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative researchers typically gather multiple forms of data such as interviews, observations, documents, and audiovisual information rather than rely on a single data source. This research is classified to be a qualitative research because the data for this research are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. In this research, the researcher collects and analyzes the data through examining documents. To support the research, the researcher does not only gather and uses data from one source but also from another sources such as books, articles, and internet websites.

In this research the researcher applies descriptive method. The descriptive method is used because the finding and discussion of this research are explained using descriptive explanation. The result of translation methods analysis and further discussion are explained using descriptive explanation. Descriptive method is used to explain the reasons why the sentences are included into each translation method.

Library research method is also applied in this research. Library research is a research in which the way of collecting data is taken from a variety of literatures such as books, articles, and internet websites. Library research method is used to support the researcher in finding the data from secondary source.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of this research consists of formal and material object. The formal object of this research is an English novel entitled *I Was Here* by Gayle Forman which is translated into Indonesian by Poppy D. Chusfani. The material object of this research is the dialogue sentences in *I Was Here* novel by Gayle Forman.

3.3 Role of Researcher

In this research, the researcher takes roles as follows:

3.3.1 Research Planner

The researcher plans, prepares, and conducts the research. As the research planner, the researcher determines the topic and object of the research. After determining the topic and object of the research, the researcher then prepares and conducts the research. The researcher conducts the research by collecting and analyzing data to find the answer of the research problem.

3.3.2 Data Collector

As data collector, the researcher identifies and collects data to be analyzed. The researcher collects the data from English original version of *I Was Here* novel by Gayle Forman and its Indonesian version by Poppy D. Chusfani. The researcher identifies and collects the data for this research by marking the dialogue sentences in both novels. Besides collecting the primary data from the novels, the researcher also collects the secondary data from other sources such as, books, articles, and internet websites.

3.3.3 Data Interpreter

The researcher analyzes and interprets data that have been collected to answer the research problem. The analysis is done by comparing the source language text with the target language text.

3.3.4 Reporter

After conducting the research, the researcher reports the results or findings of the research by providing detailed information through deep explanation and description.

3.4 Data and Type of Data

The data for this research consists of primary and secondary data. The primary data are taken directly from an English novel entitled *I Was Here* by Gayle Forman and its Indonesian translation *Aku Pernah di Sini* by Poppy D. Chusfani. The primary data of this research are dialogue sentences of the novel. The secondary data are taken from several references in literatures such as books, articles, and internet websites.

3.5 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is the dialogue sentences in *I Was Here* novel by Gayle Forman. The sentences are taken from both the original and Indonesian version of the novel. There are 1629 dialogue sentences data taken from the novel.

3.6 Reserch Instrument

In order to make the process of collecting and analyzing the data easier, the researcher uses a research instrument namely table of translation methods analysis. The table is used to analyze the data in order to find out the translation methods used in translating the source language into the target language. The table will be formulated as below:

Table 3.1 Table of Translation Methods Analysis

Number of Datum	Source Language Texts (English)	Target Language Texts (Indonesian)	Back Translation	Translation Method
1.				
2.				
3.				
Etc.				

From the left side: the first column is the number of the datum. The second column contains the source language (English) texts. The third column contains the target language (Indonesian) texts. The fourth column contains the back translation of each sentence. The last column shows the translation method of each datum.

3.7 Procedure of Data Collection

The primary data for this research are dialogue sentences taken from both the original and Indonesian version of *I Was Here* novel by Gayle Forman. In collecting the primary data for this research, the researcher follows steps as follows:

3.7.1 Reading

The first step in collecting the data is reading. The researcher reads the English original version of *I Was Here* novel by Gayle Forman and its Indonesian translation by Poppy D. Chusfani carefully and thoroughly in order to understand the content of the novels.

3.7.2 Identifying

The second step in collecting the data is identifying the data. This step is done by marking dialogue sentences in both novels. The researcher marks the dialogue sentences in *I Was Here* novel by Gayle Forman and its Indonesian translation by Poppy D. Chusfani.

3.7.3 Classifying

After indentifying the data, the researcher organizes and classifies the data to be analyzed. This is done by putting the data into a table of observation. The researcher puts and organizes the dialogue sentences into the table of translation methods analysis according to their classifications.

3.8 Procedure of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data for this research, the researcher follows steps as follows:

3.8.1 Comparing

After the data are being collected and classified, the researcher compares the source language text version with the text in target language version. The researcher compares the dialogue sentences in *I Was Here* novel and *Aku Pernah di Sini* novel.

3.8.2 Backtranslating

Backtranslating is translating a text that have been translated back to its original language. After comparing the source language text version with the text in the target language version, the researcher then backtranslating the target language text into its source language. In this process the researcher retranslating the dialogue sentences in Indonesian version of Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* into English.

3.8.3 Analyzing

After comparing and backtranslating, the researcher then analyzing the source language text and the target language text to find out the translation method used to translate the text. In analyzing the translation methods used in translating dialogue sentences in Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here*, the researcher compares each dialogue sentence from Indonesian version with the dialogue sentence in its original version and its back translation. From the comparison it can be known the translation method used in translating the dialogue sentence.

3.8.4 Describing

After finding the translation methods used in translating the dialogue sentences, the researcher then explains descriptively the reasons why the sentences are included into each translation method based on Newmark's classification of translation methods.

3.9 Procedure of Reporting the Result

Reporting the result is the final stage of the research process in which the researcher reports the result or finding of the research. The result of this research is reported in the form of a final project and research article. In the research report the researcher presents things related to the background, process, and finding of the research. The researcher reports the finding of this research by providing detailed information through deep explanation and description. The results of translation methods analysis and further discussion are explained using descriptive explanation.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two main parts. The first part is the general finding of this research which presents the results of the translation method analysis in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian. The second part is the discussion part which presents the explanation of the correlation between the findings of this research with the previous studies which have been done by some researchers and also the theories used in this research. This section will describe the exploration done by the researcher after doing some observation through the analysis and findings of the previous studies.

4.1 Findings

As what has been stated in chapter I, the purpose of this research is to find out and describe the use of Newmark's translation methods in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian. To achieve the purpose, the researcher conducts an analysis to 1629 data. The data are taken from the dialogue sentences in Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* and its Indonesian translation *Aku Pernah di Sini* by Poppy D. Chusfani.

The analysis of the translation methods in this research is based on Newmark's classification of translation methods. According to Newmark (1988) there are eight translation methods which are divided into two groups. First is translation methods that are emphasized to the source language and second is translation methods that are emphasized to the target language. Translation methods that are emphasized to the source language are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation, while four methods that are emphasized to target language are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation (p.45).

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes and interprets the data to find out Newmark's translation methods used in translating the dialogue sentences

of the novel. In doing the analysis the researcher compares the source language text version with the text in the target language version. The researcher compares the dialogue sentences in the original (English) version of the novel and its Indonesian translation.

The findings of the analysis show that there are seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating the dialogue sentences in *I Was Here* novel from English into Indonesian. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

After finding translation methods, the reason why the sentences are included into each translation method will be explained descriptively. The explanation is based on the result of the analysis and the theory used in the research. Below are the explanations of the reason why the sentences are included into each translation method.

4.1.1 Word-for-word Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988) in word-for-word translation method the target language words are immediately put below the source language words. The source language word order is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally (p.45). Below are some examples of dialogue sentences in the novel which are translated using word-for-word translation method.

- (1) SL: "Can you stay?"
 TL: "*Bisakah kau tinggal?*"
 BT: "Can you stay?"
 (Datum 31)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately

put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

Can	you	stay?
<i>Bisakah</i>	<i>kau</i>	<i>tinggal?</i>

The word ‘can’ is translated to ‘*bisa*’ but since the sentence is an interrogative sentence, the word is then translated to ‘*bisakah*’ which means questioning if someone is able to do something. The word ‘you’ is translated to ‘*kamu*’ and the word ‘stay’ is translated to ‘*tinggal*’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(2) SL: “I can go whenever, tomorrow if you want.”

TL: “*Aku bisa pergi kapan saja, besok, kalau kalian mau.*”

BT: “I can go whenever, tomorrow if you want.”

