TRANSPOSITION ANALYSIS IN NOVEL DORK DIARIES;

Party Time

A THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata-1 (S1)
In English Letters and Literature

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ABSTRACT


In the research, the writer focuses on the analysis of transposition procedure, its method and equivalence on the novel Dork Diaries; Party Time by Rachel Renee Russell: novel translated by Tessa Febiani. The writer uses the qualitative method. The writer analyses the translation by reading the source language and target language, marking the transposition words, selecting and analyzing them using Vinay and Darbelnet’s transposition theory, Newmark’s method and Nida’s equivalence theory.

Based on the analysis, 120 data selected as transposition; 39 data have been classified into Obligate Transposition and 81 data have been classified into Optional Transposition. This research using random sampling to analysis the data, 25 data analyzed and found 18 Optional transposition and 7 Obligate transposition. Based on the findings, omission strategy is dominant in this novel translation and the writer also found 1 data that failed in transferring the message. In other word, the message between source language and target language not equivalent. As a result, the transposition procedure in Dork Diaries are translated using communicative method and dynamic equivalent.

Keywords: Translation Procedures, Transposition, Label Collection
APPROVAL SHEET

TRANSPOSITION ANALYSIS IN NOVEL DORK DIARIES;
Party Time
A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
The Strata 1 (S1) Degree

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on August 23rd, 2016. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, August 23rd, 2016

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 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, August 23rd, 2016

Kiki Rizkiah
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_In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful_

_Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb_

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On this occasion, the writer would like to express a biggest thanks to her amazing parents H. Asuroh and Hj. Sopiah for their unconditional love and support along the way. Thank you so much for always being there for her through ups and downs. Thank you for always giving the strength whenever she had a hard time and teach her how to be a strong person. Thank you for her lovely brothers Muhammad Hamidi, Khoirul Afandi, Achmad Rifai and especially Muhammad Ansori who always never give up giving her advance and support in whatever she does.

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Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and those who are interested in it. May Allah bless us. Amin.

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Jakarta, October 13th, 2016

The Writer
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................... i

APPROVEMENT .............................................................................................. ii

LEGALIZATION .............................................................................................. iii

DECLARATION ............................................................................................... iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..................................................................................... v

TABLE OF CONTENTS ..................................................................................... viii

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study .................................................................................. 1

B. Focus of Study .......................................................................................... 4

C. Research Question .................................................................................... 4

D. Significance of the study .......................................................................... 5

E. Research Methodology ............................................................................ 5

1. Objective of the research ......................................................................... 5

2. The method of the Research ................................................................ 5

3. Technique of Data Analysis .................................................................. 6

4. Instrument of The Research .................................................................. 7

5. Unit of Analysis ...................................................................................... 7

## CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research ................................................................................... 8

B. The Process of Translation .................................................................... 9

C. Translation Method ............................................................................... 11
D. Transposition as Translation Procedure .......................... 16
E. Equivalence in Translation........................................ 21

CHAPTER III  RESEARCH FINDINGS
A. Data Description.................................................. 25
B. Data Analysis ..................................................... 28

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
A. Conclusion.......................................................... 45
B. Suggestion .......................................................... 45

BIBLIOGRAPHY ................................................................ 47
APPENDICES ................................................................... 48
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation has important role in life because it can connect two different languages and it can unify the differentiation between thought and comprehension or idea like Brislin states that translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another; whether the language is written or oral form.¹

Therefore, translator must be able to extend the massage that the author’s mean without changing he message or meaning. Nida and Taber say that translation “consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”² It means that translation is an effort to retell the message from the source language into the target language, either in meaning or in styling.

Meanwhile, Newmark defined translation as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” In other words, translation is transferring the message or the meaning of sentence from one language to another language.³

Based on explanation above, it can be conclude that the activity of translation is not only diverting language from the source language into the target language, but also conveying the meaning and the message. Therefore, the message or meaning that is conveyed must be the same as the purpose of the source language.

Therefore, the translation activity is not an easy thing to do, but it is also not an impossible thing as well. Consequently, the translator has to be dynamic and flexible in order to align the initial meaning and message of the writer and to avoid the shifts of meaning.

In the translation process, the translator is required to convey the author’s message to the reader. However, in this process, the translator is difficult to maintain the form, message, and grammatical from the source language text. Larson says that transferring the message or the meaning is carried from the source language into the target language through semantic structure; the meaning is the one that has to be switched and must be maintained while the shape may be changed.  

According to Machali as quoted by Frans Sayogi, if the translator want to deliver the message and the meaning thoroughly, they have to build “the bridge of meaning” between the producer of source text and the reader of target text. The translators definitely need the procedure and strategy of

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translating if they want to build “the bridge of meaning” which can connect the transferring of message through linguistic and extra linguistic.

According to Newmark, there are fourteen procedures that may needed by translator in translation process. One of them is transposition.\(^6\) Transposition is a change in the grammar from source language to target language and it is very important role because grammatical is a factor that source language often has from target language. The following are the examples of transposition.

(1) SL: A strange coincidence

TL: Kebetulan (yang) aneh.

This sentence has transposition change in grammatical structure from adjective + noun into noun + modifier.

(2) SL: A pair of shoes

TL: Sepatu

This sentence has transposition change in grammatical structure from plural into singular.

To achieve a good translation that can be acceptable by the readers, the translator has to make equivalences between SL and TL. In Munday, Nida divides equivalence translation in two forms; they are Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence.\(^7\)

Formal Equivalence is a process of translation that keeps the form and the content like the original text, while in Dynamic Equivalence; the

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\(^6\)Peter Newmark. (1988), *op.cit.*, p. 85

translator tends to maintain the message from the original text. Thus, these forms are contradictory; between defending the form and the content of the text or defending the message and its meaning.

Based on this case, this research will focused on transposition and its equivalence of message between source language and target language in Dork Diaries novel.

