AN OBLIQUE TRANSLATION PROCEDURE IN THE COMIC OF ONE PIECE
BY JAIMINISBOX

A Thesis
Submitted to The Department of English Literature
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One
(S1)

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ABSTRACT


This analysis focuses on analyzing the types of oblique translation used by Jaiminisbox as the translator in online comic of One Piece. And the translation made by the reader as the suggestion to the Jaiminisbox in the comment column. The author called them as Netizen. Then the author shall compare those two translation to the translation made by author. The Author collects the data after Downloading the comic volume 90 – 95 from the website www.Jaiminisbox.com, and reading them. Then mark the conversation which is being the problem and being debated by the netizen in comment column of the One Piece comic in fan page. After finding the data, the author analyzes the data by classifying the types of oblique translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory, which occurs in the translation by Jaiminisbox, Netizen and the translation made by author. After classifying the data and determine which type of oblique procedure in both translation on Jaiminisbox and Netizen, then the author shall classifies them to the characteristic of translation weather as form translation or meaning translation based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet to both translation of Jaiminisbox as TL 1 (target language 1) and the Netizen as TL 2 (target language 2) and translation made by author (target language 3). The main result shows that Jaiminisbox as the translator in TL 1 uses more Modulation procedure meanwhile Netizen and the Author tend to uses Transposition procedure. In other words, Jaiminisbox translation is meaning oriented. Meanwhile Netizen and Author translation is form oriented.

Keywords: translator, translation procedure, oblique translation procedure.
APPROVAL SHEET

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This thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on September 21st, 2019. It has already been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Bekasi, September 21st, 2019

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

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

Bekasi, August 21st, 2019

Faqih Abdulrachman
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In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and the most merciful

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

A Qualified Translator not only convey the form of source language (SL) to target language (TL) word by word, but also convey the meaning from foreign language comprehensively with the context of a sentence into other language. Therefore, Translating is a complicated skill. A translator has to interpret a source text, and then put it in another language, keeping the meaning, style, and purpose of the source text, and this requires proficiency in both foreign language and the mother tongue, specialized knowledge (Wongranu, p. 2). Therefore, The more a translator is aware of the complexities of the differences between cultures, the better he or she will earn the translation. Therefore, language and culture are closely related each other (Daghoughi and Hashemian, 2016).

Manga, which is Japanese comic art, may be a novel narrative platform to promote the icon of Japan in literary work. Although it originated in Japan, interest in manga has spread not only in all over Japan but also to other countries. In China, 10 out of the 11 best selling books were manga in 2006 (Thompson, 2007). A quarter of all comics sold in France are manga and its sales in America average $120 million year (Leung et al.). One Piece as the corpus of this study is kind of Comic which originally comes from Japan with the genre of Cartoon fiction. One Piece is composed by the Japanese writer & Illustrator, Eichirooda. It tells about the adventure of a group of pirate that travel the sea to find out the greatest treasure called One Piece, And the main character named Monkey D. Luffy desires to conquer the seas and pursue the title as the Pirate King.
Furthermore, this study is necessary to be analyzed is due to the popularity of manga itself. Since it becomes more popular in these 5 recent years in the group of youth people, not only in Japan, but also in almost all Asian country including Indonesia. And also in some fan page of Manga especially in the Comic of One Piece on the website, the fans discussed some of the plot of story in which they do not have the same meaning about piece of story in that comic. It is due to the different form of translation from the source language of the comic from English that is translated into Indonesian by Jaiminsbox. For that reason, the author is interested in analyzing the translation procedure that the Translator applied in comic of One Piece, Especially in Oblique Translation Procedure. From source language (SL), in English to target language (TL) Indonesia, also the translation that is offered by the One Piece reader in the comment column of One Piece fan page.

According to previous researches that have been conducted, the author found there are some researches that are related to author’s, for instance the research conducted by Paula Igareda She focuses his article on the great challenge for translators: the graphic and phonetic values of the sounds in comics. She also aims to analyze other problematic issues, such as the translation of sounds. Taking into account the lack of categorization of these sounds, this article deals with the translation of inarticulate sounds, interjections and onomatopoeias from English comic books into Spanish in order to observe the existing trends in these issues and to confirm if the new technologies have changed the translators’ task in the last 25 years (Igareda, 2017).

Meanwhile, in the journal written by Pattanopong Wongranu focuses his article on the analysis of the error translation committed by the Major students in Thailand in certain school from Thai as Source language (SL) into English and Also the objective of this study is to 1) examine the type translation error from Thai into English, 2) determine the types of translation errors that are most common, and 3) to find possible explanations for the causes of the error. The author limits his participant on the 26 third – year grade. Particularly as the English Major student
at Kasetsart University. The data were collected from the students' exercises and examinations. Interviews and stimulated recall were also used to determine translation problems and causes of errors. The data were analyzed by considering the frequency and percentage, and by content analysis (Wongranu).