(Datum 46)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

I	can	go	whenever,	tomorrow	if	you	want.
<i>Aku</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>pergi</i>	<i>kapan saja,</i>	<i>besok</i>	<i>kalau</i>	<i>kalian</i>	<i>mau.</i>

The word ‘I’ is translated to ‘*aku*’, the word ‘can’ is translated to ‘*bisa*’, the word ‘go’ is translated to ‘*pergi*’, the word ‘whenever’ is translated to ‘*kapan saja*’, the word ‘tomorrow’ is translated to ‘*besok*’, the word ‘if’ is translated to ‘*kalau*’, the word ‘you’ is translated to ‘*kalian*’ because it indicates plural second personal pronoun as object, and the word ‘want’ is translated to ‘*mau*’. The result

of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(3) SL: “Why not?”

TL: “*Kenapa tidak?*”

BT: “Why not?”

(Datum 188)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

Why	not?
<i>Kenapa</i>	<i>tidak?</i>

The word ‘why’ is translated to ‘*kenapa*’ and the word ‘not’ is translated to ‘*tidak*’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(4) SL: “Except for herself.”

TL: “*Kecuali untuk dirinya sendiri.*”

BT: “Except for herself.”

(Datum 234)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

Except	for	herself.
<i>Kecuali</i>	<i>untuk</i>	<i>dirinya sendiri.</i>

The word ‘except’ is translated to ‘*kecuali*’, the word ‘for’ is translated to ‘*untuk*’, and the word ‘herself’ is translated to ‘*dirinya sendiri*’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(5) SL: “S’okay. I can play DS.”

TL: “*Tidak apa-apa. Aku bisa main DS.*”

BT: “It’s okay. I can play DS.”

(Datum 310)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

S’okay.	I	can	play	DS.
<i>Tidak apa- apa.</i>	<i>Aku</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>main</i>	<i>DS.</i>

The word ‘s’okay’ is translated to ‘*tidak apa-apa*’, the word ‘I’ is translated to ‘*aku*’, the word ‘can’ is translated to ‘*bisa*’, the word ‘play’ is translated to ‘*main*’, and the word ‘DS’ is kept translated to ‘*DS*’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

- (6) SL: "We can play solitaire,"
 TL: "*Kita bisa main solitaire,*"
 BT: "We can play solitaire,"
 (Datum 332)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

We	can	play	solitaire.
<i>Kita</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>main</i>	<i>solitaire.</i>

The word 'we' is translated to '*kita*', the word 'can' is translated to '*bisa*', the word 'play' is translated to '*main*', and the word 'solitaire' is kept translated to '*solitaire*' because it is a name of game. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

- (7) SL: "Actually, about that ..."
 TL: "*Sebenarnya, tentang itu...*"
 BT: "Actually, about that ..."
 (Datum 418)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

Actually,	about	that...
<i>Sebenarnya,</i>	<i>tentang</i>	<i>itu...</i>

The word ‘actually’ is translated to ‘*sebenarnya*’, the word ‘about’ is translated to ‘*tentang*’, and the word ‘that’ is translated to ‘*itu*’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(8) SL: “We could watch TV,”

TL: “*Kita bisa nonton TV,*”

BT: “We could watch TV,”

(Datum 453)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

We	could	watch	TV.
<i>Kita</i>	<i>bisa</i>	<i>nonton</i>	<i>TV.</i>

The word ‘we’ is translated to ‘*kita*’, the word ‘could’ is translated to ‘*bisa*’, the word ‘watch’ is translated to ‘*nonton*’, and the word ‘TV’ is translated to ‘*TV*’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(9) SL: “Okay, like Pete.”

TL: “*Oke, seperti Pete.*”

BT: “Okay, like Pete.”

(Datum 464)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

Okay,	like	Pete.
<i>Oke,</i>	<i>seperti</i>	<i>Pete.</i>

The word ‘okay’ is translated to ‘*oke*’, the word ‘like’ is translated to ‘*seperti*’, and the word ‘Pete’ is kept translated to ‘*Pete*’ because it is a cat name. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

- (10) SL: “Live fast, die young.”
 TL: “*Hidup cepat, mati muda.*”
 BT: “Live fast, die young.”
 (Datum 467)

The source language sentence above is translated using word-for-word translation method because the words in the sentence above are translated singly by their most common meanings and the target language words are immediately put below the source language words so that the words in the target language have the same grammatical construction with the source language. For more details, the explanation of datum above can be illustrated as below:

Live	fast,	die	young.
<i>Hidup</i>	<i>cepat,</i>	<i>mati</i>	<i>muda.</i>

The word ‘live’ is translated to ‘*hidup*’, the word ‘fast’ is translated to ‘*cepat*’, the word ‘die’ is translated to ‘*mati*’, and the word ‘young’ is translated to ‘*muda*’. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable because it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

4.1.2 *Literal Translation Method*

According to Newmark (1988) in literal translation method the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly out of context (p.45). Below are some examples of dialogue sentences in the novel which are translated using literal translation method.

- (11) SL: "All my nice clothes are dirty."
 TL: "*Semua bajuku yang bagus kotor.*"
 BT: "All my nice clothes are dirty."
 (Datum 5)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase 'all my nice clothes' are translated literally to '*semua bajuku yang bagus*' according to Indonesian grammatical structure that is noun followed by modifier. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

- (12) SL: "After your classes end, of course,"
 TL: "*Setelah kelas-kelasmu berakhir, tentu saja,*"
 BT: "After your classes end, of course,"
 (Datum 44)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘your classes’ in the source language sentence above is translated literally to *‘kelas-kelasmu’*. The phrase is translated according to Indonesian grammatical structure that is noun followed by modifier. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(13) SL: “It’s good. If you slather it with lots of butter and honey.”

TL: *”Enak kok. Kalau kau mengolesinya dengan banyak mentega dan madu.”*

BT: “It’s good. If you slather it with lots of butter and honey.”

(Datum 83)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The clause ‘it’s good’ is translated to *‘enak kok’* because they have equivalent meaning. The phrase ‘slater it’ is translated literally to *‘mengolesinya’* to make it natural. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(14) SL: “Yeah. Horses can smell fear.”

TL: *”Yeah. Kuda bisa mengendus rasa takut.”*

BT: “Yeah. Horses can smell fear.”

(Datum 145)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The words ‘horses’ and ‘fear’ are translated literally to *‘kuda’* and *‘rasa takut’* so that they are natural. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(15) SL: “You obviously don’t know what you’re talking about.”

TL: ”*Jelas sekali kau tidak tahu apa yang kau bicarakan.*”

BT: "Obviously you don't know what you're talking about."

(Datum 201)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘what you’re talking about’ is translated literally to *‘apa yang kau bicarakan’* to make it more natural. The translator moves the adverb *‘jelas sekali’* in the beginning of the sentence to emphasize the meaning that one of the dialogue speakers does not really know what he or she is talking about. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(16) SL: “I thought you read the emails.”

TL: ”*Aku kira kau membaca surel-surelnya.*”

BT: "I thought you read the emails."

(Datum 276)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘I thought’ in source language sentence above is translated to *‘aku kira’* because they have equivalent meaning. The phrase ‘the emails’ is translated literally to *‘surel-surel-surelnya’* to make it fits Indonesian grammatical

structure and the meaning is natural. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(17) SL: "We discussed it, and we want you to have it."

TL: "*Kami sudah mendiskusikannya, dan kami ingin kau memilikinya.*"

BT: "We discussed it, and we want you to have it."

(Datum 301)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase 'discussed it' is translated literally to '*sudah mendiskusikannya*'. The word 'discussed' indicates past tense which means it has already happened or done so that it is translated into Indonesian becomes '*sudah mendiskusikannya*'. The phrase 'to have it' is translated literally to '*memilikinya*' not '*untuk memilikinya*' to make it more natural. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(18) SL: "I thought we'd start with Soldier of Solitude."

TL: "*Menurutku kita bisa mulai dengan Soldier of Solitude.*"

BT: "I thought we could start with Soldier of Solitude."

(Datum 326)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase 'I thought' in the source language text above is translated literally to '*menurutku*' to make it more natural. The phrase 'Soldier of Solitude' is kept translated to '*Soldier of Solitude*' because it is a game's name. The result

of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(19) SL: "It may be possible to do that using a data recovery program. But if Meg wanted those files deleted, maybe we should respect her privacy."

TL: "*Mungkin saja melakukan itu menggunakan program data recovery. Tapi kalau Meg ingin file-file itu dihapus, mungkin sebaiknya kita menghargai privasinya.*"

BT: "It may be possible to do that using a data recovery program. But if Meg wanted those files deleted, maybe we should respect her privacy."