B. **Focus of Study**

According to the background of study above, the research will be focused on transposition and equivalence of delivery message in novel entitled “Dork Diaries; Party Time” by Rachel Renee Russel and the translation “Diary Cewek Cupu” translated by Tessa Febiani and published by Buah Hati 2012.

C. **Research Questions**

Based on the background of study above, the statement of problem are:

1. How are the transpositions according to Vinay and Darbelnet theory applied in novel Dork Diaries?
2. What are the translation methods according to Newmark theory used in novel Dork Diaries?
3. How are the equivalences of message according to Nida theory between Source Text and Target Text?
D. **Significance of the Research**

This research is expected to advance knowledge in the field of translation story texts, especially concerning the transposition forms and can motivate the translator to produce a qualified translation of story texts.

E. **Research Methodology**

This research methodology includes important aspects, such as the method, data analysis, and research instrument and unite analysis.

1. **Objective of Research**

Based on the research question, this research intends:

a. To know how transposition that applied in Dork Diaries novel
b. To know what kind of method that the translator used in transposition procedure
   c. To know how the equivalence of message between source language and target language.

2. **The Methods of The Research**

The method that used in this research is qualitative method. Subroto says that qualitative method commonly used in humanities sciences to make a description of situation and interpret a phenomenon by determines the topic then identifies or collects the data, and then analyzes transposition form which appear in novel “Dork Diaries; party time” and then analyzes the data from equivalent side.

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3. Technique of Data Collecting and Data Analysis

In doing the research, collecting data is very important. To support the technique of data collecting and data analysis in this research uses bibliography technique. Edi Subroto states that bibliography technique is using written sources to obtain the data. The written sources used are selected that reflect the use of synchronous language. The sources include magazines, newspaper, literary works, general reading books, scientific works and book of low.\textsuperscript{9} This research will analyze the data by using descriptive analysis. To analyze the data, this research used the following steps:

a. Reading and understanding the text in novel Dork Diaries.

b. Collecting the data from Dork Diaries novel that are used transposition procedure.

c. Writing the relevant data on data card.

d. Selecting the data by random sampling.

e. Analyzing the selected data which are used transposition procedure by Vinay and Darbalnet.

f. Identified what kind of method that used in the data by Newmark.

g. Analyzing the equivalence of message between source language and target language by Nida.

\textsuperscript{9}Ibid.
4. **Instrument of Research**

This research uses data cards as main instrument when analyzing word in Dork Diaries novel. Data card is a relevant data that written in the card.\(^{10}\) The data are selected by random sampling then the data focused on data description then analyzed them in the data analysis.

5. **The Unit of Analysis**

The unit analysis in this research study is the novel Dork Diaries; Party Time by Rachel Renee Russel and its translation Diari Cewek Cupu by Tessa Febiani 1st April 2012.

\(^{10}\) *Ibid.* p. 42
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

This research is not the only one that discusses addition and omission strategy, the researcher found another research by Donny Fandy “Translation Procedure And Meaning Equivalence In Subtitle of The Animated Movie Monster University”. The research focuses on equivalence of translation procedure that includes transference, expansion and reduction, modulation, transposition, functional equivalent, cultural equivalent, synonymy, naturalisation, and couplets. It was found that expansion and reduction is dominant in the subtitle translation. The researcher also found another research by Achmad Fadly “The Analysis of Translation Procedure in Subtitle Hachiko Movie”. The research focuses on how the translation procedures are used in English language into Indonesian language. It was found that the translator uses four procedures; transposition, modulation, addition and reduction.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing transposition procedure and its equivalences. The researcher used some experts definitions but focused on Newmark and Baker’s expansion and reduction theory and Nida’s equivalence.

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11Donny Fandy, Translation Procedure And Meaning Equivalence In Subtitle of The Animated Movie Monster University, (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2014)
B. The process of translation

It has known that translation is not easy to do. To achieve the natural equivalent message, all of translators have to pass the complicated and long process. Here is the explanation how to make the perfect translation by Eugene Nida, Charles R. Taber and Mildred Larson’s perception.

In translating a text, according to Nida and Taber, a translator must take three steps. They are:\(^\text{13}\)

1. Analysis
   In which he surface structure (i.e., the message as given in language A) is analyze in terms of grammatical relationship and the meanings of the words and combinations of words.

2. Transfer
   In which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to the language B

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

This approach may be diagrammed as:

\(^{13}\text{Nida, E.A.I and Ch. R. Taber, (1982), op.cit, p.33} \)
Doing the process is also not easy to do, because the process of analysis – transfer – restructuring cannot happen in the first trial, but it can happen in many trials until get the ‘acceptable’ translation.

Not different with Nida and Taber, Larson also gives definition about the translation process through three steps which diagrammed as:  

\[
\text{(SOURCE)} \quad \text{ANALYSIS} \quad \text{(RECEPTOR)} \quad \text{RESTRUCTURE}
\]

\[
A \quad \text{TRANSFER} \quad B
\]

From the diagram above, it can be concluded that the translation process from Larson’s perception consist of meaning analysis of the source language, so transferring to the target language and the last retelling it to the target language form.

After the definition of diagrams, from Eugene Nida, Charles R Taber and Mildred L Larson’s, it can be concluded that they have the same definition about the structure of translation process, firstly is analysis,

\[14\text{Larson Mildred L. (1989), op.cit, p.4}\]
secondly is transfer and the last is restructure. From all the explanation, we have known that transferring language is emphasizing to the delivery message.

