TRANSLATION METHOD AND MEANING EQUIVALENT
IN THE NOVEL
“IN CONTROL, MS WIZ?” 4th SERIES BY TERENCE BLECKER

By

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ABSTRACT


The main objectives of this research are to describe translation method and meaning equivalent used by the translator to translate the selected in the novel “In Control, Ms Wiz?” 4th series to novel “Semua Terkendali, Ms Wiz?” seri 4 by Terence Blacker and translated by Rosy L. Simamora.

In this research, the writer uses qualitative descriptive method. The writer by herself collects the data: by reading, underlining, analyzing them based on the theories of translation method and meaning equivalent which are taken from some relevant references.

In the research of the translation method and meaning equivalent, the writer found that there were six translation method. The researcher also found two meaning equivalent which were used or applied by the translator to transfer language. But the whole text of the translation result could be said an adequate translation, because the translation of the novel was logical and reasonable.
APPROVEMENT

TRANSLATION METHOD AND MEANING EQUIVALENCE
IN THE NOVEL “IN CONTROL, MS WIZ?” 4th SERIES

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

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LEGALIZATION

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"In Control, Ms Wiz?" 4th series

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 29th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 29th, 2014

Examination Committee

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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 a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any degree or diploma of the University or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 29th 2014

Wulan Maulida Nugraha
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful

All the praises be to Allah SWT, the Lord of the World who amazingly guides the writer in the process of making this thesis. The writer really sure that without His help and His mercy, this paper will not have been completed. Peace and Salutation be upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions and adherents.

On this occasion the writer as the researcher wants to say many thanks to her beloved parents, Mamah and Papah, her husband who always care, helped and accompanied when needed, her son who always gives a smile, her sisters and brothers, for their endless love, pray, advice, support, and motivation to her. The writer also wants to give his gratitude to Mr. Dr. Frans Sayogie, S.H., M.H., M.Pd, as the writer's advisor for his time, guidance, patience, kindness, contribution in correcting and helping him from the beginning until the end.

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Jakarta, December 29th 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER II
THE CONCEPT OF TRANSLATION METHOD AND MEANING EQUIVALENT

A. Method of Translation

To understand about the method of translation, firstly, we need to know about the definition of translation. Translation is an attempt to divert messages from one language to another. So, we cannot see translation as merely an attempt to replace text in one language into another texts language.\(^7\) Regardless of the differences that exist, each expert translation grouping translation with different concepts, but, essentially the same, that is translating activities in transforming a form into another form. Another form was meant to be the form of the source language or target language.\(^8\) Here are some definitions of translation taken from many sources as follow:

First, according to Juliane House, “translation is a process of replacing a text in one language (the source language) with a text in deferent language (the target language).”\(^9\) Based on the explanations above, in means that the source language is original and the target language can be seen as a version derived

Second, according to Roger T Bell, “translation is the replacement of representation of a text in one language by representation of an equivalence text in one language.”\(^10\) Based on its definition, it minds that the translation is representation from one language to second language equivalence text.

Third, according to Basil Hatim, “translation is an incredibly broad notion can be understood in many different ways.” Based on its definition it means that translation is a great idea which can be known is other language.

Fourth, according to Larson, “translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure.” Based on its definition it means which is being transferred and must be held constant.

And the last is definition by Catford, “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” Based on its definition it means that the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent material in other language (target language).

After we know about translation, the next we have to know about method. The word of method comes from English Language. Taken from statement in Macquarie Dictionary (1982), Rochayah Machali say from her book, a method is a way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan. From definition about, we can draw two conclusion are important. First, the method is way doing things, which is how doing translation. The second, the method with respect to a particular plan, that is plan of the translation.