(Datum 351)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase 'to do that' is translated to '*melakukan itu*' not '*untuk melakukan itu*' to make it more natural. The phrase 'data recovery program', 'those files', and 'her privacy' are translated literally to '*program data recovery*', '*file-file itu*' and '*privasinya*' according to Indonesian grammatical structure that is nouns followed by modifiers. The result of the translation is acceptable, understandable, and natural since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(20) SL: "She probably tried to empty it, but watch. . . ."

TL: "*Dia mungkin mencoba mengosongkannya, tapi lihat*"

BT: "She probably tried to empty it, but watch. . . ."

(Datum 373)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘to empty it’ is translated literally to *‘mengosongkannya’* not *‘untuk mengosongkannya’* to make it more natural. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(21) SL: “Is there something wrong with the computers?”

TL: *”Ada yang salah dengan komputernya?”*

BT: “Is there something wrong with the computers?”

(Datum 555)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘the computers’ in the source language sentence above is translated literally to *‘komputernya’* to make it natural. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(22) SL: “A hundred dollars, you must like cats.”

TL: *”Seratus dolar, kau pasti suka kucing.”*

BT: “A hundred dollars, you must like cats.”

(Datum 697)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘a hundred dollars’ and ‘cats’ in the source language sentence above is translated literally to *‘seratus dolar’* and *‘kucing’* to make them natural. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(23) SL: "It's more comfortable here. And quiet."

TL: "*Lebih nyaman di sini. Dan sepi.*"

BT: "It's more comfortable here. And quiet."

(Datum 707)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The sentence 'it's more comfortable here' in the source language text above is translated literally to '*lebih nyaman di sini*' to make it natural. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(24) SL: "I've read Huck Finn, too. I am very intellectual."

TL: "*Aku juga baca Huck Finn. Aku sangat intelek.*"

BT: "I've read Huck Finn, too. I am very intellectual."

(Datum 734)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The clause 'I've read Huck Finn, too' in the source language text above is translated literally to '*aku juga baca Huck Finn*'. The translator moves the adverb '*juga*' in the middle of the sentence to emphasize that the speaker also has read the book. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(25) SL: "Or he could work at an Indian casino anywhere,"

TL: "*Atau dia bisa bekerja di kasino Indian di mana saja,*"

BT: "Or he could work at an Indian casino anywhere,"

(Datum 937)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase 'Indian kasino' is translated literally to '*kasino Indian*' so that it fits Indonesian grammatical structure that is noun followed by a modifier. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(26) SL: "Now, like all things, it's a matter of following through. Screw your courage —

TL: "*Nah, seperti semua hal, harus ada pelaksanaan. Sekrup keberanianmu—*"

BT: "Well, like everything, there must be an implementation. Screw your courage— "

(Datum 949)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase 'screw your courage' is translated literally to '*sekrup keberanianmu*'. The meaning of the phrase does not fit the context of the sentence which is an expression to make a feeling of bravery stronger or to encourage someone to be brave so that it should be translated to '*beranikan dirimu*'. In this case, the result of the translation is unacceptable because it does not deliver the meaning of the original text well (out of context).

(27) SL: "His last name might be Smith. Someone called him that."

TL: "*Nama belakangnya mungkin Smith. Seseorang memanggilnya begitu.*"

BT: "His last name might be Smith. Someone called him that."

(Datum 967)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase 'his last name' is translated literally to '*nama belakangnya*' because they have equivalent meaning. The phrase is translated according to Indonesian grammatical structure that is noun followed by a modifier. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(28) SL: "Do you want me to drive first? Or don't you let girls drive your car?"

TL: "*Kau ingin aku menyetir duluan? Atau kau tidak membolehkan cewek mengemudikan mobilmu?*"

BT: "Do you want me to drive first? Or don't you let girls drive your car?"

(Datum 1097)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The word 'first' in the sentence 'do you want me to drive first' is translated to '*duluan*' because they have equivalent meaning. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(29) SL: "Cody. It was Cody, wasn't it? What exactly did I tell you?"

TL: "*Cody. Cody, kan? Apa persisnya yang kuberitahukan kepadamu?*"

BT: "Cody. It was Cody, wasn't it? What exactly did I tell you?"

(Datum 1416)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The sentence ‘what exactly did I tell you’ in the source language text above is translated literally to ‘*apa persisnya yang kuberitahukan kepadamu*’ to make it sounds natural in the target language. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(30) SL: “We know, it was in the police report.”

TL: “*Kami tahu, ada dalam laporan polisi.*”

BT: “We know, it was in the police report.”

(Datum 1520)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘the police report’ in the source language above is translated to ‘*laporan polisi*’ so that the phrase fits Indonesian grammatical structure that is noun followed by modifier. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(31) SL: “So the police found the encrypted files? They know about Bradford?”

TL: “*Jadi polisi menemukan file bersandi? Mereka tahu tentang Bradford?*”

BT: “So the police found the encrypted files? They know about Bradford?”

(Datum 1525)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘the police’ and ‘the encrypted phrase’ are translated literally to ‘*polisi*’ and ‘*file bersandi*’ according to Indonesian grammatical structure. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

(32) SL: “I saw Meg’s parents, I told them about Bradford. Apparently, the police had already told them about Meg’s involvement with the Final Solution people.”

TL: “*Aku mengunjungi orangtua Meg, aku memberitahu mereka tentang Bradford. Rupanya, polisi sudah memberitahu mereka tentang keterlibatan Meg dengan orang-orang dari Solusi Final.*”

BT: “I visited Meg’s parents, I told them about Bradford. Apparently, the police had already told them about Meg’s involvement with the Final Solution people.”

(Datum 1595)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘Meg’s parents’ and ‘Meg’s involvement’ are translated to ‘*orangtua Meg*’ and ‘*keterlibatan Meg*’ according to Indonesian grammatical structure that is nouns followed by modifiers. The phrase ‘the police’ and ‘the Final Solution people’ are translated literally to ‘*polisi*’ and ‘*orang-orang dari Solusi Final*’ to make them sound more natural. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

- (33) SL: "Why? Why didn't she tell me?"
 TL: "*Kenapa? Kenapa dia tidak memberitahuku?*"
 BT: "Why? Why didn't she tell me?"
 (Datum 1550)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The source language sentence 'why? why didn't she tell me?' above is translated to '*kenapa? Kenapa dia tidak memberitahuku?* to make it sounds natural. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

- (34) SL: "You can't wear jeans!"
 TL: "*Kau tidak bisa pakai jins!*"
 BT: "You cannot wear jeans!"
 (Datum 1623)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The words 'can't wear' in the source language text above is translated literally to '*tidak bisa pakai*' to make it fits Indonesian grammatical structure. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

- (35) SL: "I know. We talked last week."
 TL: "*Aku tahu. Kami bicara minggu lalu.*"
 BT: "I know. We talked last week."
 (Datum 1628)

The source language text above is translated using literal translation method since the translator translates the words in the text singly and literally from the source language into the target language and then she converts the grammatical structure of the sentence into Indonesian grammatical structure.

The phrase ‘last week’ in the source language text above is translated literally to ‘*minggu lalu*’. The grammatical construction of the source language text above has been changed into Indonesian grammatical structure that is noun followed by modifier. The result of the translation is acceptable and understandable since it fits Indonesian grammatical structure.

4.1.3 Faithful Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988) faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from source language norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the source language writer (p.45). Below are some examples of dialogue sentences in the novel which are translated using faithful translation method.

(36) SL: “Sue? Are you joking? That woman is floating in space on a good day,”

TL: “*Sue? Kau bercanda? Di hari-hari biasa saja perempuan itu kelihatan di awang-awang,*”

BT: “Sue? Are you joking? On normal days that woman is floating in space,”

(Datum 18)

The sentence above is translated using faithful translation method since the translator preserves the phrase ‘floating in space’. The phrase is translated faithfully to ‘*kelihatan di awang-awang*’ which is rigid and weird. The result of

the translation is unacceptable and the meaning cannot be understood so that it needs to be fixed.

(37) SL: “We’ve been holding weekly support groups for those impacted by Megan’s death. If you’d care to join us for one, there’s another gathering coming up.”

TL: *”Kami mengadakan kelompok dukungan seminggu sekali bagi orang-orang yang terkena dampak atas kematian Megan. Kalau kau ingin ikut, akan ada acara kumpul kumpul lagi.”*

BT: “We hold once a week support groups for people impacted by Megan’s death. If you want to join, there will be a gathering again.”