The third Previous research in the article written by Anna Gawlewicz. She only focuses her research on the challenge related to the assumed shared relationship with language between migrant researchers and their migrant informants, it also contributes to the discussion about personality of a migrant researcher as well. And also it emphasize the role of translator researcher and discusses the implications of collecting data in one language and presenting the findings in another. Thus, it addresses the essentialist methodological queries many migrant researchers face when conducting studies involving their compatriot communities. On the other hand, the assumption that researchers from the same backgrounds as their respondents are able to elicit better data from their informants and provide a more authentic reading of it is persistent in the global academia (Gawlewicz).

According to the previous research that have been mentioned, this analysis will refer to analysis with the related research above, however the author will focus his analysis on the translation procedure applied in the conversation of One Piece Comic by Jaiminisbox Volume 90 – 95 in bilingual version from English into Indonesian. This study will compare the Translation between English version and Indonesian, using the theory of Translation Procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet and the translation made by the One Piece reader as the respond of translation made by Jaiminisbox, and the translation made by the author as the contribution the comparison of those translation. And Then the data will be classified as the type of Oblique Translation Procedure, based on the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet. Furthermore, this research is expected to be able contribute to the translation field generally, and specifically in translating comic, especially in manga version. And it can also give a new knowledge from the translator’s perspective while translating them.
B. Focus of the Study

This research is focusing to find out types of oblique translation in conversation of the Comic of One Piece Volume 90 – 95 by Jaiminisbox that is being debated by One Piece online reader in the comment column of One Piece fan page. The comic is presented in bilingual version (English and Indonesian). And how the translator applies those types in Translating the comic alongside classifying the translation made by One Piece comic reader in fan page of One Piece on the social media (or nowadays they used to be called as Netizen) based on the theory of Oblique Translation.

C. Research Questions

According to the explanation above in the background and focus research, the author formulates the problem in the following research question:

1. How is the translator in Jaiminisbox transfer the conversation of One Piece comic volume 90 – 95 from English into Indonesia based on the oblique translation procedure?
2. How are the responds of netizen to those translation based on the meaning and form orientation referred to the theory Vinay and Darbelnet?

D. Significance of the Study

The implementation expected from this study is to expand the exploration of research in the field of translation, and also to be able contribute more qualitative analysis In the translation field in the context of translating comic, especially in manga version. And hopefully, this study can contribute more exploration about the analysis of oblique translation procedure.
E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of the Study

The aim of this qualitative study were to investigate oblique translation procedure in the comic of One Piece volume 90 – 95 made by Jaiminisbox as the translator in online website to access it and compare it to the translation being offered by the One Piece reader (Netizen) as the respond to those Jaiminisbox translation, as well as the translation made by the authors as the comparison of those two translation.

2. The Method of research

Descriptive-qualitative method is applied in this study for serving the reader a comprehensive understanding about the oblique translation procedure of bilingual Comic: One Piece Volume 90 – 95 by Jaiminisbox.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

Data collection based on the problem in this study is : first of all, the data will be downloaded from www.Jaiminisbox.com. Secondly, the comic that has been downloaded will be printed as the actual data. Next is to classify the data from source language (SL) and target language (TL). Then the author will determine the selected data as the oblique translation procedure categories. Then author will compare the data that were obtained from the oblique translation procedure classification to the respond of One Piece readers.

4. The Instrument of the Study

The theory of translation is the translation procedure especially the type of oblique translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. The study uses the data from the dialogue of bilingual comic : One Piece volume 90 – 95, which is taken from www.Jaiminisbox.com, as the website to access online comic and the readers opinion toward those translation. To support the main instruments, this analysis also used books, local and international journals related to the topic.
discussion in order to validate that this analysis is considered as reputed descriptive-qualitative research. This research is also supported with Oxford dictionary, Advance Inggris – Indonesian Dictionary and KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia).

5. The Unit Analysis

The unit analysis of this research is Part of dialogue of Comic One Piece Volume 90 – 95 which is translated by Jaiminisbox, in which is subjectively considered by the authors has different form of meaning. The comic is composed by Writer and also Animator from Japan, Eichiro Oda. One Piece is the Japanese cartoon (in Japan its familiarly considered as Manga) with the genre of Cartoon fiction. This comic was first published on 22th of Juli 1997.

6. Research Design
In this research, the research design is depicted as the diagram above. The table box named **SL** explain as source language, in which the data is taken from the English version of the comic of One Piece Volume 90 – 95 by [www.Jaiminisbox.com](http://www.Jaiminisbox.com). The box named **T** defines that the SL (Source language) will be transferred into target language that is illustrated as the box named **TL** in Indonesian version of comic One Piece. Next, the table box named **Oblique** describes that the data will be analyzed through Oblique translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. Based on the theory of Oblique translation procedure in the diagram above, there are four translation procedure, those are: **Adaptation**, **Modulation**, **Transposition**, **Equivalence** in which three of them (Adaptation, Modulation, and Equivalence) represents as translation in meaning oriented, meanwhile Transposition is characterized as form. The table box **Readers Opinion** explain that the reader opinion of comic One Piece about the translation will be analyzed through the Oblique translation. And the result will be compared to the translation from [www.Jaiminisbox.com](http://www.Jaiminisbox.com). The box named **Meaning** and **Form** define about the characteristic of the translation, and according to the diagram above, the readers opinion will be analyzed weather their translation uses translation as meaning or form.
CHAPTER II
THE THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Research

