THE SEMANTIC METHOD TO DEAL THE IMPLICIT MEANING TRANSLATION ON NOVEL A WALK TO REMEMBER BY NICHOLAS SPARKS

A Thesis

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

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF Hidayatullah
JAKARTA
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ABSTRACT


This study aims to identify and describe the type of implicit meanings that are found in both novels. And, also the way of the translator translates implicit meaning considering to the target language. The limitation of the discussion focuses on words, phrase, and sentences that found in the source language text and its translation. The theories are used to supporting analysis of this study proposed by Mildred. Larson (1998), based on his theory, there are three types of implicit meaning in translation they are implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning. The research method used in this study is the descriptive qualitative method. The data are collected from English Novel entitled A Walk to Remember as the source language and its Indonesian translation Kan Ku Kenang Selalu as the target language. For the further explanation, the researcher also uses several theories to support analysis the data which are semantic translation method by Newmark’s theory, and the theory of references from Halliday & Hassan (1976).The research finding from this analysis, the researcher has found five implicit referential meaning, four implicit organizational meaning, and nine implicit situational meaning. For implicit referential meaning, they are personal, demonstrative, and comparative referent. Implicit organizational meanings are passive construction and substitution word. Lastly, implicit situational meaning caused by the relationship between speaker-addressee, place and time, cultural background, and symbolic in action.

Keywords: Semantic Translation Method, Implicit Meaning, Referential Meaning, Organizational Meaning, Situational Meaning.
APPROVAL SHEET

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JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

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Title : The Semantic Method To Deal The Implicit Meaning Translation

On Novel *A Walk To Remember* By Nicholas Sparks.

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on July 19th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 19th, 2017

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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 institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, April 24th, 2017

Anhar Firdaus
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Jakarta, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2017

The Researcher
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<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Source Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Target Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>Et cetera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>i.e.</em></td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Nowadays, information has become a need for most people. Therefore, an information exchange through global communication is needed among people around the world using a certain language that can be understood by people from many different countries with their diversity, especially in language. One of the most used languages in this world is known as the English language. English is an international language that commonly used as the main source of many kinds of information to transfer information such in mass media, books, novel, news, movies, and etc. However, there are still many people in the world that do not understand the English language properly. So, it will be difficult for them to absorb the information in English. In that case, translation is needed to transfer information from foreign languages in order to make communication among people with various languages possible.

The activity of translating is very complicated because there are several aspects which had to be considered by a translator. Translation requires a linguistic knowledge, more specifically grammatical knowledge and versatility in semantic analysis. The translator also has to know some aspects which are related to the translation process, because the process of translation is more than translating
sentence after sentence, but also considering the meaning that implies in the sentence it must be translated accurately.

There are some problematic factors that will be faced by the translator while translating a text, they have to know that when to supply the information which is implicit in the text. The author may have written it explicitly with the same culture and experiences as him, but the translator or those who would like to read translation called by readers, may not have this background and may not know much of this implied information. They may not be able to understand the translation unless translator makes some the implicit information tends to be more explicit or clearer to be understood.

An implicit meaning in the translation has the important role, it mostly happens because the translator does not comprehend the meaning that implies some information in the text correctly, it would be influenced to translation. So that, a translator must be aware of which meaning is possibly intended by the author of the book. Besides, it should also be paid attention to the components that embedded in a certain unit of meaning.

To be able to understand the implicit meaning properly, it is needed the ability to recognize kind of meaning and ways of in translating implicit meaning. As Larson (1998) states that the implicit information is that there is no form but the information is part of the total communication intended or assumed (44). Not all of the meaning which is being communicated is stated overtly in the forms of the source language text.
Larson also divided implicit meanings in translation (44) into implicit referential, implicit organizational and implicit situational meaning. Implicit referential meaning refers directly to a certain thing, event, attribution, or relation which a person can perceive or image. While implicit organizational meaning puts the referential information together into a coherent text. Organizational meaning is the message produced in a given communication. The situational meaning is a meaning that can be influenced by where and when the communication takes place and time, the relationship between speaker and addressee, the speech symbolic by action, and the cultural background (Larson, 141-151).

Related to the definition that stated by Larson above, this makes interest in the researcher to do a research, especially in implicit meaning in translation. So, for the further research, the researcher chooses corpus a novel, entitled ‘A Walk to Remember’ written by Nicholas Sparks which has been translated into the Indonesian language ‘Kan Ku Kenang Selalu’ by Gramedia Putera Utama. Here are the examples of English to Indonesian based on both novels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (ST)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Then, like me, the world begins to change (p.1)</td>
<td>Kemudian, seperti diriku, dunia pun mulai berubah (p.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above contains the type of implicit meaning which is referential implicit meaning. The referential meaning indicated as referent which a personal
pronoun is shown by the word *me*. The word *me* implies ownership on the main character of the novel, Landon Carter. If this word translates literary in Bahasa means *aku*, which is referred to a person same as term of persona in English.

However, translator made it explicitly. They translated it into explicit from as *diriku* which more clearly emphasizes that the translator changes this into a phrase with adding the word *diri* as prefix and it became *diri-ku*, which implies something happens on Landon Carter who felt the changes over his self. From this case, the researcher assumes that the translator translates this word in order to make the meaning from source language that implies implicit referent to be more clear or known as explicit form. As Larson states that in translation the explicit form is very important to avoid obscurity and redundancy (Larson, 45). As the result, the meaning of the text is clear, so that the readers do not become confused.

From the following problems above encourage the researcher to make a further study, because to maintain the implicit meaning that contained in the source language is needed to be mastered, and that’s why it makes the researcher interested in this study. For the corpus, the researcher thinks that this novel is very excited to be researched because it has romance-fiction genre which the most favorite and popular genre, and also the author, Nicholas Sparks is one of the most famous writers in the world. Some of his works have the good quality of the story, especially in a romance-fiction genre.
B. Focus of the Research

In order to present a clear and systematic analysis, the researcher makes a certain limitation on the problems being studied. In this research, the limitation of discussion is the study of implicit meaning which focuses on words, phrase, and sentences that found in the source language text and its translation into target language text based on Mildred Larson’s implicit meaning theory in translation. For the implicit meaning, they are: implicit referential meaning, organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning. The researcher also focuses the study on the method of translation that used on the novel because in understanding of implicit meaning is one of the difficult things for translator, but it is important to be mastered.

C. Research Questions

Referring to the background above, here are the following questions that will be studied in more depth:

1. What kinds of implicit meaning are found in the novel A Walk to Remember and its translation?

2. How does the translator overcomes the implicit meaning considering to target language?

D. Objective of the Research

Based on the issue discussed in the background of the study, the objective of this study are:
1. To identify and describe the type of implicit meanings that found in the novel *A Walk to Remember* and its translation *Kan Ku Kenang Selalu*.

2. To investigate the way were taken by the translator to translate implicit meaning that implies in the source language into target language.

**E. Significance of the Research**

This study is expected to be able to contribute to the development of translation studies and to be used as a reference especially in study of implicit meaning in English-Indonesian translation. Moreover, the result of this research would give contribution for the students of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, especially at faculty of Adab and Humanities, English Letter Department. Lastly, it is hoped to give contribution for readers who are interested in this study.

**F. Research Methodology**

1. **Method of the Research**

   In this research, a descriptive qualitative method is used by the researcher in analyzing and exposing the obtained data which is the implicit meaning that found in the novel. The descriptive analysis method is a method that used to explain, analyze, and classify, something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire, and test (Frankel and Wallen, 2).

2. **Instrument of the Research**

   The instrument is a way that used to obtain the data or information that is needed in the research. In this research, the researcher uses himself as the instrument of
the research by reading *A Walk to Remember* novel and the translation *Kan Ku kenang Selalu*. In order to support the researcher opinion, the theory of linguistics are used in this research such Halliday and Hassan’s theory, Larson’s theory of implicit meaning in translation and last is the translation method by Peter Newmark.

### 3. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is conveyed in following steps below:

a. Choosing the data depends on words, phrase, and sentence which contain implicit meaning based on Larson’s theory. It is showed by the underlined words, phrases and sentences.

b. Compiling and grouping the data according to both source and target language that classified as implicit meaning whether it is translated into explicit or implicit form.

c. Searching the meaning of implicit meaning that implies in words, phrase, and sentence uses several dictionaries such *Oxford Dictionary*, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) 2nd edition*, *idioms.thefreedictionary*, *kbbi.web.id*, as the references of every word or term’s information and the meaning of the word that contained in both novel.

d. The researcher makes the conclusions about the translation methods are used in translating the novel which implies implicit meaning.
4. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis in this research is the novel *A Walk to Remember* by Nicholas Sparks and its translation *Kan Ku Kenang Selalu* translated by Kathleen S. W. published by Gramedia Putera Utama, here they are several details which the researcher describe on the table below.