(Datum 53)

The sentence above is translated using faithful translation method since the translator preserves the phrase ‘weekly support groups’. The phrase is translated to ‘*kelompok dukungan seminggu sekali*’. Even though it is understandable, but it is rigid and ineffective. The phrase can be translated literally to ‘*kelompok dukungan mingguan*’ so that it will be more natural and effective.

4.1.4 Semantic Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988) semantic translation takes more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the source language text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version). Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership (p.45). Below are some examples of dialogue sentences in the novel which are translated using semantic translation method.

(38) SL: “And if you can get the time off work.”

TL: *”Dan kalau kau bisa cuti dari pekerjaan.”*

BT: “And if you can leave the work.”

(Datum 45)

The phrase 'get the time off work' is translated to '*cuti dari pekerjaan*' because they have equivalent meaning. The phrase 'get off' means stop doing something so that the phrase 'get the time off work' has meaning to stop from working. In the context of the sentence above the phrase 'get the time off work' is translated to '*cuti dari pekerjaan*'.

(39) SL: "I've got to be up in the morning,"

TL: "*Aku harus bangun pagi,*"

BT: "I've to wake up in the morning,"

(Datum 159)

The phrase 'be up in the morning' the source language sentence above is translated to '*bangun pagi*' because the phrase semantically means wake up from sleep in the morning.

(40) SL: "I'll cross you off the list."

TL: "*Aku akan mencoretmu dari daftar.*"

BT: "I'll scratch you from the list."

(Datum 487)

The phrase 'cross off' has equivalent meaning with '*mencoret*' in Indonesian. The phrase 'cross off' means giving a cross sign on something. The phrase 'cross off from the list' means crossing or scratch something on a list. The phrase 'cross you off the list' is translated to '*mencoretmu dari daftar*' because it means crossing 'you' out from the list.

(41) SL: "I'm sorry. Did I hurt your feelings?"

TL: "*Sori. Apakah aku melukai hatimu?*"

BT: "Sorry. Did I hurt your heart?"

(Datum 649)

The phrase ‘your feelings’ is translated to ‘*hatimu*’ because they have equivalent meaning. When our feeling is hurting, we feel it in our heart. Hurting someone’s feeling also means hurting someone’s heart. That is why the expression ‘did I hurt your feelings’ is translated to ‘*apakah aku melukai hatimu*’.

- (42) SL: “Did they split up?”
 TL: “*Mereka berpisah?*”
 BT: "Did they separate?"
 (Datum 677)

The phrase ‘split up’ is translated to ‘*berpisah*’ because they have equivalent meaning. In the context of the sentence above the phrase ‘split up’ means to separate or end a relationship or partnership.

- (43) SL: “Oh. I’m at work.”
 TL: “*Oh. Aku sedang bekerja.*”
 BT: "Oh. I am working."
 (Datum 931)

The clause ‘I’m at work’ is translated to ‘*aku sedang bekerja*’ because they have equivalent meaning. The clause ‘I’m at work’ means that we are doing our job or busy doing a particular activity. Being at work means that we are working or engaged in work.

- (44) SL: “When do you have to be back by?”
 TL: “*Kapan kau harus pulang?*”
 BT: "When do you have to go home?"
 (Datum 1237)

The phrase ‘to be back by’ semantically means return and it has equivalent meaning with ‘*pulang*’ in Indonesian.

- (45) SL: “Here, we’re off the highway now. Direct me.”
 TL: “*Nah, kita sudah keluar tol sekarang. Arahkan aku.*”

BT: "Now, we have exited the high way now. Direct me. "

(Datum 1268)

The context of sentence is both speakers are moving away from the highway. The clause 'we're off the highway' is translated to '*kita sudah keluar tol*' because they have equivalent meaning that indicates that both speaker have exited and are moving away from the highway.

(46) SL: "You can go to bed now. I'm fine."

TL: "*Kau bisa tidur sekarang. Aku tidak apa-apa.*"

BT: "You can sleep now. I'm fine.

(Datum 1580)

The phrase 'go to bed' in the source language text above is translated to '*tidur*' because the phrase semantically means asking someone to sleep.

(47) SL: "Why'd you run off like that?"

TL: "*Kenapa kau melarikan diri seperti itu?*"

BT: "Why did you run away like that?"

(Datum 1594)

The phrase 'run off' has meaning to leave somewhere or someone suddenly. The phrase semantically means to run away from something or someone. In context of the source language text above it has equivalent meaning with '*melarikan diri*' in Indonesian.

4.1.5 Free Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988) free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all (p.45). Below are some examples of dialogue sentences in the novel which are translated using free translation method.

(48) SL: "Richard, she has to pack up all that stuff. I don't think she wants to be stoned."

TL: "*Richard, dia harus mengepak semua barang itu. Kurasa dia tidak kepingin mabuk.*"

BT: "Richard, she has to pack all that goods. I think she doesn't want to get drunk."

(Datum 78)

The sentence 'I don't think she wants to be stoned' is translated using free translation method because the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the sentence. The sentence 'I don't think she wants to be stoned' means that the speaker of the dialogue thinks that someone does not want to get drunk, so that it is translated to '*kurasa dia tidak kepingin mabuk*'.

(49) SL: "You can't play solitaire with two people, that's why it's called solitaire."

TL: "*Solitaire tidak bisa dimainkan dua orang, itulah sebabnya dinamakan solitaire.*"

BT: "Solitaire cannot be played by two people, that is why it is called solitaire."

(Datum 333)

The sentence 'I don't think she wants to be stoned' is translated using free translation method because the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the sentence. The clause 'you can't play solitaire with two people' has the same idea with solitaire cannot be played by to people. That is why it is translated to '*solitaire tidak bisa dimainkan dua orang*'.

(50) SL: "What makes you think I'm scared?"

TL: "*Kenapa kau mengira aku takut?*"

BT: "Why do you think I'm scared?"

(Datum 146)

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the text. The sentence ‘what makes you think I’m scared’ contains the same meaning with the statement which is asking the reason why someone thinks that somebody is scared. That is why the sentence ‘what makes you think I’m scared’ is translated to ‘*kenapa kau mengira aku takut*’.

(51) SL: “How do you feel about living someplace else?”

TL: “*Bagaimana kalau kau tinggal di tempat lain?*”

BT: "What if you live somewhere else?"

(Datum 164)

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the text. The sentence ‘how do you feel about living someplace else’ contains the meaning of asking someone’s opinion if he or she lives in other place. That is why the sentence is paraphrased into Indonesian becomes ‘*bagaimana kalau kau tinggal di tempat lain*’.

(52) SL: “I appreciate that, but I need to talk to him myself.”

TL: “*Aku menghargainya, tapi aku butuh bicara dengannya berdua saja.*”

BT: "I appreciate it, but I need to talk to him just the two of us."

(Datum 1372)

The clause ‘but I need to talk to him myself’ in the source language text above is translated using free translation method because in translating the clause the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the clause. The idea of the clause is that the speaker wants to talk to someone alone or she does not want other people involved in the conversation. That is why the clause ‘but I need to talk to him myself’ in the source language text above is translated to ‘*tapi aku butuh bicara dengannya berdua saja*’.

(53) SL: “Hey, Cody. Where you been hiding?”

TL: "*Hei, Cody. Ke mana saja kau?*"

BT: "Hey, Cody. Where have you been?"

(Datum 361)

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because in translating the clause the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the sentence. The clause 'where you been hiding' is translated freely to '*ke mana saja kau*' because the translator only deliver the idea of the sentence that the speaker is asking someone where she or he has been. The speaker has not met that person as if that person has been hiding.

(54) SL: "How many are you?"

TL: "*Kalian berapa bersaudara?*"

BT: "How many siblings are you?"

(Datum 665)

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because in translating the clause the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the sentence. The idea of the sentence is the speaker of the dialogue wants to know how many sibling the person she or he is talking with has. That is why the sentence 'how many are you' is translated to '*kalian berapa bersaudara*' not '*berapa banyak kalian*' which means asking someone's quantity.

(55) SL: "Maybe I should come back as a cat."

TL: "*Mungkin sebaiknya aku bereinkarnasi sebagai kucing.*"

BT: "Maybe I should be reincarnated as a cat."

(Datum 726)

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because in translating the sentence the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the sentence. The phrase 'come back as a cat' in the sentence above has meaning 'to reincarnating as a cat'. That is why it is translated into Indonesian becomes '*mungkin sebaiknya aku bereinkarnasi sebagai kucing*'.