There have been several researches concerning the style of translator while translating the text. The first is *Translation of Binomials in Political Speeches and Reports: Contrastive Study of English and Persian* Through some corpus-based approach, the research focused on the evaluation of the naturalness of translated binomials in the genre of political speeches to introduce procedure producing natural equivalence. The researcher also compares binomials from English with Persian. For example the phenomenon of binomials constitute seriously neglected area both in terms of its nature and linguistic feature and in terms of its translation. Besides the death of research on binomials in some language and in the field of translation, the investigation of binomials across different genres has not grasped the researcher’s attention (Khatibzadeh and Sameri).

Being informed by the fact that the appropriate exploitation of binomials contributes to the naturalness of the text is of paramount importance is political genre, the present study narrows down its scope to the genre of political speech. Put differently, the rationale underlying the choice of political comes from the fact that, in this genre naturalness of binomials expression is a great prominence. The analysis of the data revealed that most of the binomials in Persian corpus are from noun phrase category, (75.2 %), followed by adjectival phrase (16.8 %). Verb phrase (6.4 %) and adverbial phrase (1.6 %) respectively. This finding is in full accordance with the results of Carvalho’s (2006) study; in his English corpus binomials were formed by nous most frequently. It is also remarkable to note that as gorgis and Al-Tamimi (2005) purport, in Arabic, likewise, the most frequent grammatical pattern is noun plus noun (75.33 %); then adjectival phrase (13.3%).
verb phrase (6.0 %) and adverbial phrase (4%) are placed on the second, third, and fourth position respectively.

Meanwhile, another research that related to this research is Negotiating Cultural Translation in The Gift of Magi by Moh. Supardi and Frans Sayogie. Different from Ding & Wang (2017) which is stated in his journal that he found domestication strategy as their argument in answering the research question. Found the opposite, in this case is foreignization strategy applied by the translator. This research is focused on translator’s strategy to negotiating cultural translation aspects in the story of The Gift of Magi and its Indonesian translation Pemberian Sang Majus (TGM-PSM). Therefore, Supardi & Sayogie analyzed the culture-specific concept (items), such as names of the characters, place or setting, food, clothes, and activities (lifestyle) that discussed randomly. The data were analyzed qualitatively by presenting English and Indonesian. Domestication and Foreignization were applied as the theory to support the argument and overview of the problem. They concluded that the translator applied foreignization strategy in most of the data they analyzed. They also argued that the translator used a self-negotiation while translating the text in order to conform SL culture to TL culture. It effected to the inconsistencies of the translator and tend to bring a high impact to the translated story. In this case, the result of the translated text seemed to be unusual or unfamiliar for Indonesian readers’ culture. But, it has become evidence that the translator tends to introduce the Indonesian readers (TL) about English culture (SL) since the translator most apply foreignization strategy in his works. (Supardi and Sayogie).

Another research about translations, entitled an A Study of Relationship between Translation Studies Students Critical Thinking Ability and the Quality of Literary Prose Text Translation, by Parissa Pezhman Jahromi. She focused on finding the relationship between students of translation studies’s critical thinking ability and the quality of translation of prose text. To this end, rickets critical thinking ability questionnaire (2003) which contained 33 items and some paragraphs of Mrs Dalloway novel by Virginia Woolf, which is literary text, were given to the 60 MA Students of translation study at Fars science and Research Azad University. The Students translation corrected based on Vinlay and Darbelnet
model. The obtained data were analyzed by using SPSS software and the correlation between critical thinking ability and Translation Quality Scores found to be. Thus the results indicated that there was a relationship between Critical Thinking Ability of translators and their translation quality of literary text. In order to obtain the research question, the Ricketts Critical Thinking Questionnaire (2003) and three paragraphs of Mrs Dalloway novel by Virginia Woolf distributed to the 60 male and female MA students of translation study from Fars Science and Research Azad University, who were studying at semester three and the range of age was 20 to 30. (Jahromi and Suzani).

First, they answered the questionnaire which was included 33 closed questions and ranging from “strongly disagree” to 1858 .“strongly agree” (strongly disagree=1, disagree=2, no idea=3, agree=4, strongly agree=5). And then they translated the text from English to the Persian. Students were free in using dictionary and there was no limitation of time. After collecting the data, the translation of students corrected based on Vinay and Darbelnet’s model. Then the researcher scored the participants’ translation out of the total mark 10. The researcher entered the scores of translation and CT questionnaire in the SPSS software. The total score of the questionnaire computed for per student. At the end, the investigator made correlation between the translation and the total score of the CT questionnaire. The results of descriptive statistic which obtained from the data are stated in Table.

B. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Crystal (1991) defined translation is as a process where “the meaning and expression in certain language (source) is tuned with the meaning of another (target) whether the medium is spoken, written or signed (Regmi et al.). Peter Newmark also convince about nature of translation, its essence, ‘does not change’. The ‘form of a translation may change depending on its function’ but the author’s text and the meanings it puts into words cannot and should not be influenced by whatever skopos translators or translation commissioners, for that matter, tend to think up
under the concrete condition of particular translation assignments which means that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the that the author intended the text (Anderman and Rogers). Meanwhile Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) stated that translation is not a word for word translation. Instead that translators deal with ideas and feelings in various semantic fields, rather than individual lexemes. They also define the unit of translation as “the smallest segment of the utterance whose signs are linked in such a way that they should not be translated individually (Waliński, n.d., 2014).

Regarding the definition about translation from the expertise above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring message from one language (SL) to another language (TL) which perform the similar message as the original one without leaving the meaning from the author. In the result, the TL readers will have the similar feeling that they are reading the original text.

2. Process of Translation

Based on Meriam Webster Dictionary in online sources process means a natural phenomenon marked by gradual changes that lead toward a particular result (“https://www.merriam-webster.com”). Meanwhile in Oxford Dictionary its defined as series of things that are done in order to achieve a particular result (“https://www.lexico.com/en”). Thus, to translate a text, a translator must do some process to produce a good translation. Esposito mentioned that the translator must fulfil three of process translation to translate a text, the description will be drawn as diagram below (Esposito):

the process of translating according to Larson is described as follows:
(1) Studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication and cultural text of the ST; (2) analyzing the ST to determine the meaning, (3) reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are suitable in the TL and its cultural context (3), thus, the translator must understand and analyze about everything which related to the ST such as the culture, grammar aspect and lexicon for finding translation which is suitable in the TL (Esposito).

Language, Volume 45, Number 3 (1969)

Figure 2.1 The process of cross Interpretation

Figure 2.2 The Process translating proposed by Nida Taber (Nida)
As Esposito, Nida and Taber also describe translation process into three stages, there are: analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. For translating a text, the translator must analyze the message of the SL into its simplest and structurally clearest forms. Then, the translator has to transfer it into TL. The last, restructure it to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

3. Translation Procedure

According to Newmark, translation procedure relates to whole texts, translation procedure are used for sentences and the smaller units of language, such are clauses, phrases and words (Newmark, 1988). A translation procedure is a technical direction to translate word to word, phrase to phrase and sentence to sentence. Newmark describes the translation procedure as transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonym, through translation, transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, paraphrase, reduction, addition, adaption, equivalence, and couplets (Newmark, 1988). The translation procedures also been mentioned by Sayogie that there are three kinds of translation procedures which relate to condition of SL, especially Indonesian (Sayogie, 2019). Meanwhile, Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet produced their *Stylistique Comparée du Français et de l’Anglais* which is a comparative stylistic analysis of the different translation strategies and procedures used in French and English. In its English version, first published in 1995, they distinguish between direct and oblique translation, the former referring to literal translation and the latter to free translation. Moreover, they propose seven procedures, the first three covered by direct translation and the remaining four by oblique translation. These procedures are: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation (Waliński).

According to the explanation in the passage about translation procedure, the author can conclude that the translation procedures are used to translate word, phrase, clause and sentence. It can translate directly or indirectly depends on the situation of the text.
4. Oblique Translation

According to Hatim and Munday, oblique translation is by unacceptable we mean that the message, when s text is translated literally then it will gives another (Waliński). Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000) note that due to structural metalinguistic differences between languages certain stylistic effects are unattainable without upsetting the lexis or the syntactic order in the target language. In such cases more complex methods must be employed to convey the meaning of the source text, the *oblique translation procedures* allow translators to exert a strict control over the reliability of their efforts (Waliński). In conclusion, oblique translation is used by the translator when word, phrase, clause or sentence cannot be translated literally because it will produce another meaning or has no meaning in TL. Therefore, the translator can use another method which complicated to be applied in the translation. Thus, the translator is allowed to find the equivalent of both of languages and changing the structure. There are four procedures of oblique translation by Vinay and Darbelnet as follows:

4.1 Transposition

Transposition, as Newmark states, is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from TL to SL. By replacing one word’s class with another without changing the message, this procedure can also be applied within the language (Waliński). There are two transposition in translation, particularly obligatory and optional transposition. The optional transposition is chosen if the translation wants to obtain the better situation with the utterance. And the obligatory transposition occurs only when there is no other choice available. Meanwhile, Newmark divides transposition into four forms which are: the first one is the change from singular to plural that happens because it is automatic and offers the translator no choice; the second one is required when the grammatical form in SL does not exist in TL; the third one is where the literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with the natural usage in TL, and; the last one is the replacement
of virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. The examples of the transposition can be seen as followed:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A pair of pants</td>
<td>Shift 1</td>
<td>Singular to plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebuah celana panjang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult problem</td>
<td>Shift 1</td>
<td>Adj+ Noun Noun+Adj →</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masalah sulit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingung aku</td>
<td>Shift 2</td>
<td>Nutral adjective as subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m confused</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buku itu</em> harus kita bawa</td>
<td>Shift 2</td>
<td>Transposing the noun from the object to the subject of the sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We must bring <em>that book</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diledakkan bom itu kemarin</td>
<td>Shift 2</td>
<td>Transposing verb from subject to the equivalence declarative sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bomb was blasted yesterday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We must all responsible for the existence of fresh water.</td>
<td>Shift 3</td>
<td>Noun phrases change into verb phrases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cells carrying germs are dangerous</td>
<td>Shift 3</td>
<td>Describing the participle phrase to be more explicit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sel yang mengandung kuman...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2: Types of Transposition or Shift

Considering transposition can change word class, rank, and even unit of the grammatical structure without altering the message, this procedure can be used to overcome the problem of untranslatability and as the solution to strengthen the result of acceptability.