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12http://www.trigonaltranslator.com/2013/03/the-definitions-of-translation.html
14Rochayah Machali, *Pedoman bagi Penerjemahan*, (Bandung: Kaifa, 2009), p.75
Translation methods can be classified based on various perspectives of language. In this case, Newmark in Ordudary says "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Next, the translation needs to be studied, eight methods were introduced by Newmark, based on "the purpose" and consideration of "For Whom" translation to be done. Four among of the eight methods oriented from source language, while others are oriented in the targeted language. Eight of these methods can be divided into two forms by Newmark. First, the translation method given the emphasis on the source language, while the second, the translation method is which gives emphasis on the target language. The different base in both of groups above method lies in its emphasis only, and beyond these differences both of them share the problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL emphasis</th>
<th>TL emphasis</th>
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<td>Word-for-word translation</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
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Table 1: Diagram of Translation Method by Peter Newmark

Translation method given the emphasis on the source language:

1. The first method in the SL emphasis is word-for-word translation. This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly.

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16 Frans Sayogie, (2009), op.cit., p.90
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 pre-translation process.

Example: SL: I like that clever student – TL: Saya menyukai itu pintar anak. The translation results are not acceptable in Indonesian because the correct wording is not “itu pintar anak” but “anak pintar itu” so the correct sentence should be ”Saya menyukai anak pintar itu.”

2. The second method is Literal translation. The SL grammatical constructions are convened to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example: SL: It’s raining cats and dogs – TL: Hujan kucing dan anjing

3. The third method is faithful translation. The translator tries to translate the meaning of the source text attempting to convey the writer's intention. Yet, the translation keeps the grammar of the SL and the lexis that deviate the TL norms.

Example: SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty – TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

4. The fourth method is semantic translation. Semantic translation is almost the same as faithful translation. The differences are that semantic translation more flexible (allowing the translator's intuitive works based on the original
meaning), more accurate (not keeping the SL grammar and the lexis that violate the TL norms), and has aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sound) than faithful translation.

Example: SL: He is a book-worm – TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca. Book-worm phrase translated flexibly according to the cultural context and functional limitations acceptable in the target language.
But the translation above is less precise and should be translated into: “Dia seorang kutu buku.”

Translation method give the emphasis on the target language:

5. The first is adaptation. This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL 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 other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

Example: Here is an example of a song adapted from English into Indonesian.

SL: Hey Jude, don’t make it bad
TL: Kasih, dimanakah

Take a sad song and make it better
Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku

Remember to let her into your heart
Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku

Then you can start to make it better
Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa
6. The second is free translation. 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.

Example:

SL: “Hollywood Range for Remakes”

TL: “Hollywood Kekurangan Cerita: Lantas Rame-Rame Bikin, Film Ulang.”

7. The third is idiomatic translation. 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.

Example: SL: Excuse me? – TL: Maaf, apa maksud Anda?

8. The last is communicative translation. 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.

Example: Word “spine” in phrase thorns spines in old reef sediments. If the word is translated by a biologist, it is the equivalent of “spina” (Latin technical term), but when translated to the more general reader pulpit, then it is translated into a “duri”. ¹⁸

¹⁸Ibid., p-p.45-47
B. The Process of Translation

Given the fact that someone can translate without knowing about the concept of language, as someone who can speak a language without having to become a student. The existence a translation often viewed simply as a more complicated form of speaking or writing. Whereas, translation is not an easy job, it needs serious attempt. Someone cannot translate some text just like that. In the translation process a translator should do this work systematically. When viewed from the process, a good translation should follow a gradual process, as proposed by Nida and Taber.\(^{19}\) That is through three stages:

1. Analysis
   At this stage, the translator learns text of the source language in terms of both form and content. The translation must also look at the relationship between words and meanings combined word. The purpose of the analysis is that the translator really understands the message contained in the text of the source language and mode of expression in language.

2. Transfer
   The next stage started the translator transferring language after complete analysis that includes grammatical and semantic aspects. This process is still going on in the mind of the translator.

3. Restructuring
   The last stage the translator rearranges the text with a variety of appropriate and reasonable style in the target language.

These translation processes, i.e. analysis - diversion - harmonizing not only happen once, but repeatedly. The translation must perform repeatedly from analysis to restructuring, from restructuring to analysis and then to restructuring again, back to analysis and so on until the takes results obtained translation "correct".  

