AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURE
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
IN NOVEL THE NEGOTIATOR

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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The goal of the research is to analyze the translation procedures in the novel “The Negotiator”. In translation process, the translator translates the novel from source language (English) into target language (Indonesia) is to give the information and knowledge to the reader as well as to help the reader to get understanding about contain the book. The similarities of two languages meaning in translation text do not need to notice the structure and the rule of translation because the translator has one purpose that is to attract the readers to understand the contain of book. The problem is, what types of translation procedures are utilized by the translator in translating the novel “The Negotiator”.

In this thesis, the writer uses the descriptive analysis. He tries to answer the research question is by describing the problem in this research. The writer also explains and describes the opinion to analyze the object of the research. The selected data will be analyzed by using the concepts of Newmark and other relevant theories.

From the results of the study, the writer finds some translation procedures to translate Source Language (English) into Target Language (Indonesia). The translation procedures are: Cultural Equivalence, Naturalization, Modulation, Transposition, Transference and Adaptation.
APPROVEMENT

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JAKARTA
The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on April 3rd, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, April 3rd, 2014

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, March 3rd, 2014

The Writer
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Bismillahirrohmaanirrohim*

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, Health and the most Beneficent.

First thing first, praise to be Allah, the lord of the world. The Almighty, Him alone we ask for help, Him alone we seek forgiveness and refuge. Due his favor and charity, so the writer has succeeded in finishing this thesis. The shower of blessing and the solution be upon the most honorable Messenger and his followers, the prophet Muhammad SAW (peace be upon him), the great man who changes the world from the darkness to the lightness.

The writer would like to express his thanks to the writer’s beloved parents for their love, attention, patience and the full finance during his study and the process of finishing this thesis, their support always give him spirit to finish this thesis.

Special thank goes to the writer’s supervisor, Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd, for his continuing guidance, patience, and support during the writer consulting this paper until finishing it.

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And many other relations are too numerous to name, but the writer thanks all of them for sharing ideas with. For any mistakes that have not been weeded out of this thesis, the writer of course remains fully responsible.

Jakarta, March, 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In the current of Globalization, the science and technology develops rapidly. Along with the times, the translation necessaries for information to obtain knowledge from many aspects, as there are only limited books that are translated into Indonesia language, such as Educational Books, Novels, Short Stories, Fairy Tales, Movies, Comics, and other media information, so, we all need a translation to know the messages in source language text.

Regarding the needs of translation services to obtain acceptable of translation result in target language, the translator has to know and understands with what is meant by the author. Therefore, Peter Newmark has defined the translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”\(^1\). It means, transferring of meaning from a text into another language in accordance with what is meant by the author. Translation can also be said as the process transferring of meaning from the source language into the target language.

Pinhuck has defined translation as “a process of finding a target language equivalent for a source language utterance”\(^2\). Basically, the translation is expression of meaning, communicated in the source language into the target

\(^1\)Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation* (London: Centre for Translation and Language)
language based on the meaning contained in the source language. Not only does translation "replace" the source language text into target language text but also it needs an activity to replace idea and purpose intended in the same way with the source language text's mind.

In the matter of the writer states above, one of translation studies often used in translation activity, it is translation procedure. Translation procedure becomes very important in the stage of translation process to complete the translation results by studying the translation procedure. Then, the writer will know how to convey the message in the source language to adjust for changes in grammatical structure of meaning existed in the target language, and a result of translation is successful, if the message, thoughts, ideas and concepts are in the source language and they can be delivered into target language. This will be difficult because of differences in language and culture system between the source and target language itself. A good translator must not only be able to overcome differences in language and cultural system, but he must get the message or meaning too in the source language and delivered back into target language.

Based on explanations above, the writer will analyze about the translation procedure in literary text from English into Indonesian in the novel "The Negotiator" which has been translated by John Marto and published by PT. GramediaPustakaUtama. There are some differences in translating literary and non-literary texts. According to Rachel Owens, since literary texts are concerned with the world of the imagination and are centered in human beings, sometimes reflected in their physical characteristics and their natural and climatic
backgrounds, and non-literary text describes the facts of reality, modified by
human intelligence, the translator cannot take literary language of its “face”
singular denotative value and has to bear second often multiple connotative
meaning in mine.3

Novel entitled “The Negotiator” is one of the literary texts, tells about
Quinn, the negotiator. A man comes from rural area in Oxford as mediator
between the leader of country and kidnappers who hidden with their hostage at a
place in England.