C. Translation Method

Newmark introduces a diagram known as V Diagram to show two different poles of translation method. In the left pole, it shows an emphasis on source language (SL) while, in the right pole, it gives an emphasis on target language (TL). Here is a picture of V Diagram:

<table>
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<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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<tr>
<td>Literal Translation</td>
<td>Free Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faithful Translation</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semantic Translation</td>
<td>Communicative Translation</td>
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1. 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 and cultural words are translated literally. Word-for-word translation is considered as the closest translation to the source language.\(^{16}\) In this type of translation, word order in source text is maintained. Generally, this

\(^{15}\)Peter Newmark, (1988), *op.cit.*, p.45
\(^{16}\)Ibid.
method is used as pre-translation stage to translate difficult text. Thus, in the process of translation, this method can be used in the early stage of analysis or transferring. For example, I like that clever student is rendered into Saya suka itu pintar murid. The translation results are not acceptable in Indonesian because the correct sentence should be “Saya menyukai anak pintar itu”.

2. **Literal Translation**

In this method, the source language grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. This method is an out of context translation so by using this translation method, it will create meaningless sense in target language or unnatural meaning. Similar with word-for-word translation, literal translation is also used as the early process of translation. For example, “It’s raining cats and dogs” phrase. Literally, it has meaning “Hujan kucing dan anjing”.

3. **Faithful Translation**

This translation method is used for reproduce the contextual meaning although it is still bound by the grammatical structure of the source language. This method is completely attempt to faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer. Yet, the translation keeps the grammar of the source language and the lexis that deviate the target language norms. For example, “Ben is too well aware that he is naughty”. If the translator uses faithful translation, the translation
will be “Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia terlalu nakal.” Although that is very close to the source language text meaning, but the target language text is still not flexible. Thus, it will be better if translated “Ben sangat menyadari bahwa dia nakal.”

4. Semantic Translation

Compared with faithful translation, semantic translation is more flexible because considers the aesthetic of the source language and deals with the target language text. Semantic translation method is not about transferring the message but this method tends to be more complex, structured and concentrated on giving attention to the author’s thought process. It leads to deviation between source language styles which applied into target language style.

Therefore, if there is any doubt in the translation process, a translator needs to use norm used by the author. It can be seen when a translator finds complex sentences in source language and he or she may translate it into simple sentence in target language. Thus, the important aspect in this translation method is compromise between norms in the source language and norms in target language also norms which used by the author.  

In the semantic translation method, a translator is not allowed to alter or correct the language style, the expression which is personal although it feels improper. The errors in the source language must be

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17 Ibid. p.46
stated in footnote. For example, he is a book-worm; the translation will be “Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca buku.” Book-worm phrase translated flexibly according to the cultural context and functional limitation acceptable in the target language. But the translation above is less precise and should be translated into “Dia seorang kutu buku”.

5. Adaptation

Adaptation is the freest form of translation and the closest method with the target language and unbounded. This translation method is used for translated poetry or drama where the theme, character and plot are retained. In this translation method, there is cultural shift from target language into source language and the original text is rewritten also adapted into target language text. If a poet adapts a script, she or he must defend all characters based on the original script, but dialogue in source language text is already adapted into target language. For example: Don Juan a fragment by Lord Byron, maintains the theme, characters, and plot although the original script has been adapted into modern English. The modern English adaptation is to make people understand the fragment better.

6. 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

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longer than the original. Generally, when a translator uses free translation method, he or she translates without thinking about the original text. It means this method considers the content of the text and sacrifices the source language and usually free translation method commonly is paraphrase and used in the mass media. For example, (Time, May 28th, 1990): “Hollywood Rage for Remakes” is translated into (Suara Merdeka, 15 Juli 1990): “Hollywood Kekurangan Cerita: Lantas Rame-Rame Bikin Film Ulang”.

7. 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. Reproduce the message in source language is the purpose of idiomatic translation method but. In fact, it is often found idiomatic expression which has distorted meaning because the translator give top priority to the daily vocabularies and the idioms which do not exist in the source language but it can be used in target language. For example, Mari minum birsama-sama; saya yang bayaris translated into “I’ll shout you a beer.”

8. Communicative Translation

This communicative translation method considers the level of reader’s knowledge so communicative translation is more concentrated on

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transferring the message of the source language. It will be simpler, clearer and more natural when delivering the message.\footnote{Peter Newmark, 1981, \textit{Op.cit}. p. 48-49}

This method is to observe communication principles; they are the readers and the purpose of translation. Through this method, a source language text can be translated into some target language text versions according to those principles. Communicative translation understands the readers and the listeners of target language who do not want to expect any difficulties and ambiguities in the translation text. On the contrary, they expect the translator will transfer the source language elements to their own language and culture.

Furthermore, communicative translation also concerns about the effectiveness of language translation. For example, “Awas anjing galak” is not translated “Beware of vicious dog”, “Beware of the dog” instead. “Beware of the dog” is already indicated that the dog is fierce.

D. Transposition as Translation Procedure

In the transferring message, the translator will get some difficulties that I have mentioned before, it is about to equivalences message naturally. The problem is, to equivalences the source language and the target language has fundamental differences such as lexicon, grammatical structure and the culture.

As Larson and Nida say that translation is an effort to maintain the message or meaning. Then, the translators need the translation procedure
which are able to bridge the meaning process in the target language, as Machali quotes by Frans Sayogi that translators need to build “the bridge of meaning” between producer of source text and reader of target text.  

Based on varieties of translation procedure, transposition one of the many procedures that must be considered in the process of translation. Besides being a special procedure, “transposition can also be applied within a language”.  

Transposition is termed by Vinay and Darbalnet called transposition involved replacing one word class with other without changing the meaning. In translation there are two types of transposition:  

1. Obligatory transposition: transposition which occur because of the discrepancies in the lexico grammatical system between the SL and the TL; the compensatory device for the discrepancy is predictable from the text and its context.

Example: *A pair of shorts* is translated into *pendek sebuah celana*

*Smart student* is translated into *murid (yang) pintar*

2. Optional transposition: transposition which occur because of the translator’s discretion. In this transposition, there are formal correspondences, but the translator in light of interpersonal meaning has selected something else.

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22 Frans Sayogi, (2009), *op.cit.*, p.11
Example: *Popped out into his mouth* in literally translated into *muncul ke dalam mulutnya*. It can be more simple and flexible if the sentence translated into “Memakannya” in target language.