Table 2: The processes of translation

C. The Principles of Translation

In the world of translation as a translator needed some principles to achieve a good translation. In order to bridge that translation should be considered by the translator below:

1. A translation must give the words of the original.
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original.
3. A translation should read like an original work.
4. A translation should read like a translation.

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20Frans Sayogie, *op.cit.*, p.23
5. A translation should reflect the style of the original.

6. A translation should possess the style of the translator.

7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.

8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator.

9. A translation may add to or omit the original.

10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original.

11. A translation of verse should be in prose.

12. A translation of verse should be in verse.\textsuperscript{22}

   The principles of translation mentioned above are depends on the kinds of translation used by the translator. But, if the translator wants to implement all of these principles requires surely be confusing. Usually, the first six principles are use when the translator decided to use literal translation (word for word translation) or faithful translation, while the rest are used when the translator decided to use a free translation or idiomatic translation.\textsuperscript{23}

D. Equivalent in Translation

   The language translation should aim at the comprehension of the message of the original which is defined as the total meaning of a discourse. The concept and understanding of text to be the author indents to produce the meaning of words as symbols of equivalence meaning. The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. In the equivalent meaning, Nida argued that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal

\textsuperscript{22}\textit{Ibid.}, p.12
\textsuperscript{23}\textit{Ibid.}, p.13
equivalence which in the second edition by Nida and Taber is referred to as formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon 'the principle of equivalent effect. In the second edition or their work, the two theorists provide a more detailed explanation of each type of equivalence.24

Formal correspondence consists of a target language item which represents the closest equivalent of a source language word or phrase. Nida and Taber make it clear that there are not always formal equivalents between language pairs. They therefore suggest that these formal equivalents should be used wherever possible if the translation aims at achieving formal rather than dynamic equivalence. The use of formal equivalents might at times have serious implications in the TT since the translation will not be easily understood by the target audience. Nida and Taber themselves assert that typically, formal correspondence distorts the grammatical and stylistic patterns of the receptor language, and hence distorts the message, so as to cause the receptor to misunderstand or to labor unduly hard.25

Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the target language wording will trigger the same impact on the TC audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience. They argue that frequently, the form of the original text is changed, but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the

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25Ibid., p.201
transfer, and of transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful.\textsuperscript{26}

One thing can easily to see that Nida is in favor of the application of dynamic equivalence, as a more effective translation procedure. This is perfectly understandable if we take into account the context of the situation in which Nida was dealing with the translation phenomenon, that is to say, his translation of the Bible. Thus, the product of the translation process, that is the text in the target language, must have the same impact on the different readers it was addressing. Only in Nida and Taber's edition is it clearly stated that dynamic equivalence in translation is far more than mere correct communication of information. But, despite using a linguistic approach to translation, Nida is much more interested in the message of the text or, in other words, in its semantic quality. She therefore strives to make sure that this message remains clear in the target text.\textsuperscript{27}

Mona Baker in her influential book In Other Words (1992) addresses the vexing issue of equivalence by adopting a more neutral approach when she argues that equivalence is a relative notion because it is influenced by a variety of linguistic and cultural factors.\textsuperscript{28} In particular, the chapters of her book are structured around different kinds of equivalence, that is, at the level of word, phrase, grammar, text and pragmatics. Hence, terms such as grammatical, textual and pragmatic equivalence come up. In more detail, a distinction is made between word-level and above-world level equivalence. Adopting a bottom-up approach,

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{26}Ibid., p.200
  \item \textsuperscript{27}Ibid., p.25
  \item \textsuperscript{28}Mona Baker, \textit{In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation}, (London: Roudledge, 1992), p.6
\end{itemize}
Baker acknowledges the importance of individual words during the translation process, since the translator looks firstly at the words as single units in order to find their equivalent in the TL. Baker goes on to provide a definition of the term word referring to its complex nature since a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different languages. Consequently, parameters such as number, gender and tense should be taken into consideration when translating a word.²⁹