With the translation procedure based on the theory put forward by Peter
Newmark, The writer will take the example of novel that contains the translation
procedure in translation. The writer finds an example of translation procedure
applied by translator in the novel translation page 2, “the bandit with the case
stumbled and fell” translated into Indonesian language “Si bandit jatuh ketanah”.
In meaning by literal translation of phrase “the bandit with the case stumbled and
fell” is “Si Bandit dengan tasnya tersandung dan terjatuh”. In this translation, the
translator removed meaning of word “case stumbled” its mean “... tasnya,
tersandung dan...”, then the translator uses free modulation in his translation to
obtain the easy understanding for reader of novel. For further analysis, the writer
wants to do a research in the form of thesis entitled

“AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURE FROM ENGLISH INTO
INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN NOVEL “THE NEGOTIATOR”.

3Rachel Owens, The Translator’s handbook, (London: The Association for Information
Management) 3rd edition. p 3
B. Focus of the Study

In order for this discussion is not extended and far, the writer has focused research only on a translation procedure in the novel *The Negotiator* from English into Indonesian language especially the kinds of translation procedure which are used in the translation.

C. Research Question

Based on the focus of the study above, the writer formulates the problem into the following research question: What kinds of translation procedures, which are used in translating the novel *The Negotiator*?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem above, this aims to know the kinds of translation procedures, which are used by the translator in translating the text in the novel *The Negotiator*.

E. Significance of the Study

The benefits of this research is to increase knowledge about the translation procedure, so that a translator can know more about the changes in accordance with grammatical meaning in the target language.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

This is a descriptive analysis, by comparing the source language text and the target language text. The collected data is qualitatively analyzed using relevant theories or concepts of translation.
2. **Unit of Analysis**


3. **The Research Instrument**

In this research, the writer uses himself as the main instrument through the following steps. Firstly, the writer reads the original novel and compares to its translation to find data. Then he analyzes what kinds of translation procedures are applied by the translator in his translation.

After that he categorizes the data based on each kind of translation procedure. Finally, the writer concludes what kinds of translation procedure are commonly found in the translation of novel “The Negotiator”.

4. **Time and Place of Research**

The research was conducted in the second semester of 2011 at Islamic State University, Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Department of English Language and Literature and other libraries that are located around Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Definition of Translation

There are many definitions of translation. Most of all, it is described as an activity transferring source language (next called “SL”) form into target language (next called “TL”). Translation is also the process of changing the small units of languages such as words, phrases, clauses, paragraphs and others written or spoken into another language.

In the meantime, there are several definitions confronted by the experts, it’s taken from many sources, such as:

1. Nida and Taber defined that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. 4
2. Nida also states that in translation, the message of the source language that to be transferred in a such way so the receptor of the message in the target language has the same response as the receptors in source language. 5
3. According to Catford, Translation is the replacement of a textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. 6
4. According to Larson, translation means:

a. Study the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language text.

b. Analyzing the source language text to discover its meaning.

c. Reveals again the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structures appropriate in the target language and cultural context.  

5. Barnwell says that translation involves two stages:

a. Analyzing the meaning of the source message.

b. Re-expressing the meaning as exactly as possible in the natural form in the receptor language.  

B. Kinds of Translation

People translate to reach many different purposes. Different purposes also cause different kinds of translation. There are some kinds of translation, they are:

a. Literal Translation. Generally, literal translation focused on word or expression in source language (SL), which have the same meaning within target language.

b. Dynamic Translation. It consists of five elements: (1) reproduce message, (2) the equivalent, (3) natural guidance, (4) the closest guidance, (5) meaning priority. This kind of translation avoids literal translation.

c. Semantic translation. This attempts to reader, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow the exact contextual meaning of the original. Semantic translation remains within the original

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8 Katharine Barnwell, *Introduction to Semantic and Translation.* (Horsley Green: Summer Institute
culture and assist of the reader only in its connotations if they constitute the essential human (non-ethnic) message of the text.9

d. Communicative translation. It attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. Communicative translation addresses itself solely to the second reader, who does not anticipate difficulties or obscurities, and would expect a generous transfer of foreign elements into his own culture as well as his language where necessary.

e. Aesthetic translation. The translator has to weight the claims of ‘meaning’ against ‘form’. In my own view, all ‘abstract’ work or art has a meaning, which is sometimes more powerful than any of the more conventional versions of meaning, and one has to make sense of an “abstraction”, if one is to appreciate it.