Another opinion about transposition is termed by Catford and Newmark. Catford called it as “shift” which defined in terms of departures from formal correspondences in the process of going from SL to TL.25 Catford devine it into two types of shift:26

1. Level shift or shift of level, it means that SL item at one linguistic level has TL translation equivalent at different level. In English has lexical unit in Indonesia as its translation equivalent.

   Example: *Dani has gone diving* translated into *Dani sudah pergi menyelam*.

2. Category shift is generic term referring to shift involving any of the categories of class, structure, system and unit. In category shift may involve into four categories:

   a. Class shift is source language item translated by means of TL item belonging to a different grammatical. 

      For example: *Medical student* translated into *Mahasiswa kedokteran*

   b. Structure shift is involving change in grammatical structure between SL and TL. 

      Example: *The red flower is so beautiful* translated into *Bunga yang merah itu sangat indah*.

26Ibid.
c. Unit shift is where strict rank for rank correspondence between SL and TL sentence, clause, groups, words, and morphemes are not observed. Example: *Smart student* translated into *Murid (yang) pintar*

d. Intra system shift is which occurs when translation involves selection of a non corresponding term in TL system this is regardless of whether the SL and TL process system which approximately correspond formally.
Example: *A pair of shorts* translated into *sebuah celana pendek*.

Newmark also states that transposition is a procedure involving a change in the grammar of SL into TL.\(^{27}\)
Newmark also called it as “shift” and devided it into four types of shifts, they are:\(^{28}\)

1. First shift is obligatory transposition and automatic, is caused by grammatical structure of the target language. it offers the translator no choice and must find the equivalence in the TL text as below:
   a. Plural in SL become singular in TL
      
      *A pair of shorts* is translated into *sebuah celana pendek*.
   
   b. Adjective + noun in SL becomes noun + modifier in TL
      
      *Beautiful lady* is translated into *wanita (yang) cantik*.

2. Second shift is required when an SL grammatical structure doesn’t exist in the TL text.

\(^{27}\)Peter Newmark, (1988), *op.cit.*, p.85
\(^{28}\)Frans Sayogi, (2009), *op.cit.*, p.71-73
1. In Bahasa Indonesia, the object is in front of the sentence but there is no in English grammatical structure.

*Baju itu harus kita pakai* is translated into *we must wear that clothe.*

2. In Bahasa Indonesia, the adjective is in front of the sentence, and then followed by subject, but there is no in English grammatical structure.

*Good job* is translated into *kerja bagus.*

3. In Bahasa Indonesia, the verbal is in front of the sentence, but it isn’t unusual in English except in the imperative sentence

*Berbeda penjelasannya* is translated into *The explanation differs.*

3. Third shift is the one where the literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL text.

1. Noun or Noun phrase in SL become verbal in TL.

*We must all responsible for the existence of the earth* is translated into

*Kita semua harus bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga bumi.*

2. Noun phrase with Adjective from Verb intransitive in SL become Noun + Clause in TL.

*Thinking person* is translated into *Orang yang berfikir.*

3. Adjective + Noun in SL becomes Noun + Noun

*Medical student* is translated into *Mahasiswa kedokteran*

*Engineering technique* is translated into *tehnik (pe)rekayasa('an)*

4. Fourth shift is replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.
He is very pleasant but his wife is arrogant is translated into Ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong. The word sekali is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap in Bahasa Indonesia by a grammatical structure.

E. Equivalence in Translation

The aim of translation is finding a natural equivalent message of TL from SL, as Pinchuck says in Frans Sayogi that the translation is a process of finding a target language equivalent for a source language utterance, to so that the target readers can feel the same experience and impression of source language. Here are some opinions of experts about meaning equivalence.

Nida states that the translation aim is ‘reproducing the massage of SL into TL by closest natural equivalent’. But to reproduce the message is not easy; the translators must transferring meaning and style as close as possible with the source language. In other words, Nida is more focused on the message of text or its semantic quality. Nida in Jeremy Munday divides equivalence of translation into two types; Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence.

Formal Equivalence ‘focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content; one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source

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29 Frans Sayogi, (2009), op.cit., p.8
30 Nida, E.A.I and Ch. R. Taber, (1982), op.cit, p.12
language.\textsuperscript{31} It means that form of source language is preserved and mechanically reproduced in the receptor language, so that can affects on grammatical and stylistic pattern of the target language which is make the message changed and cause misunderstanding.

Meanwhile, Dynamic Equivalence is the principal of equivalent effect, where ‘the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message’.\textsuperscript{32} In other words, dynamic equivalent is focused on transferring the message of source language into target language by changing the form of source language. The form may change as long as not changing the message of SL and natural.

Furthermore, Baker has own perception about equivalence, she distinguishes it into five types, they are:\textsuperscript{33}

a. Equivalence at word level and equivalence above word level can appear when translating from one into another language. Many of translators look in the words as single units while analyzing the source text and look for the direct equivalent term in the target language. Baker reminds that the translator have to remember that sometimes a single word can have a different meaning in other language and be a more than one unit or morpheme. It means that the translator should pay attention to some factors when translating a word such as number, gender and tense.

\textsuperscript{31} Jeremy Munday, (2001), \textit{op.cit.}, p.42
\textsuperscript{32} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{33} Mona Baker, (1992), \textit{op.cit.}, p.10-259
b. Grammatical equivalence is referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across language. Baker notes that grammatical rules may vary across languages and this may pose some problems in terms of finding a direct equivalent in the target language. Whereas Baker claims that different grammatical structures in source language and target language may cause remarkable change. So that the translator may to add and to omit information in the target language because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in target language itself. Because of the different grammatical structure, Baker suggests the translators to focus on number, tense and aspects, voice, person and gender.

c. Textual equivalence is referring to the equivalence between source language and target language 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 source language which can help the translator in his/her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the target culture audience in a pacific context. It means that the translators must pay attention to main factors; the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

d. Pragmatic equivalence is referring to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. Implicature is not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Because the role of the
translator is to recreate the author’s intention in another culture, the translator needs to work out implied meaning in translation in order to get the source language message across.