Equivalence that can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Baker acknowledges that, in a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing the ST s/he looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in the TL. Baker gives a definition of the term word since it should be remembered that a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different languages and might be regarded as being a more complex unit or morpheme. This means that the translator should pay attention to a number of factors when considering a single word, such as number, gender and tense.³⁰

Grammatical equivalence, when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. She notes that grammatical rules may vary across languages and this may pose some problems in terms of finding a direct correspondence in the TL. In fact, she claims that different grammatical structures in the SL and TL may cause remarkable changes in the way the information or

²⁹*Ibid.* p-p. 11-12
³⁰*Ibid.* p-p. 11-12
message is carried across. These changes may induce the translator either to add or to omit information in the TT because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in the TL itself. Some of the major categories that often pose problems for translators are number, voice, person, gender, tense and aspect.  

Textual equivalence, when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Texture is a very important feature in translation since it provides useful guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the ST which can help the translator in his or her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the TC audience in a specific context. It is up to the translator to decide whether or not to maintain the cohesive ties as well as the coherence of the SL text. His or her decision will be guided by three main factors, that is, the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

Pragmatic equivalence deals mainly with implicatures. Implicatures is used to refer to what is implied and not to literal meaning. In other words, the focus of interest is not on what is explicitly said but what is intended or implied in a given context. The role of the translator is to work out the meaning of implicatures if these exist in the ST and transfer them to the extent that this is possible. The primary aim of the translator should be to recreate the intended message of the SL in such a way so that it becomes accessible and comprehensible to the target audience.

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32Ibid., p.4
33Ibid., p.4
Knowing from the explanation above the notion of equivalence is undoubtedly one of the most problematic and controversial areas in the field of translation theory. The term has caused, and it seems quite probable that it will continue to cause, heated debates within the field of translation studies. This term has been analyzed, evaluated and extensively discussed from different points of view and has been approached from many different perspectives. The first discussions of the notion of equivalence in translation initiated the further elaboration of the term by contemporary theorists. Even the brief outline of the issue given above indicates its importance within the framework of the theoretical reflection on translation. The difficulty in defining equivalence seems to result in the impossibility of having a universal approach to this notion. Baker contribution to the field of translation studies is widely acknowledged on account of her providing a systematic approach to training translators through the elaboration of specific strategies that can be used to deal with the numerous translation problems translators encounter daily.\(^{34}\)

**E. Translation The Literary Work**

Literary works is perhaps more difficult and not easy like to translate in general other types of text, because literary works it needs the relationships between the theory and the practice of translation.\(^{35}\) Besides, literary works it needs have specific values, aesthetic and expressive values. Its means it needs the relationship like taste of language, mastering of source language and target

\(^{34}\text{Ibid.}, \ p.4\)

\(^{35}\text{Susan Bassnet, Translation Studies 3rd edition}, \ (London: Routledge, 2002), \ p.82\)
language, familiarity with the culture of source language and target languages, broad general knowledge, reference sources that support, as well as strategies and theory in the practice translation.\textsuperscript{36}

According to Anne Cluysenaar in her book of literary stylistic gives some important points about translation. She believes that "the translator should not work with general precepts when determining what to preserve or parallel from the source language text, but should work with an eye 'on each individual structure, whether it be prose or verse', since 'each structure will lay stress on certain linguistic features or levels and not on others'.\textsuperscript{37}

Moreover, she add the clarification, as follows: “The failure of many translators to understand that a literary text is made up of a complex set of systems existing in a dialectical relationship with other sets outside its boundaries has often led them to focus on particular aspects of a text at the expense of others”\textsuperscript{38}

In addition, studying the average reader, Lotman determines four essential positions of the addressee:
1. Where the reader focuses on the content as matter i.e. picks out the prose argument or poetic paraphrase.
2. Where the reader grasps the complexity of the structure of a work and the way in which the various levels interact.
3. Where the reader deliberately extrapolates one level of the work for a specific purpose.