**Table 1.1 the Unit of Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Nicholas Sparks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>United States (original), Indonesia (translation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English (original), Bahasa (translation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genre</td>
<td>Drama, Romance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Warner Books (AS), Gramedia Pustaka Utama (Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication date</td>
<td>October 1999, 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media type</td>
<td>Print</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Time and Place of the Research

This study is conducted in the 8th semester in several places. They are the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, University of Indonesia, and the researcher’s house.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

For the readers consideration, there is no doubt to mention results of previous relevant research in accordance with this research they are, the first, article conducted by Reem Alrasheedi (2016) tilted Strategies Used for Translating Explicit and Implicit Meanings in Shakespeare’s Hamlet Into Arabic: A Relevance-Theoretic Approach. In his paper, he compares the three types of translation of Shakespeare’s Hamlet text by using the theory of relevance theory by Sperber and Wilson (1986); Carston and Uchida, (1998); Wilson and Sperber (2004) with regard to their methods used in translating explicit and implicit meaning. The result of his study is found that the relevance theory strategy “Weakening the existing assumptions and combining with existing assumptions to generate the needed contextual implications” is mostly used due to its paramount importance in keeping the translated text faithful and reliable without much loss of meanings and interpretations. In addition, this strategy makes available the needed tools to render the resulting text performable and readable.

Second, Yulia Arfanti (2014), The Explicit and Implicit Meaning Potential can Change in the Process of the Translation from the Indonesian Text to the English Text in Tempo Magazines. This study is found out the explicit and implicit meaning
potential which can change in the process of translation from the Indonesian text to the English one in Tempo magazines. The study is focused on Tempo magazines of the Indonesian version and the English one in the period of 2011-2013. The data were gathered qualitatively by using library research. The objective of the study was to find out the explicit and implicit meaning potential of the SL changed through the translation. The result of the study showed that there were the implicit meaning potentials of the SL which changed to explicit meaning potential through translation. There were explicit meaning potentials which changed to implicit meaning potentials of TL through the process of translation even though this type of change is rarely found in the process of translation, and there were the shifts of cohesion in text meaning potentials which changed through the process of the translation viewed from the cultural point of view which influenced the use of language.

Wayan Agus and Hendra Adinata (2015), The Translation of Implicit Meaning in English Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie the Twilight Saga Eclipse. This study focused on the classification of types of meaning implicit and identifies strategies subtitle (translation) used to translate implicit meanings found in the Twilight Saga Eclipse to Indonesian. The research data was taken from the movie called The Twilight Saga Eclipse. The data collection observation and documentation methods, it was followed by marking on the data by viewing and identifying the implicit meaning of subtitle exist in the film, English subtitled copy screen and Indonesia followed by classifying the implicit meaning is based on the theory used and identifying strategies subtitle is used to translate the meaning of implicitly. Based on
the type of implicit meaning compiled by Larson (1984) and subtitling the strategy proposed by Gotlieb (1992).

Ildikó Dósa (2009) tilted *Implicit Referential Meaning with Reference to English-Arabic*. In his study, he explains that explicitational and implicititational techniques in the translation of a special accounting text from Hungarian into English. Whereas in the translational process generally explicitation can be observed, this analysis proves just the contrary tendency in the case of this special language. The causes for this can be found in the special characteristics of the two languages involved, as well as the legal requirements of this field. The analysis has found that in case of the present texts the translator worked observing the principle of following the target language norms Klaudy (1997). This is why during the translation process in a number of cases implicitation occurred in contrast to the usual tendency of explicitation. Several different types of examples have been found and in most cases the implicitation seems justifiable, at least from a linguistic point of view. In most cases implicitation comes from lexical, grammatical and syntactical differences between the two languages.

Based on the previous research states above, this thesis has similarly with previous research that mentioned before which is focuses on implicit meaning, but what’s make it different from the previous research is the researcher determines the three type of implicit meaning using implicit meaning Larson’s theory (1998), the implicit meaning consist of referential meaning, organizational meaning and situational meaning with addition Halliday and Hasan’s theory (1976) to supporting the
researcher analyze the data. And also to find out on how the way is taken by the translator to translate implicit meaning that contained in the text, the researcher uses the translation method according to Newmark’s translation methods theory.

B. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

It is necessary to understand the concept of translation as mentioned by several translation theorists to obtain an overall picture of the translation. Translation has been defined in many ways by different experts in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Newmark in his book *A Textbook of Translation* (1988) defines that translation is a process of transfer message contained the source language text with its equivalent in the target language that consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language (7).

Meanwhile, Nida and Taber states that translation is shifting meaning as close as possible from the source language text into the target language text which concerning the meaning and style. Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language, the firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (12).

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

Based on the definitions of translation that have been explained by the experts above, the researcher concludes that translation is not only activity of delivering the message of text into another language, however the translation is an act of reproducing the meaning, message, statement, utterance, and style of the source language text into that of the target language text.

2. Process of Translation

As a translator in translating some text it’s not an easy job. It requires the time and effort to do this. Someone cannot translate some text as they intended. They need a translator should do this work with systematically. Therefore, it needs a process long time to do this job. In order to understanding translation, it requires some terms in translation which is called by process of translation.

According to Bathage (25), there are seven elements, steps and integral parts in the process of translation such:

a. Turning

It means the translator should fell the text to be translated. Depending on their field of work, translators need to be able to produce the language of a poet or
novelist, lawyer or etc. Each register, as it is often called demands a different mental approach, a different choice of words or turn of phrase.

b. Analysis

Once the translator has attuned his mind to the framework of the text to be translated, they will take each sentence in turn and split it up translatable units-words or phrase. They will also establish the syntactic relation between the various elements of the sentences.

c. Understanding

After having split up the sentence to be translated into their target language, the translators will generally put it together again in a form which he can understand or respond to emotionally. The extent to which he can do this will depend on his basic knowledge of the subject that they mastered.

d. Terminology

The next step is to consider the key of words and phrases in the sentence to make sure that apart from understanding the felling what they imply, one has a translation for them which is in line with standardized usage and is neither misleading, ridiculous nor offensive for the target language reader.

e. Restructuring

When all the bricks needed for the edifice of the target language text have been gathered or made, the translator will fit them together in a form, which is in accordance with good usage in the target language.
f. Checking

The translator will doubtless check his draft translation typing errors and passages where a second perusal suggests a more elegant, or more correct, translation. In addition, it is quite common for someone other than the translator to read through the finished translation and make or suggest changes.

g. Discussion

For this reason, a good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between the translator and the experts on the subject matter.

Another explanation as described by Larson (1998). In his book, he states that translation consists of 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 the way semantic structure. The meaning which is being transferred must be held constantly (Larson, 3-4). Here is the figure that Larson described below.

![Figure 1 Translation process from Larson](image)
C. Concept of Meaning

Lyons (1981) defines meaning is an idea or concepts which can be transferred from the mind of the hearer by embodying them as they were in the form of one language or another (136). Thus, the meaning is the ideas that can be transferred from the mind of the listener to realize the meaning that is appropriate in one form or another language.

While, Kridalaksana (1993) states that meaning is the intention of the speaker, the influence of language unit understanding human behavior, the relations of equivalence and inequivalence between language, and how to use the language symbols (132). To sum up the definition of meaning, meaning is an idea and intention of the speaker that can be transferred and give some influences to others which related human behavior and the relationship between languages.

D. Types of Meaning

According to Larson, there are two types of meaning (43), that is meaning which is expressed explicitly and there is meaning which is left implicit. The translator must be aware of these kinds of information.

1. Explicit Meaning

Explicit meaning is the information which overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical forms. It is a part of surface structure form (Larson, 44). This means all communication is based on shared information. It may be include shared language structures, culture, previous conversation, a common experience, etc.
2. Implicit Meaning

According to Larson (1998), not all of the meaning which is being communicated state overtly in the forms of the source language text. In the process of understanding the implicit meaning, the responders sometimes have to try hard to get the proper interpretation by the imagery or interpretation. Responders need to know certain things like the reference, situation and context. Knowledge of context will help responders to get the right interpretation (36). Larson also explains that implicit or explicit meaning can be distinguished into three kinds of meaning, implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning (44).

a. Implicit Referential Meaning

Reference is completely important in translating the meaning. Besides, it will turn difficult things to understand if its reference is unknown. Kridalaksana in Kushahartanti (2009) says that “Reference adalah unsur luar bahasa yang ditunjuk oleh unsur bahasa” (110). It means that the reference is outside language elements which are indicated by the language elements. The meaning of language elements can be found in words and sentences. In conjunction with the statement above, Kridalaksana adds that the referential is the meaning that has a very close explained by doing an analysis of the component. In other words, it refers to the meaning of objects, event, attributes, or a particular relationship that can be seen or imagined which the content of the information is informed.
Furthermore, Larson explains that in any text, the reference into certain things, events, attributes, and relations will be left implicit (44). The meaning is there but is not expressed explicitly. For example, if someone asks, “How many people came?” the person asked may answer, “Ten. In this context people and came is left implicit in the answer.