- (56) SL: "What are you doing Saturday night?"
 TL: "*Kau ada acara Sabtu malam?*"
 BT: "Do you have any plan at Saturday night?"
 (Datum 1039)

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because in translating the sentence the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the sentence. The idea of the sentence is the speaker of the dialogue asks if someone has any plan at Saturday night because he or she wants to invite the person to go somewhere. That is why the sentence 'what are you doing Saturday night' is translated to '*kau ada acara Sabtu malam*'.

- (57) SL: "So long as it's a separate floor from McCallister."
 TL: "*Selama berada di lantai yang berbeda dengan McCallister.*"
 BT: "As long as in different floor from McCallister."
 (Datum 1557)

The source language text above is translated using free translation method because in translating the sentence the translator paraphrases and only transfers the main idea of the sentence. The idea of the sentence is the speaker of the dialogue does not want to be in the same floor as someone, he or she wants to be in different floor with someone. The phrase 'separate room' is translated freely to '*lantai yang berbeda*' because they have equivalent meaning.

4.1.6 Idiomatic Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988) idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original (p.45). Below are some examples of dialogue sentences in the novel which are translated using idiomatic translation method.

- (58) SL: "How are you holding up, Runtmeyer?"
 TL: "*Bagaimana keadaanmu, Runtmeyer?*"

BT: "How are you, Runtmeyer?"

(Datum 21)

The expression 'how are you holding up, Runtmeyer' above is translated to '*bagaimana kabarmu, Runtmeyer*' because they have equivalent meaning. The expression 'how are you holding up' is an expression which is usually asked to someone who has been going through a difficulty. This expression has the same meaning as 'how are you' and 'are you okay'. In the context of the sentence above it has the same meaning as 'how are you' or '*bagaimana kabarmu*' in Indonesian.

(59) SL: "Oh, that actually makes sense."

TL: "*Oh, sebenarnya, itu masuk akal.*"

BT: "Oh, actually, that is logic."

(Datum 227)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. The phrase 'makes sense' is translated to '*masuk akal*' because they have equivalent meaning. 'Make sense' means having a clear meaning, easy to be understood, and reasonable.

(60) SL: "I'm here to take you up on your offer to kick my butt,"

TL: "*Aku datang ke sini menerima tantanganmu untuk menendang bokongku,*"

BT: "I come here to accept your challenge to kick my butt,"

(Datum 323)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. It reproduces the message of the original by preferring colloquialisms. The phrase 'to take you up on your offer' is translated to '*menerima tantanganmu*' because the phrase 'to take up on' means to be contented to receive something.

(61) SL: "Sorry. You seemed pretty into them. Meg was."

TL: "*Sori. Kau kelihatannya menyayangi mereka. Seperti Meg.*"

BT: "Sorry. You seem to love them. Like Meg. "

(Datum 385)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. It reproduces the message of the original by preferring colloquialisms. The phrase 'be into something' means to like and be interested in something. In the context of the source language sentence above, the phrase is translated to '*menyayangi*'.

(62) SL: "What are you looking for, exactly?"

TL: "*Persisnya apa yang kau cari?*"

BT: "Exactly what are you searching?"

(Datum 444)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. It reproduces the message of the original by preferring colloquialisms. The phrase 'looking for' means trying to get or find something we want or need. The phrase is translated to '*cari*' to make it familiar and understandable.

(63) SL: "They're fine. My housemates are looking after them."

TL: "*Mereka tidak apa-apa. Teman-teman serumahku menjaga mereka.*"

BT: "They're fine. My housemates are taking care of them."

(Datum 582)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. It reproduces the message of the original by preferring colloquialisms. The phrase 'looking after' is a phrasal verb which means to take care of

something or someone. In Indonesian the phrase ‘to take care of’ means ‘*menjaga*’, that is why the phrase ‘looking after’ is translated into ‘*menjaga*’.

(64) SL: “You don’t have to bite my head off.”

TL: “*Kau tidak perlu menyalak begitu.*”

BT: "You don't need to snap like that."

(Datum 648)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. It reproduces the message of the original by preferring colloquialisms. The phrase ‘to bite my head off’ means to reply sharply and brusquely to someone. In Indonesian it is translated to ‘*menyalak*’.

(65) SL: “What’s going on?”

TL: “*Apa yang terjadi?*”

BT: "What’s happening?"

(Datum 884)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. It reproduces the message of the original by preferring colloquialisms. The phrase ‘what’s going on’ is translated to ‘*apa yang terjadi*’ because they have equivalent meaning. The phrase ‘what’s going on’ is used as an expression of concern and awaiting an explanation about a situation. It has equivalent meaning with ‘what’s happening’.

(66) SL: “You’re a bag of bones. Please, Cody. Let me feed you.”

TL: “*Kau kurus kering. Kumohon, Cody. Biarkan aku memberimu makan.*”

BT: "You're emaciated. Please, Cody. Let me feed you. "

(Datum 1571)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. The clause 'you're a bag of bones' means that a person is very thin like he or she does not get enough food. The phrase is translated to *kau kurus kering*' which means a person is extremely thin that the bones can be seen protruding from the skin.

(67) SL: "You are? How'd it go with Joe and Sue?"

TL: "*Sungguh? Bagaimana dengan Joe dan Sue?*"

BT: "Really? How about Joe and Sue? "

(Datum 1581)

Idiomatic translation reproduces messages from the source language into the target language with a more natural and familiar language so that it's easy to understand. It reproduces the message of the original by preferring colloquialisms. The phrase 'how'd it go with' in the source language sentence above has the meaning that the speaker want to know the result when someone tries to *do* something. The phrase has equivalent meaning with the phrase 'how about' that it is translated to '*bagaimana dengan*'.

4.1.7 Communicative Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988) communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership (p.45). Below are some examples of dialogue sentences in the novel which are translated using communicative translation method.

(68) SL: "Would you like some coffee?"

TL: "*Kau mau kopi?*"

BT: "You want coffe?"

(Datum 76)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. Communicative translation requires translated text to have the same form, meaning, and function with the source text.

The source language text “would you like some coffee” above is translated to *‘kau mau kopi’* because the context of that sentence is asking if someone want or willing to be given coffee. That is why the phrase ‘would you like some coffee’ is translated to *‘kau mau kopi’* not *‘maukah kau menyukai kopi’*.

(69) SL: “What’s your name?”

TL: *”Siapa namamu?”*

BT: “Who is your name?”

(Datum 138)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. Communicative translation requires translated text to have the same form, meaning, and function with the source text.

The sentence ‘what’s your name’ is translated to *‘siapa namamu’* not *‘apa namamu’* to make it fits the context and function of the sentence. The sentence above is meant to ask the name of someone so that the phrase ‘what is’ in the sentence above is translated to *‘siapa’* not *‘apa’*.

(70) SL: “Cody, Cody, Cody. It’s a cowgirl name, where you from, Cowgirl Cody?”

TL: *”Cody, Cody, Cody. Itu nama penggembala sapi, dari mana asalmu Cowgirl Cody?”*

BT: “Cody, Cody, Cody. It’s a cowgirl name, where are you from, Cowgirl Cody?”

(Datum 140)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. Communicative translation requires translated text to have the same form, meaning, and function with the source text.

The context of the source language text above is asking someone's origin that is why the sentence 'where you from' is translated to '*dari mana asalmu*' not '*dari mana kamu*'.

(71) SL: "Can I see it?"

TL: "*Boleh aku lihat?*"

BT: "May I see it?"

(Datum 337)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. It also regards the effectivity of the translated text. Communicative translation tries to get the same effect between the source language and target language.

The context of the source language text above is asking someone's permission not ability so that the word 'can' is the sentence 'can I see it' is translated to '*bolehkah*' not '*bisakah*'. The word 'can' in the source language text above is translated communicatively and effectively according to the context and function of the text.

(72) SL: "Yeah, that's a good question. What do you do?"

TL: "*Yeah, pertanyaan bagus. Apa pekerjaanmu?*"

BT: "Yeah, that's a good question. What is your job?"

(Datum 427)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and

understood by the readers. Communicative translation tries to get the same effect between the source language and target language.

The sentence ‘what do you do’ is not translated to ‘*apa yang kamu lakukan*’ because it is inappropriate with the context and function of the sentence. The source language text above is an interrogative sentence which means asking someone’s occupation so that the clause ‘what do you do’ is translated to ‘*apa pekerjaanmu*’ not ‘*apa yang kamu lakukan*’ so that it is appropriate with the context and intention of the sentence which is asking someone’s job.

(73) SL: “Can I ask you something else?”

TL: “*Boleh aku bertanya hal lain?*”

BT: "May I ask another thing?"