\textsuperscript{36}Frans Sayogie, \textit{Teory dan Praktek Penerjemahan}, (Tanggerang:Pustaka Anak Negeri, 2009), p-p. 204-205
\textsuperscript{37}Susan Bassnet, \textit{op.cit.}, p.82
4. Where the reader discovers elements not basic to the genesis of the text and uses the text for his own purposes.\textsuperscript{39}

Clearly, for the purposes of translation, first position would be completely inadequate (although many translators of novels in particular have focused on content at the expense of the formal structuring of the text), the second position would seem an ideal starting point, whilst third and fourth positions might be tenable in certain circumstances. The translator is, after all, first a reader and then a writer and in the process of reading he or she must take a position.\textsuperscript{40}

\textsuperscript{39}Susan Bassnet, \textit{op.cit.}, p.83

\textsuperscript{40}\textit{Ibid.}, p.83
CHAPTER III
THE TRANSLATION METHOD AND MEANING
EQUIVALENT IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION

A. Data Description

In this chapter is presents analyzes of translation method and meaning equivalence. The writer tries to analyze the novel “In Control, Ms Wiz?”4th series by Terence Blacker as source text compares with the phrases, words, sentences, and paragraphs in the novel Indonesia version Semua Terkendali, Mz Wiz? by Rosy L. Simamora as target text. And then, the writer also gives her opinion that is related to both steps, that is analysis in English and Indonesia version to find out how the translation methods and meaning equivalence are used in both of the novels.

B. Data Analysis

1. For the analysis, writer made reference to some indicators for method of translation from Peter Newmark words, such as:

Translation method given the emphasis on the source language:

a. The first method in the SL emphasis is word-for-word translation. This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words 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 pre-translation process.\textsuperscript{35}

b. The second method is Literal translation. The SL grammatical constructions
are convened to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again
translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates
the problems to be solved.\textsuperscript{36}

c. The third method is faithful translation. The translator tries to translate the
meaning of the source text attempting to convey the writer's intention. Yet,
the translation keeps the grammar of the SL and the lexis that deviate the TL
norms.\textsuperscript{37}

d. The fourth method is semantic translation. Semantic translation is almost the
same as faithful translation. The differences are that semantic translation
more flexible (allowing the translator's intuitive works based on the original
meaning), more accurate (not keeping the SL grammar and the lexis that
violate the TL norms), and has aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural
sound) than faithful translation.\textsuperscript{38}

Translation method give the emphasis on the target language:

e. The first is adaptation. This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used
mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are
usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text
rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally

\textsuperscript{35}Ibid., p. 46.
\textsuperscript{36}Ibid., p. 46.
\textsuperscript{37}Ibid., p. 46.
\textsuperscript{38}Ibid., p. 46.
translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.39

f. The second is free translation. 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.40

g. The third is idiomatic translation. 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.41

h. The last is communicative translation. 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.42

2. For the analysis, writer made reference to some indicators for meaning equivalence from Eugene A. Nida words, such as:

a. Formal correspondence consists of a target language item which represents the closest equivalent of a source language word or phrase. Nida and Taber make it clear that there are not always formal equivalents between language pairs. They therefore suggest that these formal equivalents
should be used wherever possible if the translation aims at achieving formal rather than dynamic equivalence. The use of formal equivalents might at times have serious implications in the TT since the translation will not be easily understood by the target audience. Nida and Taber themselves assert that typically, formal correspondence distorts the grammatical and stylistic patterns of the receptor language, and hence distorts the message, so as to cause the receptor to misunderstand or to labor unduly hard.\textsuperscript{43}

b. Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the target language wording will trigger the same impact on the TC audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience. They argue that frequently, the form of the original text is changed, but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the transfer, and of transformation in the receptor.\textsuperscript{44}

In the data analysis the writer get the methods of text source language in novel “In Control, Ms Wiz?”\textsuperscript{4th} series by Terence Blacker compares it with its translation Semua Terkendali, Mz Wiz? by Rosy L. Simamora as of text target language. And then, she analysis the method of source language and target language as a Communicative Translation


\textsuperscript{44}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 201.
Data 1.