All languages have grammatical forms which are obligatory, but language differs in what is obligatory. For example, in English, it is obligatory to make explicit whether a noun is singular or plural. One cannot say, “I saw dog walking down the street.” or “I saw a dog walking down the street.” The number must be made explicit in English but in many languages it can be left implicit.

Nouns which refer to events contain implicit information. Since a noun form is used, there is no indication of who the agent and affected are (Larson, 44). For example, the sentence “Help will come,” has no subject or object (the agent and affected are implicit), but in a language which uses verbs to describe this event, the subject and object would need to be supplied that is a form something like the following: Someone will come and he/they will help us. The information has simply been made explicit rather than left implicit.

In order to support the explanation of referential meaning by Larson and make the meaning ‘referential’ or ‘reference’ becomes clearer, there is a theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan about types of reference. Halliday and Hasan (1976) defines three types of references (37), they are:
1) Personal Reference

Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person which represents the people. The category of personal included in the category of the personal in person is the referent of personal pronouns (I, you, he, she, we, it, they), possessive determiner (my, your), and possessive pronouns (mine, yours.) (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:43). For instance:

“There was a brief note from Electra”.

She just said, “I am not coming home this year”.

The example above there is contained personal pronoun which shown by I and she, both pronouns refer to Electra as the only one person being called in the sentence.

In addition Halliday and Hasan, the term persona is a bit vague because in the referent of persona not only humans but also reference non-persona, which is a reference to the object (45). For example shows in the example sentence referent persona it contains the following:

I would never have believed it. They’ve accepted the whole scheme.

From the example above, the sentence can be seen that the word it is located at the end. The first sentence refers to the second sentences; they’ve accepted the whole scheme.

2) Demonstrative Reference

Basically, demonstrative reference is a form of verbal pointing. The speaker will determine the reference by placed it on the scale of closeness. Halliday and Hasan (1976) divided two types of demonstrative reference they are, adverbial
demonstrative and nominal demonstrative. Adverbial demonstrative such as (here, there, now, and then) refer to the location of a process in space or time, while nominal demonstrative such as (this, these, that, those, and the) which refer to the location of something like person or an object that is participating in the process (57). Moreover, Halliday and Hasan states article the refer to the object or something specific and has been known before (71). The examples of demonstrative reference as follows:

Two robbers stole some rings yesterday.

Those are very expensive, and that was a wicked action.

In the example above there are two responses in the sentence two robbers stole some rings yesterday, in the first response word those refers to the rings that have been stolen from the store and word that refers to the action did by the robbers.

You’ll get the car soon. The money will come in few days!

In the sentence above, article the refer to the money that has been assumed will be coming. From the sentence, it can be assumed that the hearer will get the money from his or salary and be able to buy the car.

3) Comparative Reference

Comparative is the comparison about a certain thing that can refer to something and it is called as comparative reference. According to Halliday and Hasan, there are two types of comparative reference, general comparison and particular comparison (76-84). The general comparison such same, similar, different are express likeness
and unlikeness certain thing. These certain things are basically have the same things which have something that make them similar or different. For instance:

*It is a similar car to the one that parked in the Uncle John garage.*

*It is a different car to the one that parked in the Uncle John garage.*

In sentences as mentioned above, there were contained the comparative reference *similar* and *different* which referred to *the one (other cars) that parked in Uncle John garage.*

The particular comparison is the comparison to compare certain things based on their quantity and quality. If the things are compared with their quantity, the comparison will be expressed in *more, as, fewer, less, etc.* If the things are compared with their quality, the comparison will be expressed in *better, so, as, more, and etc.* For instances:

*The tourists that visit the museum this spring are less than when it is summer.*

*The score that you got today is better than the one you got last week.*

In the examples above in the first sentence, the comparative reference is *less* and refer to *the tourist that visit the museum,* while in the second sentences, the comparative reference is *better* which refer to *the score* that the hearer got.

**b. Implicit Organizational Meaning**

Amminuddin (1985) explains that organizational implicit is “*makna yang timbul akibat adanya peristiwa gramatikal, baik antara imbuhan dengan kata dasar maupun antara kata dengan kata atau frase dengan frase*” (88). The meaning that arises
because of grammatical, either affixes, word by word, phrase by phrase, it is called organizational meaning. So, it would be assumed that implicit organizational meaning is kind of meaning which puts a sentence into together.

Furthermore, Larson also states that organizational meaning means certain information that may be old information, some new; certain information may be the topic (what is being talked about) of the discourse, other information commenting on the topic; and some information may be more central to the message; that is, more important or more prominent. It is the organizational meaning that puts the referential information together into a coherent text (45). Organizational meaning is signaled by deictic, repetition, groupings and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text.

In addition, Larson stated there are two ways to indicate organizational meaning by using passive construction and substitution word form in the sentence (45-46).

1) Passive Construction

Larson explains that some language uses passive constructions to indicate focus. A passive construction are needed due to some of the meaning is left implicit since the agent need not be indicated (46).

Same as Larson stated before, Kridalaksana adds some explanation that there are two types of passive sentences, namely passive with actors and without actors (156). The passive voice with actors has actors who do the work. For example:

*The house was founded in 1902*
For this example, the implicit information is left implicit to signal organizational meaning which is shown by word *house* as in focus. The semantic proposition would be placed in this sentence and it will be *(someone) founded the house in 1902.* In one language, the focus is indicated by a passive grammatical form. In another language, a completely different form may be needed to indicate focus and the passive would not occur. In this case, the agent of the action would need to be made explicit. If it would to be translated explicit, it’s become *(the community) founded a house.*

While Nida and Taber explained that the problems of active and passive constructions also figure largely in the problems of transfer (114). This is especially true in language which may have no passive at all or which may have a decided preference for the active language. The Indonesian language has a passive construction as English language, so in relaying meaning of passive sentences in English into the Indonesian language is not difficult.

2) Substitution Word

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), substitution is the replacement of a matter relating to linguistics, such as words or phrases with other things, they also explain that the substitution has more connections associated with grammatical factors, for that categorizing grammatically spelled word substitution (88-91). There are three types of substitution word, Haliday and Hasan divided they are, nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution.
a) Nominal Substitution

_This dress is too expensive for me. I must by the cheaper one._

_I lost my favorite book yesterday. I must buy the same as before._

In these examples, the substitutions are _one_ and _same_. One replaces nominal _dress_ while _same_ replaces nominal _book_ in the previous sentence.

b) Verbal Substitution

_Do you think Hanif cleans the classroom?_

_I think everybody does._

In this example, the substitution is _does_ and it is replaced by verbal _cleans_ in the previous sentence. It means Hanif not cleaning the classroom by herself but all friend in the class also cleaning the classroom.

c) Clausal Substitution

_Is this a shop that sells shoes? It is not?_

In this example, the substitution is shown by word _not_ and it is replaced by clause _a shop that sells shoes_ in the previous sentence. It means that the shop does not sell shoes but it sells another item (91).

Thus, Larson (46) inserts some explanation that less explicit forms are often used to signal organizational meaning. Substitution words are less explicit than the nouns and verbs which they refer. It is important that the translator is aware of the need to adjust these in translation because some languages will require that the receptor language translation is more explicit than the source language. The translation may be
needed to be less explicit, but the differences between languages in the matter of how much information must be stated explicitly.

c. Implicit Situational Meaning

Situational implicit meaning is information which is left implicit when talking to one person that might be made explicit when talking to another (Larson, 46). For instance, a woman might say to her husband, “Peter is sick.” In reporting the same information to the doctor she would say, “My son Peter is sick,” or “My son is sick.” The information my son was not needed to identify Peter when talking to her husband who knew very well who Peter was.

Furthermore, Larson mentioned that situational meaning can be caused by some factors that affect the situational meaning itself (145-151), they are:

1) Situational Meaning in Speaker-Addressee Relationship

The relationship between speaker and addressee in communication can affect the meaning and causes some meaning left implicitly when the communication has happened. Factors such as age, social class, and educational level will affect the choice of vocabulary used (Larson, 145). For example, the sentence that was spoken by a boy who has a friend named Bob. When he talks to his other friend, he will say “Bob is moving to England next month”, while he talks to his mother who doesn’t know Bob, the boy will say “Mom, Bob my friend at the school is moving next month” to inform his mother about Bob’s plan next month. The relationship between
the boy with his friend and his mother is different, therefore the used of word or sentences is different too.