4.2 Modulation

Modulation specifically is formed by changing viewpoint on the original text. By indicating the changing of the angle, this kind of procedure is different than the others (Wills, cited in Anisa 15). Thus, modulation can be said as the channel of transformation of meaning which can be got from the interpretation of the translator during the process occurred. Vinay and Daberlinet coined the term modulation and
defines it as “a variation of form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view”, and those variations can be justified when literal translation is put as corrected grammatically, yet the results is still considered to be unsuitable in the manner of naturalness. So, to achieve the best result of translation, one needs to know widely knowledge of language as on the usage of this method, the translator must also to be aware of to the frequency during applying the method and comparing the meaning that is provided by dictionary. Based on its characteristic, modulation distinguishes between free and fixed modulation (Waliński). The difference between free and fixed modulation is one of degree. For free modulation, it tends towards a unique solution, a solution which rests upon a habitual train of thought and which is necessary rather than optional. Thus, on its applications, free modulation need to be carried out anew each time. For fixed modulation, however, it differs from free modulation because in its process, it requires not only “the train of thought” for and during interpreting the messages into the target text, but also needs tools such as bilingual dictionaries on the process, which makes it look fixed. Thus, either it is fixed or free modulation, most of the types of modulation typified based on the nature of mental operations underlying each type of modulation and a number of traditional rhetorical devices which are normally described only in connection with a single language, such as:

A. Abstract for Concrete

Abstract for concrete modulation happens by conversing the general words into the particular ones. For example, in the phrase “sleep in the open” may be translated into “tidur di pekarangan.” Thus, by changing the word “the open” by “di pekarangan” the view point in the text changes and becomes more concrete in spite of translating it literally, such as “di tempat terbuka.”

B. Cause for the Effect

This type of modulation is applied when the translator wants to give the cause for the effect, means for the result, or the substance for the object. For example, it can be seen in the sentence “You’re quite a stranger” and it is translated into “Kau tak dapat
kukenali.” By putting the effects of the sentences in the SL, the translator is supposed an analysis of situation and a value judgement about it.

C. Part of Another

Part of another modulation makes the translators put their viewpoint while the original text only states a part, yet in the target text it changes into another one, such as “That ship comes from coast to coast” into “Kapal itu datang dari tepi (dan) kembali ke tepi lagi.

D. Reversal of Terms

Reversal of terms can be considered as one of the distinct procedure due to its aim for making the text sound natural. It means that by reversing the terms in the original text the translator changes the word and put the contrastive meaning word in the target text. Also, this modulation can be done in formal and informal way as long as the translator can match the word with the situation that is put in the text. For example, Buy-Sell into jual-beli, or in the sentences, such as “I leave it to you” into Kau lakukan saja.

E. Negated Contrary

This modulation creates an option for the translator to build a “double negative” message or viewpoint in the target text. Also, as one of concrete translation procedure that can be applied to any action (verb) or quality (adjective or adverb), negated contrary does not look as forceful as the positive; in fact the force of the double negative while put on the text is still depends on the formulation and the context within the original text (Newmark 88). For examples, in sentence “That car ain’t cheap”, it can be translated into “Mobil itu mahal” in Indonesian.

F. Active for Passive

The other modulation, as Newmark states, is can be said as a “common transposition” and act to be mandatory while there is no passive exist. Changing the viewpoint from active to passive happens to avoid the unnatural result as the literal translation applied can reduce aesthetic of literary translation. And, this kind of
modulation is one of the most used widely in Indonesian due to the massive usage of passive voice in the communication, so it can increase the naturalness among the reader (Mardiana, 2016, p. 127). For examples, “He pulled at the heavy iron frame and it slowly opened” translated into “Ditariknya bingkai besi berat tersebut dan perlahan terbuka”.

G. Space for Time

Modulation of space for time makes the translator change the view point in the source text and then form that message into time. For example, “I am going to eat a quarter to twelve” is translated into “Saya akan makan jam dua belas kurang lima belas menit”.

H. Intervals and Limits

Interval and limits modulation pushes the translator to put the interval in the target text while in the source text the message that is underlined is in the form of fixed of time which is interval. Thus, if this type of modulation is applied in the ethological topic, it becomes exceptionally suited with the tone. For example, “He is the one” translates into “Dia adalah satu-satunya dewi puspita”.