SL: In the Children’s corner, a group of five-years-olds were laughing at a story being read to them by their teacher. (p.67)

TL: Disudut buku anak, sekelompok anak berumur lima tahun tertawa mendengar kisah yang diceritakannya guru mereka. (p.5)

To this paragraph the writer classified that the translator used communicative translation, but firstly the writer in this translation did the literal translation method as a pre-translation process to indicates the problems to be solved, but after that the translator doing transposition to adjust according to the words of the target language grammar. Because in the process of translation, the translator looking for the source language grammatical construction equivalent or close to the target language. Like the words in data 1 above "a group of five-years-olds were laughing at a story being read to them by their teacher". When translated word for word then there is "suatu kelompok dari lima-tahun-berumur pada menertawakan sebuah cerita yang dibaca kepada mereka oleh mereka guru". So, source language is converted into its equivalent in the target language to be "sekelompok anak berumur lima tahun tertawa mendengar kisah yang diceritakannya guru mereka" in order to be understood by target audience. And that also was happening again in data 1. Besides, the translation it's also using dynamic equivalence because they argue that frequently, the form of the original text is changed, but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language.
Data 2.
SL: “If I tell you something, will you promise not to panic?” (p.117)
TL: “Kalau aku memberitahu Anda sesuatu, maukah Anda berjanji tidak akan panic?” (p.54)

In this paragraph firstly the writer used word for word translation, because this translation is considered the closest to the source language. In the beginning until the sentence the end no single word removable, all structured in place. Like according to Peter Newmark's concept about word-for-word translation method, the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. But all was not independent of communicative translation, like in data 2. The words “If I tell you something, will you promise not to panic?” are structured in the source language is translated as close as possible to the target language translation become “Kalau aku memberitahu Anda sesuatu, maukah Anda berjanji tidak akan panic?” so that both the content and the language is accepted and understood by the reader. Because of that, the translation using dynamic equivalence because the form of the original text is can to changed, but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the transfer, and of transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful.

Data 3.
SL: “Would you like to watch The Avenue?” asked Mr Harris weakly. “It’s just started.” (p.95)
TL: “Kau mau menonton The Avenue?” Tanya Mr Harris lemas. “Filmnya baru saja mulai.”
Data 4.

SL: “Did you know that in 1995, Philips Yadzik of Chicago, USA, ate 77 large hamburgers in two hours.” (p.68)

TL: “Tahukah kau bahwa pada tahun 1995, Philips Yadzik asal Chicago, Amerika Serikat, memakan 77 hamburger besar dalam waktu dua jam?”. (p.6)

The writer classified this paragraph as communicative translation method too, because translator does not change the word culture from source language into target language. Based on the Indonesian-English dictionary, in the source language culture, the word "hamburger" is round-shaped bread in which there are slices of meat, leaf lettuce, ketchup, cheese and other condiments.45 Moreover, in another dictionary, definition of the word "hamburger" is a type stand store of food.46 While the word of The Avenue which underlined in the novel says that is the event a film aired on TV where the novel comes from. The translator of the novel translated the word "hamburger" is the precise contextual meaning to the source language within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures and the cultural word not translate, because the current "hamburger" is well known everywhere, include in Indonesia where published this novel. And for The Avenue itself which means the name of an event usually would not change even if shown elsewhere. In this paragraph the translator tries to translate the meaning of the source text attempting to convey the writer's intention. Yet, the translation keeps the grammar of the SL and the lexis that deviate the TL norms. In addition, the writer classify that those paragraph above is categorized as formal

45KBBI online, http://kbbi.web.id/ hamburger
equivalence. The translator of this novel is re-use the word of "hamburger" and "The Avenue" as the precise contextual meaning to the source language within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures and the cultural word not translate, because the current "hamburger" already is well known everywhere, including in the target language of this novel. In this paragraph the translator tries to translate the meaning of the source text to convey the writer's intention with words which consists of a target language item which represents the closest equivalent of a source language word or phrase.