2) Situational Meaning caused in Place and Time

The place and time where the communication occurred will affect the meaning. Sometimes, meaning will be understandable after knowing the place and time in which the communication happened. For instance, word *hot* can be interpreted in many ways according to the place. If word *hot* is spoken in the restaurant, it can means the food is spicy because too many chilies on it, while if *hot* is spoken in a room with broken air conditioner it can mean the air conditioner need to be repaired.

When, the communication occurs on time, it also can be affected the meaning and make it implicit. For example, when there is a student who comes late to the class that just started, the teacher will say *why did you come? The lesson is over*. The teacher might be not stating the real meaning, there is implied information from the teacher that wants the student to come on time and obey the rule in the school.

Another example is the name same person may be referred to by various lexical items (42). A man named *John Smith* may be referred to as *John, Mr. Smith, Professor Smith*, etc, depending on the situation. It may indicate whether the situation is formal or informal. A friend who refers to him as *John* as he greets him in the morning may later in the day call him *Professor Smith* when introducing him at a university seminar. Because of this different lexical form will be chosen indicate situational meaning.
3) Situational Meaning caused by Cultural Background

One problem that faced by the translator in translation is the differences of culture between the source and target language. The people with similar culture will understand the meaning even if it stated implicitly. Meanwhile, if they have different cultural background, the speaker or the author should states it explicitly or in different way related to the culture in order to avoid confusion and make the meaning understandable to the addressee or reader. For example, words *prince* and *pangeran*. In English, the word *prince* has meaning noble titles in the western world which is only given to boys of the royal family. While, the word *pangeran* in Indonesian means the highest rank given to close aide to the king who does not has the blood of the king which same as with the rank of minister in the modern’s era and this applies in the kingdoms of Java (Sayogie, 130).

4) Situational Meaning in Symbolic Action

In some of the situation, some words or sentences can be understood after supported by certain action. This action caused situational meaning which the meaning is stated implicit and left action to indicate the real meaning. For example:

_Nancy smiled widely as she got her new dress from Dad._

This sentence contains an action by word *smiled*. According to the situation above, it can be assumed that Nancy is happy to get a new dress from her father. Action _smiled_ indicates Nancy’s feeling. According to the situation, this sentence can be interpreted as Nancy is really happy when she gets a new dress from her Dad.
To manage the implicit situational information toward this aspect that mentioned above, the translator has to consider that implicit meaning in the source language text must have to translate into explicitly in target language text, in order to give the clearer meaning to the reader perspective.

D. Translation Method

1. Definition

Machali (2000) says that translation method is how to do the translation and interpretation in the implementation plan. Translation methods can be classified based on various linguistic perspectives (49).

Another explanation also stated by Moeliono (1989) the translation method can be grouped in three major they are, first, word-for-word the translation, is translation used verbatim in order not to deviate in the slightest from the original form of the source language. The second, translation language or adaptation is translation where the form not bound to the source text, but the goal is to express an idea or intent extract contained in the original script. The last is idiomatic translation, the translation of which leads to the correspondence or equivalence between the source language and the target language (55-56).

According to Newmark (45-48), the translation has eight methods they are:

a. Word-for-word translation

This translation method often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language word. The source language
word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings and 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.

b. Literal Translation

This translation method uses the source language grammatical as constructions. They are converted to their nearest target language equivalent but the lexical words are translated singly.

c. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers into cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions of the source language from the author.

d. Adaptation

This is the most free from of translation. It is used mainly for drama or poetry. The source language culture converted to the equivalent in the target language culture and the text rewritten.

e. Free translation

This method reproduces the matter without the matter or the content without the form of the original language. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original.
f. Idiomatic translation

In the original text message attempt to be conveyed, but there is a tendency to turn them into a language and expressions used every day in the target language.

g. Communicative translation

This method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the reader.

h. Semantic translation

Almost the same as the faithful translation, except that in this translation as well as the reasonableness of the value of beauty and meaning contained in the source language more attention. Through this method, the translator can express freely his or her skill in translating.

On the other hand, Larson (1984) divided the translation into two types (16), they are:

1) Literal translation

This type of translation is to follow the form of the source language. Form of translation is very useful for the study of the language, but unfortunately not much helps the target language who wants to know the meaning of the source language text.

2) Idiomatic translation

This type of translation is trying to convey the meaning of the source language text to the target language reasonable, good grammatical structure and ownership of lexical elements.
Further explained by the eight methods of translation Newmark earlier, there are two methods that can be able to meet the main goal in translation. Both of methods are the semantic and communicative translation.

2. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation method is a method of the translation-oriented source language. This method can be said for trying to divert the semantic translation as close as possible semantic and syntactic structure of the target language support with proper contextual meaning same in the source language text, as well as the meaning of words and meaning of the sentence terms of the context of the source text.

The translation process itself has done through the knowledge of the basic patterns that include units of source language words, phrases/collocations, and the clauses and context appropriate to get the meaning of the source language (Sayogie, 77). In general, semantic translation methods consider the maturity level language source language text writer and author thoughts the following process text language support resources that are personal and individual.

Furthermore, semantic translation methods tend to be more complex, more structured, more concentrated the attention to the thought process than the source language text writer aims to move the message. This has led to the deviation between the norms of style that is the source language which is then reflected in the style of the target language norms. Thus, if there is any doubt in the process of translation, then the use is the norm that the author used instead of the source language text.
messages. So it can be worn visible when an interpreter finds complex sentences long in the text of the source language and its translation can use a simple sentence, it should be done in the translation of semantics, whether it’s a compromise between the norms that exist in the language support source and the norms is in the target language as well as the norms of the language used by the author of the original text (Newmark, 1981).

In addition, Newmark (1988) explains that semantic translation is commonly used in translating an expressive text. However, it is also possible semantic translation can be used for text that is both informative and vocative, although the translation results obtained are not so flexible (47).

Sayogie (2014) also defines that the semantic translation can be planned through the stages of the translation process as follows (78).

a. Phase I: Reading

At this stage, the translator is expected to read the text to be translated to gain knowledge about the maturity level-language captioning source language, thought process captioning source language, the structure of semantic and syntactic that includes units of words, phrases or collocations, and clauses as well as a deeper level high of syntax that context, norms or style language and culture writer used in the source language

b. Phase II: Analysis

Translators are expected to analyze complex sentences in the text of the source language support to be transposed into the target language text. The transfer of lexical
meaning, the translator asked to use the analysis componental which aims to understand the words that show the gap lexical target language, understand the words that are culturally distinguish synonymous words the target language in context, understanding the term that is the concept of science particular, to form a new word or long word with a new meaning, and to understand the words that have become a form of unacceptable.

c. Phase III: Diversion

In this phase, the translator did the transfer with the aim of maintaining the intent or message to be conveyed by the author of the source language.

d. Phase IV: Tuning

In this last phase, translator compares the source language text and text translation result to see the accuracy and integrity of meaning adjusted in the source language. The harmonization can be done repeatedly to get a translation in accordance with the source language text messages.

3. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation method is a method of translation that is oriented to the target language. As the name implies, this translation method of observing the principles of communicative seeking reproductive contextual meaning such source language text into the target language text, both aspects of language and aspects of it that directly understood by the reader and the target language was immediate (Newmark, 47).
Referring to the principle above communicative, communicative translation method is more social, more concentrated in the transfer of the message (message) text of the source language, tend to under-translate, simpler, clearer, more concise and more experienced in the delivery of the message. This happens, because communicative translation method is done by considering the maturity level of language and knowledge level of the target language text reader (Newmark, 48-49).

Sayogie (2014) also defines that communicative translation can be planned through the phases in the translation process (75-76) as follows:

a. Phase I: Reading
Translators are expected to read the text before translating in order to obtain information or a message from the source language text. The next mark of ambiguity, the use of jargon, idiolect author and the source language text information that is inconsistent with the facts.

b. Phase II: Analysis
At this stage, the interpreter began to analyze sentences source language text. The purpose of this phase of the translator for simplify specific terms and use of jargon, normalize idiolect, record information that does not correspond to the facts and make corrections if there is an error. Then start doing the setting information to get the message intact in the target language.
c. Phase III: Redirects

In this phase, the translator did the transfer with the aim of maintaining the information or messages that have been simplified language without prejudice to the author of the source language text.

d. Phase IV: Harmonization

In the transfer process, the translator is expected to ignore the correspondence form and when it is must be considered to change the wording to get the message intact. In this stage of harmonization, translator compares the source language text and the text of the translation to see wide use in accordance with the style that is reasonable. This harmonization can be done repeatedly to get a translation in accordance with the maturity level of language and knowledge level of the reader.