From explanation above, it can be conclude from each opinion. Nida and Taber give the term “formal equivalence” and “dynamic equivalence”. Formal equivalence focuses the form and content of the source language and dynamic equivalence does not maintain the form of source language, it focuses on target readers, whether the message of source language deliver or not to the target language.34

Furthermore, Baker distinguishes equivalence into different levels, are: word equivalence (direct equivalent words), grammatical equivalence (equivalent in terms of structure), textual equivalence (equivalent in term information and cohesion) and pragmatic equivalence (equivalent that not what is explicitly said but what is implied).35

34Jeremy Munday, (2001), op.cit., p.42
35Mona Baker, (1992), op.cit., p.10-259
CHAPTER III
FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and discussions of translation procedure (transposition) and meaning equivalence. The writer analyzes words, clauses, phrases and sentences in the novel Dork Diaries by Rachel Renee Russel as the source text. Then, the writer compares its translation “Diary Cewek Cupu” translated by Tessa Febiani as the target text. In this analysis, the writer tries to find out transposition technique and meaning equivalence applied by the translation.

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the data will be collecting using bibliography technique and simple random sampling; drawing the data to filter out some of the data which are too numerous to gain the written source. Moreover, the data will be identified in data card to classify the data from 120 data of Dork Diaries novel based on each types of transposition form. By simple random sampling, this research only focuses on 25 data of transposition form and analyzed its method and equivalence of meaning.

To describe about the data description of the research based on the research question, the writer made a tabulated data list to comprehend the data more easily. The table list consists of carefully selected data from the research subject and arranged to suit the research question. Below is the tabulated data list.
Table 1:
The Corpus of “Dork Diaries: Diary Cewek Cupu” Novel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>PROCEDURE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Obligatory Transposition</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Optional Transposition</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2:
Table of Data Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>TRANSPosiTiON</th>
<th>METHOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I can’t believe this is happening to me!</td>
<td>Aku enggak percaya ini bisa terjadi!</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>But for some reason, everyone adores her.</td>
<td>Tapi untuk beberapa alasan yang aku nggak pahami, semua orang mengaguminya.</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>… and that our school mascot, Larry the Lizard,…</td>
<td>… dan dia juga bilang kalau mascot sekolah kita, Larry si Kadal,…</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The clean-up crew</td>
<td>Kru bersih-bersih</td>
<td>Obligate transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>I was so angry I wanted to…</td>
<td>Aku sangat marah sampai-sampai aku ingin …</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>… suddenly popped out on her nose or something.</td>
<td>… tiba-tiba muncul di hidungnya.</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>No wonder he didn’t ask me to the dance.</td>
<td>Nggak heran dia nggak mengajakku ke pesta dansa.</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>As three bags of rubbish</td>
<td>Sebagai kantong sampah.</td>
<td>Obligate transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>But, is it a masculine noun or feminine noun?!</td>
<td>Tapi kata itu termasuk kata benda masculine atau feminine ya?!</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>I told them there was a slight chance their phony “My date’s a band member!” scheme might work.</td>
<td>Aku bilang sama mereka kalau rencana “Teman kencanku adalah anggota band!” mereka yang payah itu kemungkinan besar nggak akan berhasil.</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mainly because he was supposed to be, like, you now ... dead!!!</td>
<td>Terutama karena dia memang seharusnya sudah meninggal!</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>It's not like I was jealous of her or anything.</td>
<td>Bukan berarti aku iri sama dia ya.</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Like, why would she want me at her party?!</td>
<td>Yah, kenapa dia mau aku datang kepesta ulang tahunnya?!</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mainly because she</td>
<td>Alasan utamanya</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Not the little old lady’s head, the mannequin’s</td>
<td>Bukan kepala wanita tua itu, tapi kepala mannekin.</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>…want to buy a pair of toe socks?!</td>
<td>…yang mau beli sepasang kaus jari kaki?!</td>
<td>Obligate transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>They’d love to dance!</td>
<td>Mereka ingin sekali berdansa!</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>A supportive BFF like me…</td>
<td>BFF yang mendukung seperti aku…</td>
<td>Obligate transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>I think it’s time for our close-up!</td>
<td>Yuk kita berfoto!</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>She already has your costumes picked out</td>
<td>Dia sudah memilihkan kostum untukmu</td>
<td>Obligate transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>What a beautiful fountain</td>
<td>Air mancur cokelat yang indah</td>
<td>Obligate transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Rubber gloves, wigs, sunglasses, coming right up!</td>
<td>Sarung tangan karet, wig, dan kacamata hitam akan segera datang!</td>
<td>Obligate transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>… and popped it into his mouth</td>
<td>…dan memakannya</td>
<td>Optional transposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

Data 1

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t believe this is happening to me!</td>
<td>Aku enggak percaya ini bisa terjadi!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to data above, the sentence *I can’t believe this is happening to me!* in source language is translated into *Aku enggak percaya ini bisa terjadi!* in target language. The word *to me* is omitted in target language which is literally translates to *padaku*. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition because word *to me* is omitted because the translator’s attempt to simplify the sentence and makes the sentence more natural.

This sentence uses communicative method because translator tries to make the sentence simpler without changing the real meaning and the meaning of target language is still appropriate, because it still can be understood by the readers without translating it literally. It can be accepted as long as does not break the real meaning of the original sentence. Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator success to make the sentence equivalence and tries to make the sentence more understandable.