**Data 5.**

SL: “Righ,” said Ms Wiz. “FISH stands for freeing Illustrated Storybook Heroes. It’s a magic potion.” (p.88)


This paragraph the writer classify as communicative translation method. At this paragraph there are cultures that converted the source language into the target language culture and the text rewritten as close as possible in order to be understood easily by the target language. Like the word "FISH" stands for freeing Illustrated Storybook Heroes (source language) which supposedly translates to "ikan". But, in fact, in the target language of this novel is defined as "BACEM", which is the name of the dish a meal typical of a region. Although the stands for translates to the target language of similar, but the word "FISH" and "BACEM" in the language of each culture actually has a different meaning. In this case, the meaning of both the stands for actually refers to the word "FISH" only, it means
alphabet "F" is heaving purpose the word "freeing", alphabet "I" is "Illustrated", alphabet "S" is "Storybook", and alphabet "H" is "Heroes" in source language. But in target language the translator found word "BACEM" which when abbreviated has the same meaning as the source language, i.e., "B" is means "Bebaskan", "A" is "pAhlawan", "CE" is "bukuCErita, and "M" is "bergaMbar". At here translator tries to found the equivalent word in order to have the same meaning and better understood by the target language. And also this translation use dynamic equivalence because according the writer, the translator seeks to translate the original text can be changed by using other words as long as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language.

Data 6.

SL: “Podge,” said Jack wearily. “You are a complete and utter nerdbrain.” (p.80)


The writer classified this paragraph as communicative translation method again. Why the writer classified his paragraph as communicative translation method. Because in the word "nerdbrain" or "otak udang" is mean very stupid or orang yang bodoh. In this case source language relayed in target text with a figurative meaning that is understood in relation to the common use of that expression that is separated from the literal meaning or definition of the words are made. According to Newmark’s concepts said that 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 and of course in accordance with the target language. Besides, the

47http://peribahasa.wapamp.com/arti/?dari=seperti_otak_udang
dynamic equivalence has purpose to get the naturalness level in expressing message for readers to easily understand what the message of source text is.

**Data 7.**

SL: “May favourwite libway? I wed may vair farst book theah”. (P.112)

TL: “Pperfusthakaan favori sayah? Sayah membacha bukhu fertamah sayah di syanah.” (p.49)

**Data 8.**

SL: “Wheah is the Chief Lejaah Orficer?” said a loud voice from next door. “I demaaaand to see her!” (p.109)

TL: “Manakah Kerpala Pejuabhat Rekreasyih?” Kata sebuah suara keras dari ruang sebelah. “Saya menuntuuuuutttt berthemu denguannya!” (p.46)

The writer classified that both of paragraph above is again and again as communicative translation method. This paragraph shows that the translator uses language that is tailored to his imagination. Translators rely on translations that may not be in accordance with good language but the slight increase in the actual words that can be understood by readers of the target language. In this case the translator tries to convey the contextual meaning of the source language so similar, in order that the content and language can be understood by the world of the target language reader. And then, this it is dynamic equivalence because translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the target language wording will trigger the same impact on the TC audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience.

**Data 9.**

SL: “Podge,” said Jack, putting down his book. “Did you know that the most annoying person in the entire universe is Podge ‘Motormouth’ Harris of
London, England, who once had a *Guinness Book of Records* pushed right up his left nostril because he talked about food all the time?” (p.70)


The last, in the paragraph above, maybe the viewers can assume that the data above get two translation methods in a single paragraph from the translator. First is idiomatic translation and the second is faithful translation. In idiomatic translation, the word "Motormouth" or ‘Mulutmotor’ is compared with the loud voice and winsome or like to brag. While in faithful translation, the words “Guinness Book of Records” in source language translated back by the translator is “Guinness Book of Records“ in target language because that is a book containing a collection of records that exist in the world in order to translate paragraph devoted to re-use translations as holding fast to the purpose and intent of the source language so it looks as rigid translation. But, outside of the fact that all adhere to the communicative translation for the main purpose of the translation itself so that the readers really understand the content of such content. Of the translations above usually have dynamic equivalence type as modified forms of the original text, but do not change the rules back transformation in the source language.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