C. The Process of Translation

To translate a text, a translator needs some processes. Some experts classified it to many kinds of process based on their understanding about it. Newmark has confronted that are three basic translation processes:

1. The interpretation and analysis of the SL text.

2. The translation procedures, which maybe direct, or on the basic of SL and TL corresponding syntactic, or through an underlying logical ‘interlanguage’.

3. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer’s intention, the reader’s expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL, etc.  

Nida and Taber propose the process of translation and its illustration as follows:

The system of translation consist of a more elaborate procedure comprising, three stages:

1. Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meanings of the words and combination of words.
2. Transfer, in which the analyzed materials is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and
3. Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

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D. The Principles of Translation

Translation has got some principles that confronted by the experts. The principles below are proposed by duff (1989: 10 – 11):

a. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.

b. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible.\(^\text{12}\)

E. The Procedures of Translation

The difference between the procedures and methods of translation can be seen on the implementation units. Translation methods relate with the entire text, while the translation procedures apply in sentences and the smaller unit of language, such as clauses, phrases and words.\(^\text{13}\) Translation procedures are very important in process of finishing translation. There are some translation procedures which the writer quoted from some experts:

1. Transposition

Transposition is changing grammatical structure of SL with different form in TL.\(^\text{14}\) There are transpositions that Machali stated about:

a. The automatic transposition. In this case, the translator has not any option beside to do it, because of the language system and grammatical rule.\(^\text{15}\)

Example:

SL: “a pair of scissors”

b. Transposition conducted when the grammatical structure in SL text is not equivalent in TL text.\textsuperscript{17}

Example:

SL: “Buku itu harus kita bawa”
TL: “We must bring the book”\textsuperscript{18}

c. Transposition conducted when the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with the natural usage in the TL. Transposition, here, offers translator a plenty of possible versions.

Example:

SL: “engineering technique” (adj+nominal)

TL: “teknik (pe) rekayasa (an)” (nominal+nominal)

d. Transposition that conducted to fill up the gaps of lexical words.

Example:

SL: “perjanjian inilah yang diacu”

TL: “It is this agreement which is referred to (not anything else)”\textsuperscript{19}

2. Modulation

Modulation is a change of the meaning that is caused by a shift of perspective or point of view. Vinay and Darbelnet said in a variation in

\textsuperscript{16} Ibid. p. 94.
\textsuperscript{17} Ibid. p. 95.
\textsuperscript{18} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{19} Ibid.
the message, obtained by changing point of view, lighting.\textsuperscript{20} Many translators use modulation, which requires extensive knowledge of the target language, is far less obvious and more risky. Machali which is quoted from Newmark divided the modulation into two. There are obliged modulation and free modulation.\textsuperscript{21}

a. Obliged Modulation

Obliged Modulation must be done if there are no equivalent words, phrases or structure on TL.

Example:

SL: “the problem is hard to solve”

TL: “Masalah itu sukar (untuk) dipecahkan” (the word of “untuk” is arbitrary).\textsuperscript{22}

b. Free modulation

Free Modulation is process of translation which is being done because of nonlinguistic aspect. It is conducted to make the clearest meaning, or to make the TL text so natural and familiar.

Example:

SL: “We all suffer from the consequence of environmental degradation.”

TL: “Kita semua menderita karena (adanya) penurunan mutu lingkungan.”\textsuperscript{23}

\textsuperscript{20} Peter Fawcet, \textit{Translation and Language: Linguistic Theory Explained} (UK: Cornwall, 2003), p. 37

\textsuperscript{21} Rochayahmachali (2009), \textit{op. cit.} p. 99

\textsuperscript{22} Ibid. p. 99

\textsuperscript{23} Ibid. p. 99
5. Explication

Explication is to express the explicit terms which is unclear in the SL. To explicate means to unfold, to give a detailed explanation of, and to develop the implications. It can be considered as an addition that is to explain and make something plain or intelligible. The adding some words or phrases are to explain the meaning of something or the purposes of message. For instance, *beware of the dog!* Is translated Awas anjing gelak.