I. Part for Whole

Due to this modulation relying on a use of the feature of an object to signal the whole object, it makes this procedure rather misleadingly described and consists as familiar alternatives. For example, “man is a thinking creature” translated into “manusia adalah mahluk berpikir”, and this device also underlies such expression “Fouth of July” as “Hari Kemerdekaan.”
J. Change of Symbols

Change of symbol is the procedure of making the translator to change the viewpoint in the source text, particularly symbol. While symbol in every language is quite different in such images, translators may have to use this modulation to change the symbols and so avoid an over translation which would otherwise result. For example, “as like as two peas” translates into “bagai pinang dibelah dua”. Also, “The White House” that is symbolically showed the the possession of U.S, so it translates into “Rumah kediaman.

K. Free Modulation

Free modulation is used by the translators when the target language rejects literal translation, which in Vinay & Daberlinet’s criteria, means virtually always. Thus, this modulation should correspond perfectly to the reader expectation. However, free modulation is still not fixed until it referred to in dictionaries and grammars and is regularly taught. In addition, Machali added that free modulation is also used for ‘nonlinguistics’ representation, such as to elucidate the meaning, create the connection with the target text, find the equivalence for the sake of naturalness, etc. For example “enviromental gradation” translates into 24 “penurunan mutu lingkungan”, which the concepts of mutu implied in the source text (70). Overall, modulation procedures used by translator is formed by changing the view point of the original text. Surely, either it is optional changes or even obligational changes, the procedures can be used to explain other part of textual factors with the consideration of nonlinguistic.

4.3 Adaptation

According to Newmark, adaptation is use of a recognized equivalent between two situations (91). Molina and Albir say that adaptation is a technique that replaces SL culture with TL culture which has same character like SL culture so that the TL readers feel familiar with these words (509). In addition, Vinay and Darbelenet also explain that adaptation refers to a procedure when a certain culture is mentioned in the ST but the culture does
not exist in the TT, so a translator needs to make a new situation from the ST which has the same or the closest meaning to the TT (39). The example of adaptation can be seen, as follows:

3) SL : as white as snow
   TL : seputih kapas

Snow is translated into kapas because snow is not unknown in TL (Indonesia). The translator looks for a new situation from the ST which has same meaning in the TT. Kapas and snow has same characteristics that are white and soft. In sum, adaptation is a procedure that looking for a word or situation culture which has same character between SL and TL. If in TL does not exist the culture of SL, the translator will look for a new situation that has closest meaning to TL.

4.4 Equivalence

Fawcett states that equivalence is used to explain a certain situation by using the whole different structure or style language in order to produce equivalent texts (Fawcett). House, as quoted by Leonardo, also give an explanation of equivalence, “every text is in itself is placed within a particular situation which has to be correctly identified and taken into account by the translator”. According to Nida is equivalence cover the two basic types of equivalence: (1) formal equivalence and (2) dynamic equivalence. In particular, Nida argues that in formal equivalence the TT resembles very much the ST in both form and content whereas in dynamic equivalence an effort is made to convey the ST message in the TT as naturally as possible (Panou, 2013). Vinay and Darbalnet say that equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. According to their example, they are simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms-in other

5) SL : “The problem is piece of cake for me.”
   TL : “Masalah itu mudah bagiku.”
It can conclude that the translator uses equivalence when he/she wants toword, different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspects of language (88). They also explain equivalence as something almost inherently cultural. Equivalence also relates to idiomatic expressions, whereby all the lexical and grammatical elements are there but translating literally would leave a reader confused. The example can be seen, as follows:

4) SL : "Ouch!"
   TL : “Aduh!”

If it is translated literally of the sound, it would be of no use to the reader. Instead, the equivalent of "Ouch!" in Bahasa is "Aduh!". Both words will immediately indicate to readers that there is some level of pain involved explain a certain situation by different stylistic or structural means. As the result, most equivalence is fixed, and belongs to phrases, idioms, clichés, proverbs, etc. Vinay and Darbelnet proposed and specify the orientation of each Translation procedure in the Oblique to get easier to comprehend. they proposed the whole translation procedure is oriented in two big group of classification. The first group is mentioned as Form oriented which render the translation to the syntax and the structure of grammatical instruments from the source to target and tend to keep the similar meaning in order to not change the different message (Waliński). Meanwhile the Meaning Oriented play roles in change in the point of view, culture, perspective. It occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective. So this kind of orientation might allow the translator to reproduce the text with different kind of text. So the translator often paraphrasing the text from source to target text, however this type of orientation still deliver the same message. its described as the table below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>OBLIQUE TRANSLATION PROCEDURE</th>
<th>ORIENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. The Data Description

In this chapter, the author analyzes SL and TL of the words, clause, phrases and sentences from the conversation in *Online comic of One Piece Volume 90 – 95* by Jaiminisbox. The author also analyzes the translation that is suggested by the netizen in the *Comic of One Piece* fan page as the respond of the translation made by Jaiminisbox as well as the translation made by author as the comparison. The comic is provided in English and Indonesian version. Next, author finds the types of oblique translation procedure in the conversation based the theory of Vinay and Darbelet in Oblique translation procedure on the comic One Piece. Then, the author analyzes which type of oblique translation occur in translating the comic of One Piece Volume 90 – 95 from both Jaiminisbox as online comic website and the respond of netizen to its translation in the comment of the fan page, as well as the translation held by the author as the comparison from both TL 1 and TL 2. In the explanation below, The author represent the TL 1 as the translation held by Jaiminisbox, TL 2 is the translation held by netizen as the respond of the translation held by Jaiminisbox, meanwhile TL 3 is the translation held by author as the comparison of both TL 1 and TL 2.