**Data 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>But for some reason, everyone adores her.</td>
<td>Tapi untuk beberapa alasan <em>yang aku nggak pahami</em>, semua orang mengaguminya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this data, the sentence *But for some reason, everyone adores her* in source language translated into *Tapi untuk beberapa alasan yang aku nggak pahami, semua orang mengaguminya* in the target language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and uses communicative method because the translator tries to make it more clearly what *reason* relates to by adding *yang aku gak pahami* which is actually not included in the source language.
Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator success to make the sentence equivalence and tries to make the sentence more understandable.

Data 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>… and that our school mascot, Larry the Lizard,…</td>
<td>… dan dia juga bilang kalau mascot sekolah kita, Larry si Kadal,…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data above, the sentence and that our school mascot, Larry the Lizard translated into dan dia juga bilang kalau mascot sekolah kita, Larry si Kadal. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and use communicative method because translator added dia juga bilang in the target language which is not included in source language. The translator gives the expansion by looking the whole sentence. In the first line of the sentence there is word saying and the translator make a repetition by adding dia juga bilang to the second line to make the reader more able to understand the sentence.

It qualified as dynamic equivalence. The translator make the reader understand that the first line is in rhyme with the second line and creates a communicative effect toward the audience.

Data 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The clean-up crew</td>
<td>Kru bersih-bersih</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence The clean-up crew translated into Kru bersih-bersih. This sentence qualifies as obligate transposition. The phrase The clean-up crew in English structure is not the same as Indonesian
structure, if translated literally it should be *bersih-bersih kru* and it is not
correct in Indonesian structure, because in bahasa verb should be after noun so
that the translator must change the form into *Kru bersih-bersih*. The phrase
uses communicative method because translator tries to make the sentence
readable.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust
language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader
will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I was so angry I wanted to…     | Aku sangat marah *sampai-
|                                 | *sampai* aku ingin …           |

In this data, the translator added the word *sampai-sampai* in the target
language although it does not exist in the source language. This sentence
qualifies as optional transposition, and use communicative method because the
translator tried to make the reader understand and get its message by added the
conjunction word *sampai-sampai* between two sentences because without
added the conjunction word the message cannot deliver well in target
language. The difference of grammatical structure between cross language is
the problem. The source sentence can be understood easily even though there
is no conjunction word but the target sentence is not the same.

This is called as dynamic equivalence but also called as grammatical
equivalence in Baker, the diversity of grammatical structure between source
language and target language is the problem that every translator faced when
finding a direct equivalent of target language, so that the translator may to add and to omit information in the target language because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in target language itself.\textsuperscript{36}

**Data 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>… suddenly popped out on her nose or something.</td>
<td>… tiba-tiba muncul di hidungnya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on data above, the word *or something* was omitted in the target language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and use communicative method because the translator omitted the word *or something* to gain naturalness because the source language is too “foreign” to the reader. If the source language translated literally, it would make the sentence feel unnatural and does not fit with the target language expression, so that the translator omitted the word *or something*. This is also qualified as dynamic equivalence because the translator tried to make the sentence feel more natural and communicative and the translator success to deliver the meaning.

**Data 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No wonder he didn’t ask me to the dance.</td>
<td>Nggak heran kalau dia nggak mengajakku ke pesta dansa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data above, the translator added the word *kalau* in the target language although it does not exist in the source language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and use communicative method

\textsuperscript{36}Mona Baker, (1992), *op.cit*. p.82-83
because the translator tried to make the reader understand and get its message by added the conjunction word *kalau* between sentences because without added the conjunction word the message cannot deliver well in target language. The translator also gives more explanation about *the dance* in target language by adding the word *pesta*, so that the sentence more able to be understood by the reader. As dynamic equivalence, the translator focuses on equivalence of message that the writer wants to tell to the reader by understanding whole sentence and adding some words.

**Data 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As three bags of rubbish</td>
<td>Sebagai kantong sampah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *As three bags of rubbish* translated into *sebagai kantong sampah*. This sentence qualifies as obligate transposition because the sentence *bags of rubbish* in source language translated into *kantong sampah* in target language, it means the plural word in SL becomes singular word in TL.

This sentence uses communicative method and qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>But, is it a masculine noun or feminine <strong>noun</strong>?!!</td>
<td>Tapi kata itutermasuk kata benda masculine atau feminine ya?!!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the data, the sentence *But, is it a masculine noun or feminine noun?!* in the source language translated into *Tapi kata itutemasuk kata benda masculine atau feminine ya?!* in the target language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and use communicative method because there are two words of *noun* in this sentence, first *masculine noun* and second *feminine noun*, the translator reduced the word *noun* at the second of target language because the translator wanted to get rid the repeating word and makes it more simple. The translator succeeds to make a dynamic equivalence in this data because the translator deleted unimportant word.

**Data 10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoey giggled happily.</td>
<td>Tanya Zoey sambil terkikh kesenangan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this data, the sentence *Zoey giggled happily* in the source language translated into *Tanya Zoey sambil terkikh kesenangan*. This sentence is qualifying as optional transposition, and using communicative method because firstly the translator added the word *Tanya* because the previous sentence or in the quotation mark is interrogative sentence “Guess who’s going to the Halloween dance?!”, so that translator added the word *tanya* to make the sentence clearer. Secondly the translator added the conjunction word *sambil* before *terkikh* to connect two verbs and to explain that Zoey asked and giggled at the same time. By adding some words, it qualified as dynamic equivalence and the translator succeeds to deliver the message of source language.
Data 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I told them <strong>there was a slight chance</strong> their phony “My date’s a band member!” scheme might work.</td>
<td>Aku bilang sama mereka <strong>kalau</strong> rencana “Teman kencanku adalah anggota band!” mereka yang payah itu <strong>kemungkinan besar nggak</strong> akan berhasil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this data, the sentence *I told them there was a slight chance their phony “My date’s a band member!” scheme might work* in the source language translated into *Aku bilang sama mereka kalau rencana “Teman kencanku adalah anggota band!” mereka yang payah itu kemungkinan besar nggak akan berhasil* in the target language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and uses communicative method because firstly the word *there was slight chance* in the source sentence was omitted, secondly the words kalau and kemungkinan besar nggak was added in the target language. If the sentence translated literally, it would become “Aku bilang sama mereka ada sedikit kesempatan rencana palsu/payah mereka “Teman kencanku adalah anggota band!” mungkin berhasil”. It would make the readers confused and hard to understand, so that the translator tried to make it more communicative and natural by adding and omitting some words.