There are so many procedures of some linguists to translate various type of text, both formal text and literary text. Vinay and Darblenet are experts who firstly definite two general methods that comprise with seven procedures in translating source language (SL) to target language (TL), and the translation procedure said by Newmark mentions fifteen procedures is similar to a translation process inside the literal translation method, that has being done to the clause and sentence’s level. But there are other terms forms for translation procedures like Molina-Albir, based on their identifying, they mentions eighteen translation technique as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works.

Although there are differences in mention of the term but it aims to find the translation procedures of the text. And the writer chooses to use the translation procedures by Newmark used in translating the novel because it is

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26 Lucia Molina and Amparo. H. Albir. "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and
more appropriate to apply translation procedures in the novel chosen by the
writer entitled *The Negotiator*. Newmark classified it as follow:

1. **Transference**

   Transference (loan word transcription) is the process of transferring a source language (SL) to a target language (TL) text as a translation procedure, e.g. the word *Vitamin* in English becomes the word *Vitamin* in Indonesia Language.

2. **Naturalization**

   This procedure is transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, and then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL, e.g. the word *information* in English become *informasi* in Indonesia Language.

3. **Cultural Equivalence**

   This is approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word, e.g. *Minister of Finance* or *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in English becomes *Mentri Keuangan* in Indonesia language.

4. **Functional Equivalence**

   This common procedures, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; therefore, to neutralizes or generalizes the SL word; and sometimes adds a particular thus, e.g. *principal* in English and *Kepala Sekolah* in Indonesia Language.
5. Descriptive Equivalence

In translation, description sometimes has to be high against function. Thus for *machete*, the description is a ‘Latin American broad heavy instrument’, the function are combined in ‘knife’.

6. Synonym

This procedure is used SL word, what there is not clear on-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjective of quality (which in principle are outside the grammar and less important than other components of sentence). A synonym is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis, e.g. *kind person* in English become *orang yang baik* in Indonesia Language.

7. Through Translation

The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases has known as calques or loan translation, e.g. *United Nation Organizations (UNO)* in English and *Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB)* in Indonesia Language.

8. Transposition

Transposition or as Catford said “shift” is translation procedure that relate to grammatical shape transformation from source language (SL) to target language (TL). And another expert from Vinay and Darbelnet in
Venuti mentions that transposition is a procedure that involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message or the sense. Besides that, it also can be used within a language, as when rewarding the phrase.\(^2\)

From both definitions above, it can be concluded that transposition is a procedure that is more focused to change grammar or structure of the source language into target language without changing the meaning of the sentence.

There are four types of translation; first, the word is changing from singular to plural and this changing can be said obligation transposition, e.g. *shoes* into *sepatu*. Second, shift is required when an SL grammatical structure doesn't exist in the TL, e.g. *you should take that salary into upah/gaji itu harus kamu ambil*. Third, shift when literal translation grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL, e.g. *boring lecture, blooming flowers into kuliah yang membosankan, bunga-bunga bermekaran*. And the last type of transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure, e.g. *Udin is very pleasant, but his brother is arrogant into Udin sangat baik (sekali) tetapi kakaknya sangat sombong*.\(^3\)

9. Modulation

Modulation is transformation that happens to target language, related with changing of the meaning that happens due to point of view

transformation, perspective, and ways of thinking. Modulation was introduced by Vinay the transformation of point of view, perspective, and mostly by the transformation of point of view. Example; a transform from abstract to concrete, cause to consequence, active to passive, space to time, and symbol transform.\textsuperscript{30}

Just like transposition, modulation can be divided into obligation modulation, which means a transformation that should be done due to the absence of comparison of a word, taste or structure if there are just half of the whole mean that can be spoke in target language. The second one is free modulation, which means translation strategy that is being done due to non-linguistic reason like explaining a meaning.\textsuperscript{31}

10. Translation

You should normally use the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term, e.g. The House of Representative in English becomes Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) in Indonesian Language.

11. Translation Label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation, thus: 'heritage language' and 'language d'heritage'.