(Datum 480)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. It also regards the effectivity of the translated text. Communicative translation tries to get the same effect between the source language and target language.

The source language texts above are interrogative sentence which is intended and have function to ask permission to do something. The word ‘can’ is not translated to ‘*bisakah*’ because it is not appropriate with the context of the sentence. The word ‘can’ in sentence ‘can I see it’ is translated to ‘*bolehkah*’ to make it appropriate with the context and intention of the sentence which is intended to make a request or permission.

(74) SL: “If you find anything else on her computer, will you tell me?”

TL: “*Kalau kau menemukan apa-apa dalam komputer, maukah kau memberitahuku?*”

BT: "If you find anything on the computer, are you willing to tell me?"

(Datum 500)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. It also regards the effectivity of the translated text. Communicative translation tries to get the same effect between the source language and target language.

The sentence ‘will you tell me’ in source language text above is not translated to ‘*akankah kau memberitahuku*’ because it is inappropriate with the context and intention of the sentence. The intention of the sentence is asking someone’s willingness to do something so that the word ‘will’ in the clause is not translated to ‘*akankah*’ asking if someone is going to do something, but it is translated to ‘*maukah*’ which means asking if someone is willing to do something.

(75) SL: “Will you stay? Joe finally went into her room.”

TL: “*Maukah kau tinggal dulu? Joe akhirnya masuk ke kamarnya.*”

BT: “You want to stay? Joe finally went into her room.”

(Datum 537)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. It also regards the effectivity of the translated text. Communicative translation tries to get the same effect between the source language and target language.

The source language text above is an interrogative sentence which asks someone’s willingness to do something that is why the sentence ‘will you stay’ above is translated to ‘*maukah kau tinggal*’ not ‘*akankah kau tinggal*’ to make it fits the context of the sentence.

(76) SL: “Can I use your computer?”

TL: “*Aku boleh pakai komputermu?*”

BT: “May I use your computer?”

(Datum 1424)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. Communicative translation tries to get the same effect between the source language and target language. It also regards the effectivity of the translated text.

The source language above is an interrogative sentence which aims to ask someone's permission to do something, thus the word 'can' in the source language sentence above is translated to '*bolehkah*' not '*bisakah*' to make it fits the context and function of the sentence.

(77) SL: "Watch it!"

TL: "*Awas!*"

BT: "Be careful!"

(Datum 1471)

Communicative translation tries to translate the contextual meaning of the source language in a such way that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. Communicative translation tries to get the same effect between the source language and target language.

The context and purpose of the source language text above is to give a warning, thus the phrase 'watch it' is translated to '*awas*' not "*lihat itu*" according to the context of the text so that the target language users can understand the meaning of the phase which means reminding someone to be careful.

4.2 Discussion

The discussion part presents the explanation of the correlation between the findings of this research with the previous researches which have been done by some researchers and also the theories used in this research. This section will describe the exploration done by the researcher after doing some observation through the analysis and findings of the previous researches.

The result of the analysis reveals that there are seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating the dialogue sentences in Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian. They are word-for-word translation method, literal translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, and communicative translation method.

Related to the use of translation methods in translating English texts into Indonesian, the result of this research shows the same result with the result of a research conducted by Hasanah (2019) which is aimed to identify the translation methods used in translating the utterances in Steel's novel *Daddy*. The findings of this research show that there are seven translation methods used to translate the utterances in the novel. They are free translation, literal translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation, word-for-word translation, and communicative translation. A research conducted by Wijaya (2018) which investigates the general translation methods preference in memoir translations published by Warungsatekamu until April 2018 also shows that there are seven translation methods applied in the translation of the memoir. They are communicative translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, word-for-word translation method, and literal translation method. The result of a research conducted by Melyana et al. (2018) which aims to analyze the translation methods used in the translating webtoon *Cheese in the Trap* reveals that there are seven out of eight translation methods used. They are literal translation, communicative translation, word-for-word translation, semantic translation, idiomatic translation, free translation, and faithful translation. Dewi (2019) also finds that there are seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating idioms and personifications from the whole chapters of Carroll's novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, idiomatic translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, free translation, and communicative translation. Both this research and those previous studies find

seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark and do not find adaptation translation method.

Compared to the other translation methods, free translation method is the most frequently used translation method used in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here*, while faithful translation method is found to be least translation method used by the translator. According to the frequency the translation method used, it can be concluded that the translator emphasizes the translation to the target (Indonesian) language. The target language emphasis is appropriate with the purpose of translation according to Newmark (1988) who states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p.5). The purpose of translation is to make us easy in understanding the message or information contained in foreign language texts. The message or information the author intended to tell is the main point that translators should regard. Translators should be able to understand the intention of the author then they should deliver it into the target language. Translators should produce clear and accurate translation so that the message or information contained in the source language can be received well by the target language users. The frequently use of free translation method in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel shows that the translator wants to make the content and language of the translated novel are acceptable and understandable for the target language (Indonesian) readers.

In relation with the use of free translation method in translating English texts into Indonesian, this research is in line with research conducted by Hasanah (2019) which reveals that free translation method is the most dominant used in translating the utterances in Steel's novel *Daddy*. She finds that the method is mostly used because the language style or the language structure is made easier for the reader to understand the novel. Nasution (2017) who finds out that the most dominant translation method used in the translation of Indonesian folklore *Batu Menangis* from West Kalimantan also concludes that the dominant use of free translation method indicates the translator wants to paraphrase the source

language in the target language with the purpose that the reader can understand and get deeper sense to the story. Astriadewi & Mulatsih (2017) in their research which is aimed to describe the translation methods used in the translation of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* movie subtitle state that free translation is frequently used because it emphasizes on the transfer of the message for the convenience of the audience. It is done by reproducing the target language without form, content, and style of the source language for the result should be read naturally and can be easily understood by the audience.

The other translation method used in translating the novel is literal translation. In relation with the use of literal translation method, Shifa (2013) in her research which is aimed to analyze translation methods in translating Sparks' novel *A Walk to Remember* concludes that literal translation method is used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sounds natural in the target language. Dewi (2019) who finds out that the most used translation method in translating the personifications in Carroll's novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is literal translation method states that literal translation method is used by the translator in order to get the equal meaning between the source language and the target language, so the readers can easily understand the meaning of the story. Yudha and Basari (2013) in their research which is aimed to find out the translation methods used in translating *Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port* handbook state that literal translation method is used because the translator still keeps the grammatical construction of the source language which is converted into the nearest grammatical construction of the target language.

About the use of faithful translation method, in Susain's research (2013) which is aimed at finding the translation methods used to translate the idioms in Kinney's comic novel *Diary of A Wimpy Kid* it is found out that the translator applies faithful translation method due to the purpose to maintain the naturalness and the readability of target language 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.

In correlation with the use of semantic translation method, Bariroh (2014) in her research which is meant to find out the translation methods applied in the Indonesian translation of the children storybook *Danny the Champion of the World* by Roald Dahl says that semantic translation method is used because the result of translation is very acceptable and comprehensible to the readers.

Dewi (2019) conducts a research which is focused in analyzing the use of translation methods to translate idioms in Carroll's novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. The result shows that the most used translation in translating the idioms in the novel is idiomatic translation method. The translator uses idiomatic translation method in order to translate the message of the source language as natural as it can, so it doesn't look like the result of translation but the original one.

The last translation method found is communicative translation method. Rosyid (2011) in his research which is aimed to analyze translation methods in the translation of Doyle's novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* from English into Indonesian concludes that the method is used by the translator to get the translation appropriate with aesthetic and expressive value of the novel. The translator tries to find the closest natural meaning in the target language but not swerve to far from the original novel. Febrianti (2014) in her research which is meant to find out the translation methods applied in the translation of *The Secret novel* by Rhonda Byrne finds out that communicative translation is used because the translator thinks that communicative translation produces a translation that is easily understood by the readers. Lestari (2014) in her research which attempts to find out the translation methods used in the subtitle of *The Croods* movie discovers that communicative translation is used since this method gives priority to translate the contextual meaning of the source language text, both of the aspects of language and the content, so the text can be easily understood by the movie

audiences. According to Pasangka (2016) in his research which discusses the translation method found in *Friday Night Lights* movie subtitle discovers that communicative translation is suitable method to translate because readers can easily understand the translated text because translator focuses on the target readers' culture.