The selected conversation can be tabulated as follow:

Table 1 : The Data of Comic One Piece conversation and the types of oblique Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Of Oblique Translation in TL 1</th>
<th>Type Of Oblique Translation in TL 2</th>
<th>Type Of Oblique Translation in TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>TL 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Masih belum Free Modulation</th>
<th>Aku salah lagi Transposition</th>
<th>Aku salah lagi melakukan Transposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I did it wrong again!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Looks like tonoyasu is quite well off</td>
<td>Tonoyasu membantu tempat ini jauh lebih hidup Free Modulation</td>
<td>Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan Adaptation</td>
<td>Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan Adaptation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>He is going around giving out all the provisions</td>
<td>Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa Modulation</td>
<td>Dia berkeliling memberikan semua perbekalan</td>
<td>Dia berkeliling memberikan semua perbekalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Serve him right for getting carried away with stealing all our weapons and food</td>
<td>Itulah hukuman karena sudah mencuri semua persenjataan dan persediaan makanan kita</td>
<td>Hukum dia karena terlibat dalam pencurian semua senjata dan persediaan makanan kita</td>
<td>Hukum dia karena berani mencuri semua senjata dan persediaan makanan kita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Im not sure</td>
<td>Aku tidak yakin kau bisa membuka pintu itu dengan kunci</td>
<td>Aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka</td>
<td>Aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka begitu saja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it'll open that way</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>Adaption</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 6 | If you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew you alone will be spared | Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami | Jika kau memutuskan mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kapan saja kau akan dibebaskan | Jika kau memutuskan mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kapan saja kau akan dibebaskan |
|   | | Modulation | Transposition | Transposition |
Why do you want to get stronger.
When you won’t even live to see tomorrow?

Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat
Memangnya kau sudah bosan hidup?

Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat…. Ketika kau tidak akan hidup esok hari?

There is nothing I can do about it

Mau bagaimanalahagi

Aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu

Aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9</th>
<th>He’s caused a big commotion, but I can’t blame him</th>
<th>Dia membuat keributan, Tapi mau bagaimana lagi</th>
<th>Dia menyebabkan keributan, tapi Aku tak bisa menyalahkanya</th>
<th>Dia menyebabkan kekacauan yg besar, tapi aku tak bisa menyalahkanya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Modulation / Modulation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transposition / Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>So that’s why he’s with me now</td>
<td>Itulah kenapa kami bisa menangkapnya</td>
<td>itulah kenapa kau sekarang bersamaku</td>
<td>sition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>I need it before the final battle, I won’t feel right if I don’t have it by my waist</td>
<td>Aku memerlukan ya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, <em>Rasanya aneh saja</em> jika aku tidak memilikinya</td>
<td>Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, <em>aku tidak akan baik2 saja</em> jika aku tidak memilikinya <em>di sabuk ku</em></td>
<td>Tr ans position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Modulation MODuali**
Note:

1. **SL**: Source language from the conversation of Comic One Piece Volume 90 – 95.
2. **TL 1**: Target language from the online website of Comic One Piece Jaiminisbox in Volume 90 – 95.
3. **TL 2**: The target language as the suggestion of the translation made by netizen / the reader of One Piece. It is due the respond of the translation held by Jaiminisbox.
4. **TL 3**: The translation made by the author as the comparison of the TL 1 and TL 2.

**B. Data Analysis**

In data analysis, The data will be analyzed into two points to answer the research question. The first part is to answer the first research question, that is How is the translator in Jaiminisbox transfer the cone of One Piece comic volume 90 – 95 from English into Indonesia based on the oblique translation procedure. The author tries to classify and analyze how the translator and netizen use the type of oblique translation procedure in online comic of One Piece volume 90 – 95 in English and Indonesian version based on the tabulated data above. The author analyze the data by using the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet’s theory. The types of Oblique translation procedure which would be the name of the categories are transposition, modulation, and
adaptation. The author represent the TL 1 as the translation held by Jaiminisbox, while TL 2 is the translation held by netizen as the respond of the translation held by Jaiminisbox.

Datum 1

Setting: Wanokuni (the Name of city in the Comic where Luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou).

Participant: Luffy (The Main character) → Grandpa Hyogoro (Supporting character).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I did it wrong again!</td>
<td>Masih belum</td>
<td>Aku salah lagi</td>
<td>Aku salah lagi melakukan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTEXT:
Luffy (the main character) is in the middle of battle where he fights against his enemy. He is trying to do what his teacher have ever taught him (Reyleigh) but in the end, he is still far from what his teacher ever did. he compares his movement that Reyleigh movement were much lighter than luffy. luffy said in the past that his teacher could deflect a gigantic giant attack without even touching it.