12. Reduction

Reduction is one semantic strategies used by the translator. It means that not every word of the source language (SL) sentence is translated into target language (TL). There are certain parts that are removed, but sometimes some of them are very important to be translated, because it involves the context of the sentence.\textsuperscript{32} Therefore, the translator should make sure that no crucial information is dropped in the target language (TL), e.g. the proposal was rejected and repudiated in English and usulnya ditolak in Bahasa.

13. Addition

The addition technique is normally used by translators to find equivalent meanings by adding with specific words in the target language without adding the meaning of the source text due to grammatical differences between the source language and target language,\textsuperscript{33} e.g. our country a peace treaty in English becomes Negara kami mengusulkan mendatangkan perjanjian damai in Bahasa.

14. Paraphrase

This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning segment of the text. It is used in ‘anonymous’ text when it is poorly written or has important implications and omission.

\textsuperscript{32}Zachirdin Sunandrinata and Sugeng Haryanto, *Translation: Bahasa Teori dan Penuntun Praktik Menerjemahkan* (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2003), p. 75
\textsuperscript{33}SalihunMoghissi, *Bahasa dan Terjemahan: Language and Translation The New Millenium*
15. Adaptation

Adaptation is a procedure that creates a new situation to indicate a situational equivalence. And also it involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. It can conclude this procedure to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target language.

Examples:
- Dear Sir (SL) → Dengan Hormat (TL)
- Kill two birds with one stone (SL) → Sambil menelam minum air (TL)
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

The writer wants to analyze words, phrases, and sentences in the novel of “The Negotiator” by Frederick Forsyth, published by Bantam Books, New York in May 1989. The Indonesia’s version, “Sang Negosiator” that is translated by John Marto, published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta in May 1993. The writer tries to compare the form and the meaning between Source language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Then, the writer wants to find out how the translation procedures are used by translator. The selected data can be tabulated as follows.

Corpus data of texts (SL and TL) and the procedure of translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
<th>Kinds of Translation Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dedicated to the defense of the Rodina, the Mother land, and the destruction of her enemies. (p. 10)</td>
<td>Dan berbakti untuk membeli Rodina, ibu pertiwi, dan menghancurkan musuh-musuhnya. (p. 25)</td>
<td>Cultural Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>To his immediate left was the Deputy Chief of Staff (South). (p. 27)</td>
<td>Di sebelah kirinya duduk Deputi Kepala Staf (Selatan). (p. 52)</td>
<td>Naturalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>“Who want to know?” (p. 56)</td>
<td>“Siapa yang mau bertemu?” (p. 97)</td>
<td>Free Modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Two minutes later he was confronted by a tall, white-haired old man. (p. 60)</td>
<td>Dua menit kemudian dia berhadapan dengan seorang pria tua yang tinggi dan berambut putih, (p. 104)</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
relevant theories toward the text novel, then to know further about translation procedures. Here are the selected data as described below:

1. **Cultural Equivalence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated to the defense of the Rodina, the Mother Land, and the destruction of her enemies. (p. 10)</td>
<td>Dan berbakti untuk membela Rodina, Ibu Pertiwi, dan menghancurkan musuh-musuhnya. (p. 25)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data above, for this case, the writer can see that in the sentence contains of the translation procedure. The translator translated “the Mother Land” (SL) into “Ibu Pertiwi” (TL), it has different meaning, if the phrase *mother land* is translated literary or word by word into target language then the translation result become *tanah ibu*. And here the translator tries to get the specific word (equivalence meaning) of *mother land* suitable with generally meaning on target language, and finally the translator chooses the phrase *ibu pertiwi* as equivalence meaning of *mother land*.

Based on explanation above, the translator uses the cultural equivalence procedure. It means where a Source Language has cultural word is translated into Target Language which has cultural word too.

2. **Naturalization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To his immediate left was the Deputy Chief of Staff (South). (p. 27)</td>
<td>Di sebelah kirinya duduk Deputi Kepala Staf (Selatan). (p. 52)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this case relates with loan word transcription or called in one of translation procedure as Naturalization. In the sentence of source language, “To his immediate left was the Deputy Chief of Staff (South).” And the sentence of target language, “Di sebelah kirinya duduk Deputi Kepala Staf (Selatan).” They are having the same meanings of words, but they have differences in morphological aspect in the target language, such as “deputy” in Source Language(SL) and becomes “deputi” in Target Language(TL).