The problem is the translator failed to deliver its message because the meaning of source language and target language is not equivalence. The translator omitted the words *there was slight chance* which the meaning is *ada sedikit kesempatan* and added *kemungkinan besar nggak* and makes the sentence has different meaning. The message of source language is “there was
slight chance that the scheme might work” but the message of target language is “there was no big chance that the scheme might work” and as dynamic equivalence the translator failed to transfer the message because the point of dynamic equivalence’s rule is The form may change as long as not changing he message of SL and natural.\(^{37}\)

**Data 12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainly because he was supposed to be, <strong>like, you now ... dead!!!</strong></td>
<td><strong>Terutama karena dia memang seharusnya sudah meninggal!!</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This data is using omission procedure. The sentence *Mainly because he was supposed to be, like, you now ... dead!!!* in the source language translated into *Terutama karena dia memang seharusnya sudah meninggal!!* in the target language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and uses communicative method because the words *like, you now* is omitted because this expression is too “foreign” and unnatural for the target readers. To get rid the foreignness feel and gain the naturalness of the sentence, the translator omitted the words *like, you now* in the target language because if the source language translated literally, it would make the sentence feel unnatural and does not match with the target language expression. Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator could transfer the message of source language well with this omission procedure.

Based on data above, the word *or anything* was omitted in the target language. This sentence is qualifying as optional transposition, and using communicative method because the translator omitted the word *or anything* to gain naturalness because the source language is too “foreign” to the reader. If the source language translated literally, it would make the sentence feel unnatural and does not match with the target language expression, so that the translator omitted the word *or anything*. This is also qualified as dynamic equivalence because the translator tried to make the sentence feel more natural and communicative. The meaning of target language is still appropriate, because it still can be understood by the readers without translating it literally. It can be accepted as long as does not break the real meaning of the original sentence.

This data is using addition strategy or procedure. The sentence *Like, why would she want me at her party?!* translated into *Yah, kenapa juga dia mau aku datang ke pesta ulang tahunnya?!* in target language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and uses communicative method because
the sentence in the target language got additional information like juga, datang and ulang tahun to make the target sentence more clear and natural. If the sentence translated literally it would become “yah, kenapa dia mau aku ke pestanya?!?” and it makes the sentence feels unnatural and not communicative for the target readers, so that the translator gives an effort to make the sentence natural and communicative by adding some information like juga, datang and ulang tahun so that the readers more able to understand the message. As dynamic equivalence, the translator succeeds to transfer the message of source language into target language naturally and communicative.

Data 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mainly because she hated ballet!!</td>
<td>Alasan utamanya karena dia benci balet!!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this data, the sentence Mainly because she hated ballet!! in source language translated into Alasan utamanya karena dia benci balet!! in target language. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition, and uses communicative method because the translator added the word alasan in target sentence is to make the sentence clearer and easier to understand. If the source sentence translated literally like utamanya karena dia benci balet!!, it caused the reader confused because of the lack of information. The word alasan also could explain the situation of previous sentence which is said “Brianna didn’t want to go to the recital either”, so that the reader understand what mainly is means to. With this strategy, the translator succeeds to make dynamic equivalence between source language and target language.
In this data, the translator added the word *tapi* in the target language although it does not exist in the source language. The translator tried to make the reader understand and get its message by added the conjunction word *tapi* between two sentences because without added the conjunction word the message cannot deliver well in target language. The problem is the structure of source sentence not same as target sentence’s structure. If the target sentence translated laterally like “bukan kepala wanita tua itu, kepala manekin”, there is a gap between two sentences that make the sentence feel unnatural and also make the target readers confused and hard to understand.

This is called as dynamic equivalence but also called as grammatical equivalence in Baker, the diversity of grammatical structure between source language and target language is the problem that every translator faced when finding a direct equivalent of target language, so that the translator may to add and to omit information in the target language because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in target language itself.38

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38Mona Baker, (1992), *op.cit* p.82-83
Based on the data above, the sentence *...want to buy a pair of toe socks?!* translated into *...yang mau beli sepasang kaus jari kaki?!*. This sentence qualifies as obligate transposition, and uses communicative method because the word *a pair of socks* in source language translated into *sepasang kaus jari kaki* in target language, it means the plural word in SL becomes singular word in TL.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 18**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They’d <em>love</em> to dance!</td>
<td>Mereka <em>ingin sekali</em> berdansa!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *They’d love to dance!* translated into *Mereka ingin sekali berdansa!*. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition because the word *love* is showing a great interest and pleasure on something, so the translator tries to transfer what the author means by translating it into *ingin sekali*. It uses communicative method because translator tries to make the sentence readable.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A supportive BFF like me…</td>
<td>BFF <em>yang mendukung</em> seperti aku…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the data above, the sentence *a supportive BFF like me* translated into *BFF yang mendukung seperti aku*. This sentence qualifies as obligate transposition. The phrase *a supportive BFF* in English structure is not the same as Indonesian structure because adjective cannot be placed in front of noun, if translated literally it should be *mendukung BFF* and it is not correct in Indonesian structure, so that the translator must change the form into *BFF yang mendukung*. The phrase uses communicative method because translator tries to make the sentence readable.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 20**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I think it’s time for our close-up!</td>
<td>Yuk kita berfoto!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *I think it’s time for our close-up!* translated into *Yuk kita berfoto!*. This sentence is qualifies as optional transposition because the sentence is too long, the translator make it more simple for the target readers so that it becomes *Yuk kita berfoto!*. This sentence uses communicative method because the translator tries to make the sentence simpler and to get rid the foreign feels.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.
Data 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She already has your <strong>costumes</strong> picked out</td>
<td>Dia sudah memilihkan <strong>kostum</strong> untukmu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *She already has your costumes picked out* translated into *Dia sudah memilihkan kostum untukmu*. This sentence qualifies as obligate transposition, and use communicative method because the word *costumes* in source language translated into *kostum* in target language, it means the plural word in SL becomes singular word in TL.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