Through this researcher, the researcher agrees with Molina and Albir (2002) who state that translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e., a global option that affects the whole texts (cited in Nafisah et al., 2018). From the discussion above we can conclude that in doing translation, translators use various translation methods. The use of translation methods is based on the purpose of the translation and situation of the field. Translator should pay attention to the use of the translation methods since they determine the result of the translation. The misuse of the translation methods will cause the meaning in the target language different from the meaning in the source language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is conclusion of the research. The conclusion of the research covers the main points of this research. The second part is suggestion. The suggestion is intended to give advices to translators and future researchers who are interested in conducting the same research.

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion is formulated to answer the research problem stated in the first chapter. The conclusions of this research are drawn based on the findings of this research. The conclusions of this research are explained as follows:

The purpose of this research is to find out and describe Newmark's translation methods used in translating Gayle Forman's novel *I Was Here* from English into Indonesian. The analysis of translation methods in this research is focused on the translation of the dialogue sentences in the novel. The analysis of translation methods is based on Pieter Newmark's classification of translation methods. After conducting analysis to 1629 data, it is found that there are seven out of eight translation methods proposed by Newmark used in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel. They are word-for-word translation method, literal translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, and communicative translation method.

From the result of the analysis, it is found that the most frequently used translation method in translating the dialogue sentences of the novel is free translation method. The method is frequently used because the translator wants to make the content and language of the translated text are acceptable and understandable for the target language (Indonesian) readers.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the analysis and findings of this research, the researcher intends to give suggestions to translators and future researchers who are interested in conducting the same research. The following suggestions are proposed by the researcher for translators and other researcher who are interested in conducting the same research:

1. For Translators

Translation is done to make us easy in understanding the message or information contained in foreign language texts thus translators should produce clear and accurate translation so that the message or information contained in the source language text can be received well by the target language users. According to the analysis there are still found some translations that are less appropriate with the context of the text. The researcher suggests translators be more careful in choosing and using translation methods when they are translating a text. Translators must choose the most appropriate translation methods in translating a text so that the result of the translation can be understood easily. Translators must be sure that the translated text has the same equivalent meaning with the source text so that the result is acceptable and the meaning is understandable.

Besides choosing the most appropriate translation methods, the researcher also suggest translators re-read the translated text to make sure that it is readable and understandable for the target language readers. Translators need to evaluate and re-check the translated text before it is published to readers so that it can minimize the mistakes in the result of the translation.

2. For other researchers who are interested in conducting the same research

First, in doing the analysis in this research the researcher analyzes the translation methods used in translating the dialogue sentence of the novel by herself without involving translation experts to help analyzing and interpreting

the data. The researcher suggests future researchers involve some translation experts to help analyzing and interpreting the data so that the result of the analysis will be more accurate.

Second, the analysis of translation methods in this research is only focused on the translation of dialogue sentences in the novel. The researcher suggests future researchers to conduct more comprehensive research so that the result will be more complete.

Third, the analysis of this research is only aimed at finding the translation methods used in translating the novel without regarding the impact of the translation methods used toward the quality of the translation. The researcher suggests future researchers find out the impact of the translation methods used and assess the quality of the translation.

The last is the researcher hopes that this research can give valuable information and knowledge for the readers especially students of English department. Hopefully this research can give knowledge about translation and translation methods that can improve their understanding and ability in doing translation. It is also expected that this research can be used as additional learning material for students of translation study and reference for other researchers. The researcher hopes that this research can encourage and motivate future researchers to conduct other researches about translation.

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APPENDIX

TABLE OF TRANSLATION METHOD ANALYSIS

Source Language (English) Texts	Target Language (Indonesian) Texts	Back Translation	Translation Method
"All my nice clothes are dirty."	"Semua bajuku yang bagus kotor."	"All my nice clothes are dirty."	Literal Translation
"Sue? Are you joking? That woman is floating in space on a good day,"	"Sue? Kau bercanda? Di hari-hari biasa saja perempuan itu kelihatan di awang-awang,"	"Sue? Are you joking? On normal days she is seen in the clouds,"	Faithful Translation
"How are you holding up, Runtmeyer?"	"Bagaimana keadaanmu, Runtmeyer?"	"How are you, Runtmeyer?"	Idiomatic Translation
"Can you stay?"	"Bisakah kau tinggal?"	"Can you stay?"	Word-for-word Translation
"After your classes end, of course,"	"Setelah kelas-kelasmu berakhir, tentu saja,"	"After your classes end, of course,"	Literal Translation
"And if you can get the time off work."	"Dan kalau kau bisa cuti dari pekerjaan."	"And if you can leave from work."	Semantic Translation
"I can go whenever, tomorrow	"Aku bisa pergi kapan saja,	"I can go whenever, tomorrow	Word-for-word Translation

if you want.”	besok, kalau kalian mau.”	if you want.”	
“We’ve been holding weekly support groups for those impacted by Megan’s death. If you’d care to join us for one, there’s another gathering coming up.”	”Kami mengadakan kelompok dukungan seminggu sekali bagi orang-orang yang terkena dampak atas kematian Megan. Kalau kau ingin ikut, akan ada acara kumpul kumpul lagi.”	"We hold weekly support groups for those impacted by Megan’s death. If you want to join, there will be a gathering again."	Faithful Translation
“Would you like some coffee?”	”Kau mau kopi?”	“You want coffe?”	Communicative Translation
“Richard, she has to pack up all that stuff. I don’t think she wants to be stoned.”	”Richard, dia harus mengepak semua barang itu. Kurasa dia tidak kepingin mabuk.”	"Richard, she has to pack all that stuff. I think she doesn’t want to get drunk."	Free Translation
“It’s good. If you slather it with lots of butter and honey.”	”Enak kok. Kalau kau mengolesinya dengan banyak mentega dan madu.”	“It’s good. If you slather it with lots of butter and honey.”	Literal Translation
“What’s your name?”	”Siapa namamu?”	"Who is your name?"	Communicative Translation
“Cody, Cody, Cody. It’s a cowgirl name, where you from, Cowgirl Cody?”	”Cody, Cody, Cody. Itu nama penggembala sapi, dari mana asalmu Cowgirl Cody?”	“Cody, Cody, Cody. It’s a cowgirl name, where are you from, Cowgirl Cody?”	Communicative Translation

“Yeah. Horses can smell fear.”	”Yeah. Kuda bisa mengendus rasa takut.”	“Yeah. Horses can smell fear.”	Literal Translation
“What makes you think I’m scared?”	”Kenapa kau mengira aku takut?”	"Why do you think I'm scared?"	Free Translation
“I’ve got to be up in the morning,”	”Aku harus bangun pagi,”	" I’ve to wake up in the morning,"	Semantic Translation
“How do you feel about living someplace else?”	”Bagaimana kalau kau tinggal di tempat lain?”	"What if you live somewhere else?"	Free Translation
“Why not?”	”Kenapa tidak?”	"Why not?"	Word-for-word Translation
“You obviously don’t know what you’re talking about.”	”Jelas sekali kau tidak tahu apa yang kaubicarakan.”	"Obviously you don't know what you're talking about."	Literal Translation
“Oh, that actually makes sense.”	”Oh, sebenarnya, itu masuk akal.”	"Oh, actually, that makes sense."	Idiomatic Translation
“Except for herself.”	”Kecuali untuk dirinya sendiri.”	“Except for herself.”	Word-for-word Translation
“I thought you read the emails.”	”Aku kira kau membaca surel-surelnya.”	"I thought you read the emails."	Literal Translation
“We discussed it, and we want	”Kami sudah	“We discussed it, and we want	Literal Translation

you to have it.”	mendiskusikannya, dan kami ingin kau memilikinya.”	you to have it.”	
“S’okay. I can play DS.”	”Tidak apa-apa. Aku bisa main DS.”	"It’s okay. I can play DS. "	Word-for-word Translation
“I’m here to take you up on your offer to kick my butt,”	”Aku datang ke sini menerima tantanganmu untuk menendang bokongku,”	"I came here to accept your challenge to kick my butt,"	Idiomatic Translation
“I thought we’d start with Soldier of Solitude.”	”Menurutku kita bisa mulai dengan Soldier of Solitude.”	"I thought we could start with Soldier of Solitude."	Literal Translation
“We can play solitaire,”	”Kita bisa main solitaire,”	“We can play solitaire,”	Word-for-word Translation
“You can’t play solitaire with two people, that’s why it’s called solitaire.”	”Solitaire tidak bisa dimainkan dua orang, itulah sebabnya dinamakan solitaire.”	"Solitaire cannot be played by two people, that is why it is called solitaire."	Free Translation
“Can I see it?”	”Boleh aku lihat?”	“May I see it?”	Communicative Translation
“It may be possible to do that using a data recovery program. But if Meg wanted those files deleted, maybe we should	”Mungkin saja melakukan itu menggunakan program data recovery. Tapi kalau Meg ingin file-file itu dihapus, mungkin	“It may be possible to do that using a data recovery program. But if Meg wanted those files deleted, maybe we should	Literal Translation