E. The Novel Translation

Many literary works such as novels have been translated from one language into another language. Among of them with high popularity translated well, there are many novels read by many readers whole the world, especially in Indonesia. Unfortunately, mostly the readers tend to find out the point of the one novel by reading their source language first before they read the target language.

A translator they must concern more about the following things before he begins to translate the literary works such a novel (Sayogie, 158). The first thing that the translator must do, they are:
a. Taste of language.
b. Be mastering the material of source language.
c. Understanding the target language.
d. A wide knowledge.
e. Supporting reference source.
f. Have familiarity with the source language.
g. Have familiarity with the target language.

In addition, there are some translation strategies in translating the novel (Sayogie, 159-160) that should be watched clearly if the translator wants to translate the novel. For example, they should read the original book entirely to get a general overview of the characterization, setting, plot, narrative tone, the implicit meaning and so on. Furthermore, the translator must seek additional information regarding the book that they are going to translate which involved both content and background including the author.

After obtaining some information, they should be decided which style of speech most appropriate. Then the translator begins the process of translation, finding an equivalent text that cannot be thought it directly. It means that the writing process is often interrupted because sometimes the translators should open the dictionary. Every sentence must be done well-restructuring process repeatedly until obtaining the proper equivalent. Only after one part include sentence, paragraph, and the chapter is finished, then translator should continue to the next section.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the researcher will analyze the data collected from both novels titled *A Walk to Remember* and *Kan Ku Kenang Selalu* with the theories mentioned in the previous chapter. The data that have been found by the researcher in both novels is 17 samples that indicate as the types of implicit meaning. After the data are collected, the researcher divided it as tabulated form and then classified based on Mildred. L. Larson’s theory about the type of implicit meaning in translation and Halliday & Hassan’s theory of the reference.

Here are the data of kind implicit meaning in translation which the researcher collected from the source language and target language text listed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Types of Referential Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>He’d sell their business back to them, and people always believed him (p.9).</td>
<td>Ia akan menjual bisnis mereka kembali pada mereka, dan orang-orang biasanya selalu mempercayai ucapannya (p.8).</td>
<td>Personal Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. The only reason he’d been elected was because he’d unopposed (p.17).

3. There was another guy in my boat, by the way (p.17).

4. He died at a ripe-old age while sleeping with his mistress on his yacht off the Cayman Islands (p.9).

5. The minister before Hegbert-don’t ask me what his name was- took sort of lax view about school dances as long as they were chaperoned (p.19).

6. You saw the people were after the service today.

---

Table 3.2 Classification of Implicit Meaning Organizational Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Type of Organizational Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The minister before Hegbert-don’t ask me what his name was- took sort of lax view about school dances as long as they were chaperoned (p.19).</td>
<td>Pendeta sebelum Hegbert-jangan tanya padaku siapa namanya- memberikan semacam kelonggaran mengenai pesta dansa sekolah selama acara itu masih diawasi orang tua atau guru (p.19).</td>
<td>Passive Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>You saw the people were after the service today.</td>
<td>Kau lihat sendiri bagaimana reaksi orang-</td>
<td>Substitution Words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No one would even look me in the eye (p.103).

orang setelah pulang dari gereja hari ini. Tak seorang pun bahkan mau menatapku (p.86).

7. “We can be friends, we can see each other but you can’t love me” “Why not” I shouted hoarsely (p.100).

“Kau tidak mungkin bisa jatuh cinta padaku, Landon” “Kenapa tidak?” aku berbicara dengan suara serak (p.83).

Clausal Substitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Types of Situational Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>“I don’t know that there’s anything more you can do, sweetheart, “she said gently (p.121).</td>
<td>“Aku tidak yakin masih ada lagi yang dapat kau lakukan, Sayang,“ katanya,dengan lembut (p.97).</td>
<td>Relationship between Speaker-Addressee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>I got a skinning feeling in my stomach because I assumed she was going to say no (p.22).</td>
<td>Hatiku terasa menciut karena aku merasa ia akan mengatakan tidak (p.18).</td>
<td>Relationship between Speaker-Addressee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Saying thing like “Hey, baby” whenever a girl</td>
<td>Dan melontarkan ucapan semacam “Hallo, cantik ”</td>
<td>Caused by Place and Time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.3 Classification of Implicit Meaning Situational Meaning
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>But I don’t want you to imagine him as the sort of man who slave over his business (p.8).</td>
<td>Tapi aku tidak ingin kau membayangkan dirinya sebagai orang yang banting tulang mati-matian dalam bekerja (p.8).</td>
<td>Cultural Background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>A guy, no matter how old, couldn’t help but feel sorry for a gal like her (p.10).</td>
<td>Seorang pria, berapapun usianya, mau tidak mau akan merasa kasihan pada wanita seperti dia tersebut (p.11).</td>
<td>Cultural Background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>The only other bank in a two-county radius had mysteriously burned down (p.8).</td>
<td>Satu-satunya bank lain dalam radius dua county secara misterius terbakar habis (p.7).</td>
<td>Cultural Background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>She greeted every one with, &quot;Helloooooo,&quot; sort of singing the last syllable (p.11).</td>
<td>Ia menyapa semua orang dengan, “Hallooooo,” sambil seperti melantunkan suku kata yang terakhir (p.12).</td>
<td>Symbolic in Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>“I’m proud of you, son.”</td>
<td>“Aku bangga padamu,</td>
<td>Symbolic in Action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

From the data are tabulated above, the researcher tries to classify uses several steps in collecting and analyzing the data. To analyze the type of implicit meaning, the researcher uses M. L. Larson’s about type of implicit meaning in translation and Halliday & Hassan’s theory to supporting the classification of the type of references and the translation method by Peter Newmark’s theory. The researcher also uses *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) 2nd edition*, idioms.thefreedictionary, kbbi.web.id, oxforddictionaries.com for looking up the word or phrase that implies implicit meaning. The data can be analyzed as follows:

**1. Implicit Referential Meaning**

   **a. Personal Reference**

   **Data 1**

   **SL:** He’d sell their business back to them, and people always believed him (p.9).

   **TL:** Ia akan menjual bisnis mereka kembali pada mereka, dan orang-orang biasanya selalu mempercayai ucapanya (p.8).

   On the first data, there is referential implicit meaning which indicated by word *him* on source language text. The word *him* is categorized as a form of personal pronoun
which refers to a person. According to Oxford Online Dictionaries, the word *him* refers to *third person singular usually used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a male person or animal previously mentioned or easily identified.* Meanwhile, in the target language, the translator translates the referent word *him* into –*nya* which recognized and turned as a suffix that applied in morphology’s term.

In order to avoid uncertain meaning that caused by the reference of the word replacement, the translator made it into explicit way as shown by *ucapan-nya* in their translation. In this case, the translator translates word *him* into *ucapannya* to make the reader from target language understands and emphasize that they want to make it more specific in term of meaning. As Larson (1998) states that when translating pronouns which refer to events, it does contain implicit information. The fact that some information is left implicit in certain grammatical constructions leads to ambiguities (Larson, 44).

So, if it is translated into –*nya* without adding word *ucapan*, it would be *Ia akan menjual bisnis mereka kembali pada mereka, dan orang-orang biasanya selalu mempercayainya*, the word *mempercayainya* will rises ambiguity because there is no specific information that implied on those words. In the context of data, both personal references basically refer to Landon’s father appointment to his costumer regarding this debt and said he would pay it off.

Based on this data, the researcher concludes that the way is taken by translator tends to be more semantically which the way is tend to concern on the transferred meaning. This was proven in the source language text by *He’d sell their business*
back to them, and people always believed him, then it translated into target language text by *ia akan menjual bisnis mereka kembali pada mereka, dan orang-orang biasanya selalu mempercayai ucapannya*, the translator tends to maintain the meaning from source language as close as possible, then he makes the form of source slightly different with the form of target language text. It showing in referential meaning that implies in the sentence by *mempercayai ucapannya*, even though it has different form, the meaning from target language basically same as source language text. Moreover, semantic translation method is used in order to the reasonableness of the value of meaning contained in the source language to get more attention.

**Data 2**

**SL:** The only reason *he*’d been elected was because he’d unopposed (p.17).

**TL:** Satu-satunya alasan sampai *ia* terpilih karena ia tidak punya saingan (p.14).

On the second data, referential meaning indicated on source language shown by word *he*. The word *he* is recognized as a personal pronoun. Based on the context of the text, this word implies ownership in character Carrey Dennison, Landon’s friend at school. In target language, the translator translates it literary which shown by the word *ia*. In Bahasa, the word *ia* is personal pronoun which refers to female or male.