The word deputy can be found in source language but in the target language can be found deputi, the two words have the same meaning but have the different spelling. Deputy in English as a source language it means deputi in Indonesian as target language because the word deputi in Indonesian language is a naturalization of a word “Deputy” in English.

3. Free Modulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Who want to know?”</td>
<td>“Siapa yang mau bertemu?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 56)</td>
<td>(p. 97)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If we look the sentence in source language “Who want to know?” Into target language “Siapa yang mau bertemu?” It has different meaning between both languages. If the sentence “Who want to know?” Is translated by word by word or literary, it becomes “Siapa yang mau tahu?”. So, the translator translated different sentence to become, “Siapa yang mau bertemu?”. 
Based on the explanation above, the translator doesn’t translate the sentence “Who want to know?” Literally, but he translates the sentence by looking point of view transformation, perspective, and way of thinking. It’s called by free modulation as one of the translation procedure.

Modulation is a variation of the form of message, obtained by a change in the point of view, culture and perspective. Modulation is purposed to convey the same idea or message between the Source Language (SL) context and the Target Language (TL) context.

4. Transposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two minutes later he was confronted by a tall, white-haired old man. (p. 60)</td>
<td>Dua menit kemudian dia berhadapan dengan seorang pria tua yang tinggi dan berambut putih. (p. 104)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to data above, the writer analyzes that the translator uses the transposition type-3 in the book of Peter Newmark. It is shifted when literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the target language.

In the sentence “Two minutes later, he was confronted by a tall, white-haired old man. (p. 60)” of source language, it can be found part of sentence which underlines “by a tall, white-haired old man.” The word tall in English as a source language becomes an adjective in Indonesian as target language “Seorang pria tua yang tinggi dan berambut putih.”
5. Free Modulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Brown paced the long room like a caged lion. (p. 169)</td>
<td>Kevin Brown mondar-mandir bagi singa yang terkurung dalam kandang. (p. 277)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, the writer finds a modulation as translation procedure, because the phrase *paced the long room* translated no linguistic aspect. It is conducted to make the clearest meaning or to make the TL text so natural and familiar. In the sentence of source language the translator translated “Kevin Brown paced the long room like a caged lion.” into “Kevin Brown *mondar-mandir* bagi singa yang terkurung dalam kandang”. If the phrase “*paced the long room*”, is translated word by word, it becomes “*bolak-balik sepanjang ruangan*”. So, the translator translated different sentence to become “*mondar-mandir*” to get same idea or meaning between Source Language Context and Target Language Context.

6. Free Modulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Give me a break, Dad. (p. 84)</td>
<td>Beri aku sedikit kebebasan, Ayah. (p. 143)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case, the writer can see that the sentence contains translation procedure. The translator translated “*Give me a break, Dad*”(SL) into “*Beri aku sedikit kebebasan, Ayah*”. It has a different meaning from that
In this case, the translator doesn’t translate the sentence *give me a break, Dad* into *Beri aku istirahat, Ayah*, but the translator adapts it into *beri aku sedikit kebebasan, Ayah*.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that translator usages “Free Modulation” as one of translation procedures. It means the translator tries to use phrase that is different in the source and the target languages to convey the same idea or the same meaning.

7. Cultural Equivalence

| After lengthy collaboration a year earlier between the Thames Valley Police Authority, Scotland Yard, The British Home Office. (p. 85) | Kerjasama itu melibatkan kepolisian Lembah Thames, Scotland Yard, dan kementerian Dalam Negeri. (p. 146) |

From the data above, it shows that the translator uses one of translation procedure, it is cultural equivalent. “After lengthy collaboration a year earlier between the Thames Valley Police Authority, Scotland Yard, *The British Home Office.*” Into “Kerjasama itu melibatkan kepolisian Lembah Thames, Scotland Yard, dan Kementerian Dalam Negeri.”