respect her privacy.”	sebaiknya kita menghargai privasinya.”	respect her privacy.”	
“Hey, Cody. Where you been hiding?”	”Hei, Cody. Ke mana saja kau?”	"Hey, Cody. Where have you been?"	Free Translation
“She probably tried to empty it, but watch. . . . “	”Dia mungkin mencoba mengosongkannya, tapi lihat”	“She probably tried to empty it, but watch. . . . “	Literal Translation
“Sorry. You seemed pretty into them. Meg was.”	”Sori. Kau kelihatannya menyayangi mereka. Seperti Meg.”	"Sorry. You seem to love them. Like Meg. "	Idiomatic Translation
"Actually, about that ..."	”Sebenarnya, tentang itu...”	"Actually, about that ..."	Word-for-word Translation
“What do you do?”	”Apa kerjamu?”	“What is your job?”	Communicative Translation
“Yeah, that’s a good question. What do you do?”	”Yeah, pertanyaan bagus. Apa pekerjaanmu?”	"Yeah, that’s a good question. What is your job?"	Communicative Translation
“What are you looking for, exactly?”	”Persisnya apa yang kau cari?”	"Exactly what are you looking for?"	Idiomatic Translation
“We could watch TV,”	”Kita bisa nonton TV,”	"We could watch TV,"	Word-for-word Translation
“Okay, like Pete.”	”Oke, seperti Pete.”	“Okay, like Pete.”	Word-for-word Translation
“Live fast, die young.”	”Hidup cepat, mati muda.”	"Live fast, die young."	Word-for-word Translation

"I'll cross you off the list."	"Aku akan mencoretmu dari daftar."	"I'll scratch you from the list."	Semantic Translation
"Can I ask you something else?"	"Boleh aku bertanya hal lain?"	"May I ask another thing?"	Communicative Translation
"If you find anything else on her computer, will you tell me?"	"Kalau kau menemukan apa-apa dalam komputer, maukah kau memberitahuku?"	"If you find anything on the computer, are you willing to tell me?"	Communicative Translation
"Will you stay? Joe finally went into her room."	"Maukah kau tinggal dulu? Joe akhirnya masuk ke kamarnya."	"You want to stay? Joe finally went into her room."	Communicative Translation
"Is there something wrong with the computers?"	"Ada yang salah dengan komputernya?"	"Is there something wrong with the computers?"	Literal Translation
"They're fine. My housemates are looking after them."	"Mereka tidak apa-apa. Teman-teman serumahku menjaga mereka."	"They're fine. My housemates are looking after them."	Idiomatic Translation
"You don't have to bite my head off."	"Kau tidak perlu menyalak begitu."	"You don't need to snap like that."	Idiomatic Translation
"I'm sorry. Did I hurt your feelings?"	"Sori. Apakah aku melukai hatimu?"	"Sorry. Did I hurt your heart? "	Semantic Translation

“How many are you?”	”Kalian berapa bersaudara?”	"How many siblings are you?"	Free Translation
“Did they split up?”	”Mereka berpisah?”	"Did they separate?"	Semantic Translation
“A hundred dollars, you must like cats.”	”Seratus dolar, kau pasti suka kucing.”	"A hundred dollars, you must like cats."	Literal Translation
“It’s more comfortable here. And quiet.”	”Lebih nyaman di sini. Dan sepi.”	"It's more comfortable here. And quiet."	Literal Translation
“Maybe I should come back as a cat.”	”Mungkin sebaiknya aku bereinkarnasi sebagai kucing.”	"Maybe I should be reincarnated as a cat."	Free Translation
“I’ve read Huck Finn, too. I am very intellectual.”	”Aku juga baca Huck Finn. Aku sangat intelek.”	“I’ve read Huck Finn, too. I am very intellectual.”	Literal Translation
“What’s going on?”	”Apa yang terjadi?”	"What’s happening?"	Idiomatic Translation
“Oh. I’m at work.”	”Oh. Aku sedang bekerja.”	"Oh. I am working."	Semantic Translation
“Now, like all things, it’s a matter of following through. Screw your courage —	”Nah, seperti semua hal, harus ada pelaksanaan. Sekrup keberanianmu—”	"Well, like everything, there must be an implementation. Screw your courage— "	Literal Translation
“Or he could work at an Indian casino anywhere,”	”Atau dia bisa bekerja di kasino Indian di mana saja,”	“Or he could work at an Indian casino anywhere,”	Literal Translation
“His last name might be Smith.	”Nama belakangnya mungkin	"His last name might be Smith.	Literal Translation

Someone called him that.”	Smith. Seseorang memanggilnya begitu.”	Someone called him that. "	
“What are you doing Saturday night?”	”Kau ada acara Sabtu malam?”	“Do you have any plan on Saturday night?”	Free Translation
“So long as it’s a separate floor from McCallister.”	”Selama berada di lantai yang berbeda dengan McCallister.”	"As long as in different floor from McCallister."	Free Translation
“Do you want me to drive first? Or don’t you let girls drive your car?”	”Kau ingin aku menyetir duluan? Atau kau tidak membolehkan cewek mengemudikan mobilmu?”	“Do you want me to drive first? Or don’t you let girls drive your car?”	Literal Translation
“When do you have to be back by?”	”Kapan kau harus pulang?”	"When do you have to go home?"	Semantic Translation
“Here, we’re off the highway now. Direct me.”	”Nah, kita sudah keluar tol sekarang. Arahkan aku.”	"Now, we have exited the toll now. Direct me. "	Semantic Translation
“I appreciate that, but I need to talk to him myself.”	”Aku menghargainya, tapi aku butuh bicara dengannya berdua saja.”	"I appreciate it, but I need to talk to him alone."	Free Translation
“Cody. It was Cody, wasn’t it?”	”Cody. Cody, kan? Apa	“Cody. It was Cody, wasn’t it?”	Literal Translation

What exactly did I tell you?"	persisnya yang kuberitahukan kepadamu?"	What exactly did I tell you?"	
"Can I use your computer?"	"Aku boleh pakai komputermu?"	"May I use your computer?"	Communicative Translation
"Watch it!"	"Awas!"	"Watch it!"	Communicative Translation
"We know, it was in the police report."	"Kami tahu, ada dalam laporan polisi."	"We know it was in the police report."	Literal Translation
"Why? Why didn't she tell me?"	"Kenapa? Kenapa dia tidak memberitahu ku?"	"Why? Why didn't she tell me?"	Literal Translation
"You're a bag of bones. Please, Cody. Let me feed you."	"Kau kurus kering. Kumohon, Cody. Biarkan aku memberimu makan."	"You're emaciated. Please, Cody. Let me feed you. "	Idiomatic Translation
"You can go to bed now. I'm fine."	"Kau bisa tidur sekarang. Aku tidak apa-apa."	"You can sleep now. I'm fine."	Semantic Translation
"You are? How'd it go with Joe and Sue?"	"Sungguh? Bagaimana dengan Joe dan Sue?"	"Really? How about Joe and Sue? "	Idiomatic Translation
"Why'd you run off like that?"	"Kenapa kau melarikan diri seperti itu?"	"Why did you run away like that?"	Semantic Translation

<p>“I saw Meg’s parents, I told them about Bradford. Apparently, the police had already told them about Meg’s involvement with the Final Solution people.”</p>	<p>”Aku mengunjungi orangtua Meg, aku memberitahu mereka tentang Bradford. Rupanya, polisi sudah memberitahu mereka tentang keterlibatan Meg dengan orang-orang dari Solusi Final.”</p>	<p>“I visited Meg’s parents, I told them about Bradford. Apparently, the police had already told them about Meg’s involvement with the Final Solution people.”</p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>
<p>“You can’t wear jeans!”</p>	<p>”Kau tidak bisa pakai jins!”</p>	<p>"You can't wear jeans!"</p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>
<p>“I know. We talked last week.”</p>	<p>”Aku tahu. Kami bicara minggu lalu.”</p>	<p>"I know. We talked last week."</p>	<p>Literal Translation</p>