The implicitly seems to appear in target language text, because of word *ia* implies two references that used to be female or male in target language terms. So, the translator had not made this information to be explicitly, because everyone in the target culture knew what referent persona *ia* refers to. The language structure of
target text did not make it necessary to include this information, and since it is common culture supplied to the reader, it was left implicit it’s the right way. However, if non-native speaker tries to read the translation of target without mastering reference in the target language, it will cause ambiguity to their perspective.

Due to this issue, the adjustments are needed to avoid the unusual pattern in a system of language that did not recognize in the target language such as gender differentiation in Indonesian language. On the other hand, if we look at the way of translator have taken on translate using semantic translation method. This proven by *Satu-satunya alasan sampai ia terpilih karena ia tidak punya saingan*, aside from the circumstance, the sentence translated well by using different form of source language text in order to get the message of meaning. So, the reader would be understand meaning from this sentence. However, there is misused that shows the word *ia* in the sentence *ia tidak punya saingan*. The repetition is must be avoided if they want to make properly sentence, especially in writing. The researcher suggests that the word *ia* on *karena ia tidak punya saingan*, has to changed into *dirinya*, then it would be *karena dirinya tidak punya saingan* because it would be more suited well and clearly understood in term of target language.

b. Demonstrative Reference

Data 3

**SL:** There was another guy in my boat, by the way (p.17).
**TL:** Sebenernya masih ada orang yang senasib denganku (p.14).

On the third data, referential meaning indicated on source language shown by word *there*. The word *there* is recognized as an adverbial demonstrative reference. Based on context of the text, this word implies a subject that refers to the current situation to Landon who realized there was another person that didn’t get any invitation yet to go party.

In target language, the word *there* translates into *ada*, if it translated literary that would be mean *disana*, and the target language text would be translated as *Disana masih ada lagi laki-laki di dalam perahuku, ngomong-ngomong*, as we can see the translation seems awkward and rigid. Thus, the way of translator translate the text tend to be semantically which focuses on the meaning that transferred into target langauge, this shown by *Sebenernya masih ada orang yang senasib denganku*, from this sentence, the form of source language text is different with source language, but it has the same meaning that supposed to. So that, the translator has maintain the meaning of the source text properly. As the result, the translation will be understandable to target reader.

**Data 4**

**SL:** He died at a ripe-old age while sleeping with his mistress on his yacht off the Cayman Islands (p.8).

**TL:** Ia meninggal di usia tua selagi tidur bersama wanita simpanannya di atas kapal persiannya di *perairan* Kepulauan Cayman (p.9).
In this data, the referential meaning contains in these data which shown in a phrase *the Cayman Islands*. In this phrase, there is an article which indicates in the word *the* recognized as a nominal demonstrative reference. According to Haliday and Hasan (1976) define articles have no content, it indicates that the item in question is more specific and identifiable that somewhere the information for identifying it is recoverable (71). From this statement, a demonstrative reference is a referent that tends to be more specific in order to identify the information that contained in a sentence more clearly to the reader.

Thus, the translator made it into explicit as *perairan Kepulauan Cayman*. The article *the* translate as *perairan* which means that the translator wants to make the meaning from this text more clearly in order to the reader from target language do not become confused. In addition, the way of translator translating the structure of the text in the target language, semantic translation is used in this data. This shown by *Ia meninggal di usia tua selagi tidur bersama wanita simpanannya di atas kapal persianya di perairan Kepuluan Cayman*, the translation from this sentence is translated well because it tends to be more close as structure of source text but it doesn't mean that its same, because the main goal of semantic method in translation as conjunction Sayogie statements, translation as close as possible semantic and syntactic structure of the target language support with proper contextual meaning (77).
2. Implicit Organizational Meaning

a. Passive Construction

Data 5

SL: The minister before Hegbert-don’t ask me what his name was- took sort of lax view about school dances as long as they were chaperoned (p.19).

TL: Pendeta sebelum Hegbert-jangan tanya padaku siapa namanya-memberikan semacam kelonggaran mengenai pesta dansa sekolah selama acara itu masih diawasi orang tua atau guru (p.19).

Passive construction in source language indicates implicitly, it’s shown in the sentence they were chaperoned. As Larson mentioned, to indicate passive construction in a sentence, the first thing needed to do is placing semantic proposition (46), and it would be (something) they were chaperoned, however, because of the word they have represent the things that occurred in the passive sentence here, semantic proportion doesn’t need to be placed here.

It appears in the translation of target language, the translators translate this passive construction as explicitly, it’s become acara itu masih diawasi orang tua atau guru, which the word acara indicates as the agent in this passive construction. In this case, translators decided to explicit the object in order to appropriate sentences with patterns and sentence structure prevailing in the target language. This translation such clear and appropriate pattern of passive sentences in the target language. In addition,
semantic translation mostly applied in translating passive construction, this shown by Pendeta sebelum Hegbert-jangan tanya padaku siapa namanya- memberikan semacam kelonggaran mengenai pesta dansa sekolah selama acara itu masih diawasi orang tua atau guru, the translator considers some aspect that often to indicate a focus that occurred in the source language and transferring it by changing the form of the text. Moreover, they adding something that more specific in term of meaning that implied in source language. Even though, the form are different with source text the meaning that intended by the translator is appropriate.

b. Substitution Word

Data 6

SL: You saw the people were after the service today. No one would even look me in the eye (p.103).

TL: Kau lihat sendiri bagaimana reaksi orang-orang setelah pulang dari gereja hari ini. Tak seorang pun bahkan mau menatapku (p.86).

One these data, the substitution word which categorized as clausal substitution shown by the word one contained in source language text. The word one has implied the word person that in other parts of sentences which refer to people. In this case, the substitutions one replaces nominal substitution people in the previous sentence. The translator made it to explicitly become seorang. The way the translator translates the implicit organizational meaning in this sentence emphasized that they want to make it clearer in order the reader from target language text understood with it. If they
weren’t translated it as *seorang* it will cause misconception because if it translated literarily it will be mean *tidak ada*.

The way the translator delivers the substitution word in this word emphasized they want to translate it semantically which the form of the source text is different as target language, this proven by *Kau lihat sendiri bagaimana reaksi orang-orang setelah pulang dari gereja hari ini. Tak seorang pun bahkan mau menatapku*, however, the meaning that conveyed in target clearly adapted well, even the form are mostly different but it basically has the same meaning as the source language. So that, it makes target readers would be more understand on the meaning that intended.

**Data 7**

**SL:** “We can be friends, we can see each other but you can’t love me” “Why not”

I shouted hoarsely (p.100).

**TL:** “Kau tidak mungkin bisa jatuh cinta padaku, Landon” “Kenapa tidak?”aku berbicara dengan suara serak (p.83).

In this example, the substitution is *not* and it is replaced by a clause in the previous sentence. It has occurred in the utterance of Landon when he argues about a relationship with her girlfriend, Jamie. The word *not* still left implicit because the meaning of this word implies some message that not conveyed properly. Basically, this implies some reason in Landon’s response to Jamie’s statement. She said that she would be friend with him not as his lover. In this example, the substitution is *not* and it was Landon’s response that replaced by clause *you can’t love me* in the previous Jamie’s statement.
In target language, the translator translates it to be literary and become *tidak*, the word *tidak* has the same message as source text and it’s still left implicitly. Although the meaning remains still has implied, the purpose of the translation been conveyed clearly. As Larson statement, he says that a good translator must be able to know when the implicit meaning must be translated explicitly and when translated should remain implicit (41). Translating implicit meaning can only be made explicit if necessary delivery meaning the right or to get reasonableness of the translation.

Aside from the fact that the translator tend to be more explicitly, it shown that they more make it the sentence to be more specific in terms of meaning, the researcher assumes the translator uses semantic method translations and the translation itself was well adapted and clearly understood to readers, this shown by sentence on target language text *Kau tidak mungkin bisa jatuh cinta padaku, Landon.* "*Kenapa tidak?*"aku berbicara dengan suara serak. The sentence from this translation is translated properly, because the translator tends to use the different form of source language, this is the best way to used because it would be more suitable in terms of target language. Moreover, the translator has taken the best way to determine a good translation by using a different form but the meaning is not different with source language.
3. Implicit Situational Meaning

a. Caused by Speaker-Addressee Relationship

Data 8

SL: “I don’t know that there’s anything more you can do, Sweetheart, “she said gently (p.121).