From the data that has been analyzed, the writer gives the conclusion of the study about translation method and meaning equivalent. Language is something beautiful, special and unique. The translation is about communication as aspects to support life. Language and translation can't be separated. They have continuity in how consider the translation. Therefore, it can be said that translation as a tool to communicate. In spite of the real problems that translation of meaning equivalent are difficult thing or hard to find possibly. Even the translator almost uses communicative translation methods to all translating paragraph of "In Control Ms. Wiz", although sometimes almost implied some other translation methods. But, through the method used by the translator, it shows that almost all of the methods used refer in the target language. Besides, the connection between translation method and meaning equivalent can't be separated because used to translate a target language item which represents the closest equivalent of a source language word or phrase. The dynamic equivalence used to translate through language and culture in order to target language and gives stress to the understanding of readers. In this case, the correlation between translation method and meaning equivalence has to relate each other because in this analyze formal and dynamic equivalence it's also should be correspond with existing methods. It is the essential thing to get approach in translation studies especially to translate a story of novel in the future.
B. Suggestion

Understanding of translation theory in order translate is important thing, especially in the translation method and meaning equivalence for the translators. The purpose of all that is to make the reader more understands what meaning and message of both languages. The translator should be consistence in translating story. The translator is better to understand about what the notion of translation method and its influence in meaning equivalence to look like the original text. It is also being an essential thing in academic or government world for example, because the true meaning will not make misunderstanding for the readers. In addition, in Indonesia the translation should get more attention, because of the translation studies will be directive of communication. The study is a great education to increase the language competence for people who have passion in translating in this world for daily lives. Besides, the author would like to give some advice to other researchers who want to carry the same topic about methods and meaning equivalence of translation such as:

1. First, to the researchers in further research can reveal more than one method of translation in a single paragraph. It is means can define that in one paragraph there can be two or more methods of translation.
2. The second, other researchers also do not just examine only two language support (bilingual), but can outline the method of translation in three languages at once (trilingual).
3. Third, researchers can solve the problem by combining the opinions of some people, with explain what is the method and equivalence before.
4. Fourth, the authors intend to advise researchers to examine the poetry that is considered more complex because usually the poems there are many hidden intent.

5. Lastly, the desire for further research is to examine the issue of equality with other concepts.
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A. SYNOPSIS

The Town Council has decided to close the Latimer Road Library. Jack and Podge were worried ... until they realized the assistant librarian was Ms. Wiz. Then they were really worried! When the fateful day came that they had to face down the Chief Leisure Officer, Ms. Wiz had nothing but some fish powder. What magic could that fish powder possibly offer to save a "room full of books"?
B. BIOGRAPHY

1. Terence Blacker

Terence Blacker was born 5 February 1948 near Hadleigh, Suffolk. He is an English author, columnist, journalist, and publisher. Blacker is the son of General Sir Cecil Hugh Blacker, and the brother of sculptor Philip Blacker. He grew up on the family farm in Suffolk. He attended Hawtreys preparatory school and Wellington College before reading English at Cambridge. Blacker began his working life in horse-racing and as an amateur jockey. Subsequently he worked in publishing for 10 years during the 1970s and 1980s, where he was responsible for overseeing the publication of works by Jerzy Kosinski. Blacker became a full-time writer in 1983 and has written children's books and mysteries for adults. His first children's book If I Could Work was published in 1987 and his first adult novel, FIXX, won critical acclaim and was described by The Guardian as a "tour de force". He is an active member of English PEN, and is also an EAW member. In 1975 he married Caroline Soper, youngest daughter of the
radical Methodist minister Donald Soper (div. 2001). They have two children Xan and Alice. Blacker's partner is now Angela Sykes. He writes the "Endpaper" for The Author. For many years, he wrote the "Harvey Porlock" column in The Sunday Times, as well as a column about the book business for Publishing News. His regular writing for The Independent, newspaper, usually consisting of twice-weekly columns, came to an end in December 2013 after nearly 16 years.