The phrase, “*The British Home Office*” is commonly used in Indonesia “*Kementerian Dalam Negeri*” as a Minister of Indonesian government. If the translator translated literary *The British Home Office* into *Kantor Perumahan Inggris* then the translator never gets the clear meaning of this phrase.
8. **Free Modulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>En</th>
<th>Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That meant blades of crumpled grass with blood smears on them, pieces of mud, casts of tire tracks, the jack, footprints.</td>
<td>Ini berarti para analis harus meneliti potongan rumput yang ternoda darah, beberapa genggam tanah lumpur, cetakan bekas ban mobil van, dongkrak mobil, bekas tapak kaki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 115)</td>
<td>(p. 195)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From data above, the writer found “Free Modulation” in word *footprints* into *bekas tapak kaki*.

This is a free modulation, the translator translated *footprints* into *bekas tapak kaki*, and this meaning is not clear if the translator translated the word by literary or by linguistic aspect. The word *footprints* translated into *cetakan kaki*, so the translator tries to make the clearest meaning and to get equivalent meaning in the target language into *bekas tapak kaki*.

9. **Transposition**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>En</th>
<th>Id</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>footprints</em>.</td>
<td><em>Bekas tapak kaki</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(p. 115)</td>
<td>(p. 195)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This case is Transposition, if we look form of English structure, in the word *footprints*, adding (-s) in last of word and it means “plural” form in Source Language, but in Target Language becomes “singular”, so, it is translated into *bekas tapak kaki* not into “bekas-bekas tapak kaki”, here we use the first transposition of Mark’s concept.
10. Transference

| Quinn eased the armchair away from the wall, grunted a few times for the benefit of the wall microphone, switched off the tape recorder. (p. 193) | Quinn menggeser pelan kursi sofa hingga menjauh dari dinding, lalu ia mendesah sebentar untuk mengelabui alat sadap di stop kontak, dimatikannya tape recorder. (p. 316) |

From the data above, in the phrase of source language, *tape recorder* translated into *tape recorder* in target language. This procedure is called “transference” because it adapts the source language word, such as the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the target language. The two phrases have the same meaning, the same spelling and the same pronunciation. This case is called “a loan word purely” or “transference” in the term of translation procedure.

11. Adaptation

| “Yes well, that’s water over the dam. Find the man, but quietly, discreetly.” (p. 245) | “Ya, itulah, nasi sudah menjadi bubur. Cari pria itu, tapi diam-diam, dan rahasia.” (p. 400) |

In the translation above, translator adjusts to the result of translation from source language “*Yes well, that’s water over the dam. Find the man, but quietly, discreetly.*” is translated into “*Ya, itulah, nasi sudah menjadi bubur. Cari pria itu, tapi diam-diam, dan rahasia.*”
In this case, the part of the sentence that is underline has problem to be translated, because structural and conceptional elements of the Source Language (SL) cannot be directly translated without altering the meaning on upsetting grammatical and stylistic elements of the Target Language (TL). So, it needs “adaptation” which means to create a need situation to indicate a situational equivalence.

The sentence *that’s water over the dam* needs adaptation procedure to translate the sentence. If the sentence is translated by literally into *air itu melebihi bendungan*, then, the readers will not understand about the context of the sentence. Here, the translator translates into *nasi sudah menjadi bubur*, so the Indonesian readers will understand quickly as there is an Indonesian proverb which has similar meaning to the sentence.
In this research, the writer analyzes the novel texts of “the negotiator” both source language and target language books. The writer understands that the purpose of the translating from source language (English) into target language (Indonesia) is to give the information and knowledge to the reader and other purpose is to help the reader to get understanding about the contain of the book. Therefore in translation texts, the translator should really concern in the process and the rule of translation to get the understandable and readable result, so that, the reader can get the information that they need. As we understand that the translation procedure is a tool of translation and it is also as an instrument of translation used by the translator to get the understandable and readable result of translation. Based on the selected data, there are eleven (11) cases that will be analyzed by the writer.

From the results of the study, the translations of the source language into target language are understandable and readable. The translation procedure is used by the translator to get equivalence meaning both source language and target language. In this case, the translator (JohnMarto) does not translate the texts literally or word by word but he uses the translation procedure as instrument or tool to help him in the process of translation. Therefore, the translator tries to find the meaning as equivalent as possible. It can be received because the equivalence is relative not absolute. As long as the translation is still in the rules of translation and the meaning is still having relation between SL and TL, of course, the message can be delivered well to the readers.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