The situational meaning in speaker and addressee occurred in this data, its shown by *I don’t know that there’s anything more you can do, Sweetheart,* The word *sweetheart* implies situational meaning that cause in the speaker-addressee relationship. This word has occurred in Jamie’s utterance when she calls his boyfriend, Landon. She uses it to replace his name. According to Oxford Online Dictionary, the word *sweetheart* means *a person with whom someone is having a romantic relationship. Used as a term of endearment or affectionate form of address. A particularly lovable or pleasing person or thing.* So it can be concluded that this word used in terms of endearment, especially in a dating situation. The terms sweetheart hold a way to address a female, usually. Used most often in a relationship, marriage situation. Another term of endearment is *dear* which same as *sweetheart,* but in the word *dear* mostly used for a spouse. By using these terms of endearment indicates that every couple has their own vernacular when they are comfortable using it in a relationship or marriage.
In target language, the translator translates the word *sweetheart* into *sayang* which indicate the translator tends to translate it in accordance the cultural terms in Indonesia. This means they consider aspects of Indonesian culture in which if the lovers call their partner's name as *sayang*, because this word mostly used in cultural endearment in the target language. So that, based on this assumption, the way are taken by translator tend to be more semantically this shown by “*Aku tidak yakin masih ada lagi yang dapat kau lakukan, Sayang. Katanya,*” *dengan lembut*, from this sentence, the researcher assumes that when the translator translates it with the same form as source language and he uses proper words, but still maintain some cultural aspect that occurred in the target language. As the result, the meaning from target language can be understood to target readers without giving some confusion.

**Data 9**

**SL:** I got a skinning feeling in my stomach because I assumed she was going to say no (p.22).

**TL:** Hatiku terasa menciiut karena aku merasa ia akan mengatakan tidak (p.18).

The word *hatiku* is explicit form the target language has different meaning from the source language text *my stomach* this indicates that the translator might choose the different way of their translation. If the translator translates literally *my stomach* into *perutku* this might give some miss interpretation in translation for the readers perspective, because from the context itself. Landon as speaker wants to confess his felling to Jamie as addresseee and he is afraid that she might reject his confession,
that’s why he feels nervous and saying those words. Due to this, it will cause implicit meaning that affected on the target language which was shown as phrase my stomatch translated as hatiku.

The translator aware this situation that occurred on, because when people fall in love with opposite sex there is a sign of love which refers to hatiku or if translated as literary mean my heart. So, based on this assumption, the translator completely delivers the message that occurred on source language. Lastly, from this data, the researcher finds that translator more likely uses semantic translation method which more focuses on the meaning of target language, it shown by Hatiku terasa menciut karena aku merasa ia akan mengatakan tidak., From this sentence it says that the translator delivers the message to target language text use different form that different with source language but the meaning that intended by the translator is properly translated by the changing perspective that more precise proper contextual meaning same in the source language text, as well as the meaning of words and meaning of the sentence terms of the context of the source text in order to get the value of the message that implied the text.

b. Caused by Place and Time

Data 10

SL: “I’d like to talk to you,” I said firmly (p.124).

The word you in the source language you show a personal reference word which refers to a form of the personal referent to someone, shown in a sentence. In the context of the sentence, it says that Larson, in this case, wanted to talk to Jamie’s father who was a pastor.

However, in the target language translation, the translator translates into account the elements that are in a situation in which the occurrence of a communication between the speaker, i.e. Landon and the listener, i.e. Jamie’s father. As the result, the referent you translate into Anda. The word Anda contains elements implicit in a conversation that is used to call someone in a formal conversation. As Larson (1998) stated that there are many factors in the communication situation which will affect the particular choice of vocabulary. The differences vocabulary will be used in giving a formal speech from that which would be used in casual conversation (148). From this explanation, the researcher thinks that situational meaning that implies in this case, The conversation between Landon and Jamie’s father were held at the church in the first place, however, because Jamie’s father his was as a pastor, whereas Landon was still school pupils. From this point of view, the social status is appear in this context of situation. It can gives an influence to an individual's communication. So that, it would be give rise to a concept, namely the concept of politeness in speech.

From this data, the researcher also finds that translator more likely uses semantic translation method which more focuses on the meaning this shown by Aku ingin berbicara kepada Anda," kataku dengan tegas, from this sentence it means that the
translator delivers the message well to target language by the same form of source language which supported with proper contextual meaning that implies in the sentence of source language.

Data 11

SL: Saying thing like “Hey, baby” whenever a girl walked by (p.16).

TL: Dan melontarkan ucapan semacam ‘Halo, cantik” setiap kali seorang gadis lewat (p.16).

From the data above, there is implicit situational meaning that caused by the place on communication which shown by an utterance in the source language, “Hey, baby”. The word baby in this data contains implicit meaning which refers to a girl as mentioned in the sentence, Saying thing like “Hey, baby” whenever a girl walked by.

The translator translates it as, “Halo, cantik”, the word cantik in Indonesia according to KBBI 2nd edition means pretty (good) once (the shape, appearance, and others appear harmonious) (171). In this case, the translator referring the word baby with cantik because has the same meaning

Based on the context the utterance happened while a girl passed by a man that occasionally happens in the street. It will cause a man interested in and they will call them in many ways in order to describe how beautiful it was. Unfortunately, the word baby in the source language tends to be implicit which carries negative connotations. This word usually used by boys at the young ages to approach the girl that they met at
the first sight. On the other hand, the word *cantik* as translated from the target language tends to be implicit because it also contains meaning that carries positive overtones or called as positive connotations. This word usually used to describes the good appurtenance for the female gender.

As Larson (1998) states that one of the most difficult problems in translating is found in the differences between cultures (149). The people of a given culture look at thing from their own perspective. Many words which look like they are equivalent are not. They have special connotations. However, regardless of objective, whatever the context that is not a big deal if it relates to some words to name or something as long as they are related each other do not cause confusion to the readers.

From this data, the researcher also finds that translator more likely uses semantic translation which more focuses on the meaning, this shown by the sentence *Dan melontarkan ucapan semacam ‘Halo, cantik’ setiap kali seorang gadis lewat*. The translator has translated this sentence well, it seems he wants to make clear that he uses words that mostly used in term of target text in order to make it more to be understood by the readers.

c. Caused by Cultural Background

**Data 12**

**SL:** But I don’t want you to imagine him as the sort of man who *slave over* his business (p.8).
TL: Tapi aku tidak ingin kau membayangkan dirinya sebagai orang yang banting tulang mati-matian dalam bekerja (p.8).

From the data above, there is also implicit situational meaning that caused by the cultural background on communication which was shown by *slave over*. The phrase *slave over* can be recognized as an idiom. According to Beekman and Callow (1974) Idioms are expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literary and which function as a unit semantically (121). It can be concluded idiom is an expression that is a combination of several words (phrases), and the meaning of the word is a combination of several words into phrases integrated. According to Idioms Dictionary, *slave over* is figurative words that mean *to stand over something, working at it very hard*, typically cooking over a hot stove

While in the target language, the translator translates it idioms *slave over* into idiom as *banting tulang*. The definition of phrase *banting tulang*, based on Abdul Chaer statement *banting tulang* is an idiom (59), which means a hard work or working in earnest to achieve the desired goal, sometimes too much so that it can have a negative impact for the culprit. So based on this definition, idioms of *slave over* from source language and its translation *banting tulang* has the same meaning as intended.

It can be concluded that the way were taken by the translator in translating the situational meaning that implies on an idiom tend to be more use semantic translation method which indicate they use the cultural background as the term to the target language. The use of the idiom *slave over* to represent the meaning of *worked hard*
not difficult to be applied in target language as *banting tulang*. Hence, in Indonesian and English idioms sometimes be matched and sometimes it’s not. However, the important thing is finding the appropriate meaning to the idiom can have the same meaning or does not change the meaning.

**Data 13**

**SL:** A guy, no matter how old, couldn’t help but feel sorry for a *gal* like her (p.10).

**TL:** Seorang pria, berapapun usianya, mau tidak mau akan merasa kasihan pada *wanita* seperti dia tersebut (p.11).

On this data, the form of word *gal* is implicitly but if it is introduced in the target language text without considering the culture in source language text, it will be implicit in the concept for the reader of target language text. According to Oxford Dictionaries, word *gal* (noun) introduced in late 18th century on North American was representing a pronunciation which literary refers to women and usually used in an informal situation. This word occurred in the novel when Landon describes Miss Garber appearance on the first day of his class due to her looks. She was big with red hair and pale skin.

However, in target language text, the translator translates word *gal* into *wanita* which refer to female or woman in Bahasa. Because of that, the meaning from target language left implicit in concept for the reader of target language text. The word *wanita* only implies not specific appearance than the word *gal* in source language.
concept. In target language is more emphasized that the translator uses closest as the possible meaning in order to make readers would not be confused with the source language text which can be recognize as semantic method translation. So, pertaining to this case, the translation is appropriate. Aside, if they try to explain what is the meaning of the *gal* word is, the meaning of source language would not be left implicitly.