Data 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What a beautiful fountain</td>
<td>Air mancur cokelat yang indah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *What a beautiful fountain* translated into *Air mancur cokelat yang indah*. This sentence qualifies as obligate transposition. The phrase *beautiful fountain* in English structure is not the same as Indonesian structure, if translated literally it should be *indah air mancur cokelat* and it is not correct in Indonesian structure, because there is no adjective in front of noun in Bahasa, so that the translator must change the form into *Air mancur cokelat yang indah*. The phrase uses communicative method because translator tries to make the sentence readable.
Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 23**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sort of? What do you mean by sort of?</td>
<td>Semacam itu? Maksudnya apa?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *Sort of? What do you mean by sort of?* translated into *Semacam itu? Maksudnya apa?*. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition because the sentence is too long and if translated literally it would make a repetition, the translator make it more simple for the target readers so that it becomes *Semacam itu? Maksudnya apa?*. This sentence uses communicative method because the translator tries to make the sentence simpler and to get rid the foreign feels.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 24**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubber gloves, wigs, sunglasses, coming right up!</td>
<td>Sarung tangan karet, wig, dan kacamata hitam akan segera datang!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *Rubber gloves, wigs, sunglasses, coming right up!* translated into *Sarung tangan karet, wig, dan kacamata hitam akan segera datang!* . This sentence qualifies as obligate transposition,
and use communicative method because the word *Rubber gloves, wigs, sunglasses* in source language translated into *Sarung tangan karet, wig, dan kacamata hitam* in target language, it means the plural word in SL becomes singular word in TL.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.

**Data 25**

| SL                           | TL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>…and popped it into his mouth</em></td>
<td><em>…dan memakannya</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, the sentence *…and popped it into his mouth* translated into *…dan memakannya*. This sentence qualifies as optional transposition because the sentence is too long and if translated literally it would make reader confused, the translator makes it more simple for the target readers so that it becomes *…dan memakannya*. This sentence uses communicative method because the translator tries to make the sentence simpler and to get rid the foreign feels.

Qualified as dynamic equivalence, the translator tries to adjust language form from English language into bahasa, so that the target reader will understand the meaning well when reading this novel.
A. Conclusion

Transposition is one of procedures that Vinay and Darbalnet suggest in translating text because they have technical matters such as different culture or structure in language. This procedure can be applied as long as it does not break the real meaning because if transposition applied inaccurately, the message between two languages is not equivalent.

Based on the analysis, 120 data selected as transposition; 39 data have been classified into Obligate Transposition and 81 data have been classified into Optional Transposition. This research using random sampling to analysis the data, 25 data analyzed and found 18 Optional transposition and 7 Obligate transposition. The translator using communicative method to translating the novel, and there is one data that failed in transferring the message, in other word is not equivalent.

As a conclusion, transposition procedure is applied to get a proper translation that concern to the meaning of source language which is translated to become an equivalent’s translation in target language.

B. Suggestions

After finding, analyzing and understanding the data, the writer would like to offer suggestions aimed to next researcher. Based on the result of the research, the writer addresses some suggestion as follow:
1. To the readers who want to be a translator should learn more about transposition procedure because it is very useful in translating text.

2. To the translators who want to use a transposition procedure must have a good knowledge about structure and equivalence of sentence.

3. To the researcher who want to analyze transposition is it better to get more knowledge about transposition and this research will be beneficial as a guidance.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for the future improvement in studying the cultural untranslatability words in English Letters Departement also for the reader who want to do further research of addition and omission strategy.
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APPENDICES
Author’s Profile

Rachel Renée Russell

Life

Rachel Renée Russell was born and raised in Saint Joseph, October 6, 1965, Michigan, a small city on the shore of Lake Michigan, and currently resides in northern Virginia. She is the oldest child and has two younger twin brothers and two younger sisters. She wrote her first unofficial book in 6th grade as a birthday present for her twin brothers.

In addition to writing children’s books, Russell is an attorney.

Work

Russell's *Dork Diaries* series dramatically chronicles the daily life of Nikki Maxwell as she struggles to both fit in and survive middle school. It is written in a diary format and includes doodles, drawings and comic strips.

According to the author’s website, the *Dork Diaries* books are based on Russell’s experiences in middle school, as well as those of her two daughters, Erin and Nikki. Her older daughter, Erin, helps with writing and her younger daughter, Nikki, helps with illustrations.

Currently, there are over 50 million copies of the *Dork Diaries* books in print in the United States. Publishing rights have been sold in 32 countries with translation into 28 different languages.
Translator’s Profile
Tessa Febiani

Tessa Febiani (@realtessachen), was born in Jakarta on February 23. Tessa is a freelance illustrator, translator and a full-time children's book editor in Indonesia (Erlangga). Beside Dork diaries; tales from a not so fabulous life, she is also has translated many other books, like another series of Dork Diaries, the diary of amos lee, Kungfu panda 2, Handy Manny; berlibur di kolam, Atlas stiker bergambar dunia and many more.

Tessa Febiani, beside illustrator and translator, she is interest to paper cutting or anything about paper. Tessa graduate from Institut Teknologi Bandung Geophysical Engineering 2005. She is like to drawing Star Wars’s characters into painting. She is also interest to British musician like The smith, Suede, The police, Placebo and makes them into portrait painting. Besides, she is also one of the owners of music blog http://eartoears.wordpress.com.