**Data 14**

**SL:** I imagined him smiling at me with a victorious look in his eye, one that essentially meant, “*Sorry partner,* you’re too late.” (p.20).

**TL:** Aku mulai membayangkan Carey tersenyum padaku dengan wajah penuh kemenangan, yang seakan berkata, “*Sori Bung,* kau terlambat.” (p.16).

The data above has implicitness caused by the cultural background which was shown by, Bung, in target language text. According to KBBI 2nd Edition, the word *Bung* means *abang* (noun) which literary in English means brother (155). *Bung* is a cultural word as an expression of a person. It is often used to a term of a man which known as the call for a man that was used in families or to someone who has a friendship with other.

On the other hand, the word *partner* in source language implies implicit meaning which refers to friend or comrade of the main story character Landon’s friend, Carey. In this case, the translator translates implicit form of word *partner* as *Bung* because both of them referred to a man. The uses of word *Bung* also appropriate and not left implicit if considering to the target language. Moreover, semantic translation seems
applied in this translation. This showing in *I imagined him smiling at me with a victorious look in his eye, one that essentially meant, “Sorry partner, you’re too late.”* translated into *Aku mulai membayangkan Carey tersenyum padaku dengan wajah penuh kemenangan, yang seakan berkata, “Sori Bung, kau terlambat.”*

**Data 15**

**SL:** The only other bank in a two-**county** radius had mysteriously burned down (p.8).

**TL:** Satu-satunya bank lain dalam radius dua **county** secara misterius terbakar habis (p.7).

The data above also contains situational implicit meaning, the meaning implies in source language text as which shown by the word *county*. According to Oxford Dictionary, *county* means a *political and administrative division of a state, providing certain local governmental services* which are mostly used in the United States. So from this definition, the word *county* can be recognized as cultural words that implied in.

In translating the word of *county*, the translator still preserves the word of *county* in target language. In here, writing the word of *county* using italic form, but the translator does not give an additional explanation or not about the meaning of the word *county*. Perhaps, the readers are able to know the meaning of the *county,*
although *county* does not come from Indonesia but it has been known to the public now. So, the readers already understand without any additional explanation or note.

However, based on this assuming, the way are taken by the translator is uses semantic method translation which shown in target language text has the same form but the meaning that intended is same. Moreover, he does some way in translating implicit meaning from word *two bounty* by marked the word using italic in order to emphasize that this word was borrowed from source language because of the cultural terms in the story of novel located in the US. If the translator translated it as *provinsi* or *kabupaten* in target language this will cause inappropriate meaning due to the cultural barrier that mostly happens in translating cultural words, especially due to cultural term in Indonesia.

So, by marked it by italic it’s one of the solutions to give notification to readers that this word is foreign word because the people with similar culture will understand the meaning even if it stated implicitly. Meanwhile, if they have different cultural background, the speaker or the author should state it explicitly or in the different way which related to the culture in order to avoid confusion and make the meaning understandable to the addressee or reader.

de. Caused In Symbolic Action

**Data 16**

**SL:** She *greeted* every one with, "Helloooooo," *sort of singing* the last syllable (p.11).

From the data above, contains situational implicit meaning in symbolic action which shown in word *greeted* in source language and its translation as *menyapa* the word *greet* is a symbolic that causes an action that has association in the next phrase which shown in *sort of singing* from the source language text translated into target language by *seperti melantunkan*.

According to English Dictionary *singing* means to perform (a song, words, or tune) by making musical sounds with the voice. In target language text, the translator translated phrase *sort of singing* into *seperti melantunkan*. Meanwhile, in Indonesian dictionary, *melantunkan* from a root of word *lantun* with adding prefix *-me* and suffix *-kan* which means a person singing a song. In this case, the translator tends to translate it as *seperti melantunkan* because there is situational meaning caused by symbolic with a gesture from the word *greeted* and an action that indicated by phrase *sort of singing* Mrs. Garber who greeted everyone same as she sings a song.

Thus, situational meaning mostly influences the meaning of the word that happened by the gesture and action from the speaker to their addressee. Hence, the translator must be aware of situational meaning that implies in a text when they are translating. The researcher concludes that the way is taken by translator tends to be more semantically. This was proven by *Ia menyapa semua orang dengan, “Hallooooor,” sambil seperti melantunkan suku kata yang terakhir*, the form of target text mostly the same as source text which recognized as semantic translation, because
of semantic translation is used in order to the reasonableness of the value of meaning contained in the source language to get more attention.

**Data 17**

**SL:** I’m proud of you, son.” I nodded. “I’m proud of you, too, Dad.” (p.129).

**TL:** “Aku bangga padamu, Nak.” Aku mengangguk. “Aku juga bangga padamu, Dad.” (p.103).

The word *nodded* in the data above has implicitness in symbolic action, *I’m proud of you* that can be indicated by neck gestures in the previous sentence. The existence of this movement has implied the sentence *I’m proud of you, too, Dad,* which can be assumed that Landon is happy to hear a compliment from his dad about marriage with Jamie and he replied it by an action that implied in word *nodded* which indicates Landon’s feeling.

Whereas, in target language, the translator translates situational meaning by using the same form which same as source language, shown in *I nodded* translated into *Aku mengangguk,* which it’s conveys the same meaning as source language. The translator does not want to change it into different form, because the researcher thinks that the translator has choose the best way to translate it without changing into different form. However, the translator has maintain some aspects that really needed in order to the part of structure of the source language, so that the meaning implies in these data can be understood by the readers of target language.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing some sample of data on the implicit meaning which taken from the novel A Walk to Remember and the translation Kan Ku Kenang Selalu, there are some points that can be concluded which are relevant as the answers to the research question of this research as follows:

The type of implicit meaning that found in the novel A Walk to Remember and its translation Kan Ku Kenang Selalu, they are implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning, and implicit situational meaning. The result of this study is the researcher has found 4 implicit referential meaning, 3 implicit organizational meaning, and 10 implicit situational meaning. For implicit referential meaning can be divided into three types of referent they are, personal reference and demonstrative reference. Implicit organizational meaning are consist passive constructions and substitutions words. Last, for the implicit situational it’s found that the meaning can be caused by the relationship between speaker-addresssee, caused by place and time, cultural background, and symbolic in action.

In translating the text, the translator translates the implicit meaning contained in source language shown that the form of meaning can be left implicit or explicit. Implicit information needs to be added only when it is necessary to communicate correct meaning or to ascertain naturalness of form in target language translation.
It will sometimes need to be made explicit because the source language writer and his audience shared information which is not shared by the target language audience. A good translator must capable of knowing when it should be implicit or explicit. However, the translator of this novel aware of it, and know when it needed to make it implicitly or explicitly. So, the readers do not lead to confusion and vagueness to absorb the information of story.

In addition, the way are taken by the translator to translate the implicit meaning that contains in the source text is used semantic translation method which indicates more structured and trying to divert the meaning as close as possible even the form are different but the meaning basically same by supported proper contextual meaning that same in the source language text, as well as the meaning of words and meaning of the sentence terms of the context of the source text.

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis described in the research finding, the researcher recommends some suggestions to the translators who are interested in this study.

1. To translator of the novel, they must know the meaning that implies in the source language in a text before begin to translate it into the target language. As Larson argues that one of the major challenges overcomes to a translator is to know when the implicit meaning should remain in explicit or implicit in translation. So, the translator have to concern and manage the meaning that implied, especially in literary works. Moreover, based on this research, the
researcher also concludes that the translator of this novel has achieved a good translation works which means that the meaning that implies in the novel successfully delivered into target language.

2. In achieving a good translation, a translator can use several methods to overcome the translation problem, for example as proposed by Peter Newmark. The Peter Newmark's methods will help in, so the translation can be easily understood by target language reader. Furthermore, it is also recommended to apply several theory from linguist experts, especially in understanding the concept of meaning such as M.Larson and Haliday & Hassan theory, because the researcher thinks that this concept is precise and easy to be applied.

3. To general translator, it's better to works together with the organization in order to assess the importance of accuracy in the translation, because if there is an error from the translation, the translator can ask for someone such as, editor or proofreaders to avoiding some mistakes in translation.

4. For the next researcher, the researcher would suggest to those who are interested in analyzing the same topics, especially in translating implicit meaning, to apply another corpus such a movies, book, and novel but in another genre. Moreover, to the reader who are held interest in this study, researcher would suggest that it’s better to learn several theories and combine it with some references that related to topics. That would be important because researcher can analyze their research easily.
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