If we look into data 1, the context tells us about the conversation between Luffy and oldman Hyogoro, where the SL I did it wrong again is translated to the phrase in the TL 1 Masih belum. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, TL 1 is classified as Modulation. Because, According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, its defined as changing view point on the original text by producing variation
of form of the message. By indicating the changing of the angle, this kind of procedure is different than the others. It is also used when the translation of the target language rejects literal translation. The author shall first break down both and SL and TL. SL state The phrase *I did it wrong again* consist of subject + verb 2 + complement. Meanwhile the in TL *Masih belum* the subject *I* that supposed to be translated into *Saya* in Bahasa was removed and the it is changed into *Masih belum*. Then the author shall refer his analysis to two big dictionaries to support his analysis, those are Oxford Dictionary & Meriam Webster Dictionary. The first, According to oxford dictionary, the word *wrong* here means something not correct; incorrect (Oxford, p.234). While in Meriam Webster the word *wrong* here means an injurious, unfair, or unjust act: action or conduct inflicting harm without due provocation or just cause (Webster,1828). Also in KBBI (Kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia) the word *belum* as the translation of the word *wrong* means state or condition that is unfinished.

As it can be seen from the data above, *I did it wrong again* is translated into *Masih belum*. So based on the explanation above, it is obviously seen that occurred some different context because there is a change of point of view from SL to TL 1. The Author in SL made an utterance which told the speaker that he did something wrong / incorrectly, meanwhile the translator in TL made an utterance that the speaker is doing something that is still far from target. However the translation still not going out of context. Also, the translator still keeps the message from the SL to TL. Those kind of translation suits best with the definition of Free Modulation that changes the point of view from an original text into its translation not the semantic of the sentence (Fawcett.1997). Therefore According to the theory and the explanation above, the author determines that the phrase *I did it wrong again* that is translated to *Masih belum*, uses Modulation translation procedure in the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation*, which means prefer to change point of view yet its not out context and still keep the message of it.
Meanwhile in TL 2 (the translation from netizen), the phrase *I did it wrong again* is translated into *Aku salah lagi* is classified as Transposition. It still explains the same context as the passage above. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet transposition is the translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. The author will first break down the structure grammatically from both SL and TL 2. Firstly from the SL The phrase *I did it wrong again* consist of subject + verb 2 + complement, meanwhile in this second TL The phrase *Aku salah lagi* consist of subject + complement which represent as nominal phrase in Bahasa. What happened here is that there is change of world class between the phrase *I did it wrong again* and *Aku salah lagi*. In SL, the word *did* represent as the action that is done in the past, or in English grammar its called past-tense. Meanwhile, In SL, the word class changes due to the lack of Syntax in SL. According to oxford dictionary the word *wrong* here means something not correct; incorrect. And in KBBI (Kamus besar Bahasa Indoensia) the word “belum” means state or condition that is unfinished. Meantime, in KBBI (Kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia), the word *wrong* here mean something that is incorrect. So the context or the point of view do not change, only the word class which involve grammatical that changes. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation*, since it deals translation which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

In other word the author translates his own translation as the comparison of the translation in TL 1 and TL 2. The SL *I did it wrong again* is translated into *Aku salah lagi melakukannya*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in the theory of oblique translation procedure, this kind of translation is categorized as Transposition procedure, as it is defined as the translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. If we look at the phrase from SL that is translated into TL 3, it undergoes some changes in the grammatical aspect. The phrase *I did it wrong* is kind of verbal sentence which consist of subject (I) + verb (did /
past) + noun (wrong again) which express something happened in the past. It is indicated by the verb that change from present tense (do) to past tense (did). Meanwhile, the sentence in source language, we found no indication for the sentence that express the action happend in the past. The sentence happened in the past would not be the same sentence compared to the sentence in the present tense. Therefore the translator has no choice by changing the sentence in past form to the present form. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is Form oriented translation.

So from both translation, we can conclude that the netizen has given better translation to Jaiminisbox to be considered. Because the phrase *Aku salah lagi* is more appropriate than the phrase *Masih belum* to translate the SL *I did it wrong again*.

**Datum 2**

Setting : Wanokuni (the Name of city in the Comic where Luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou)

Participant : Usop (The Supporting character / one of Luffy friends) → Nami (The Supporting character / one of Luffy friends).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Looks like tonoyasu is quite well off</td>
<td>Tonoyasu membantu tempat ini jauh lebih hidup</td>
<td>Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan</td>
<td>Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If we look into data 2, the context tells us about the conversation between Usopp and Nami which play as supporting character as mentioned in the participant point above. In the selected data, consist of 2 conversations to be analyzed that will be categorized as the data 2 & 3. But in this passage, the author will analyze the data 2 first. The SL “looks like tonoyasu is quite well off” is translated into “Tonoyasu membantu tempat ini jauh lebih hidup”. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet this kind of translation is classified as Free Modulation. Since Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view. The phrase *looks like tonoyasu is quite well off* consist of verbal sentence with phrasal verb *quite well off*. According to Meriam Webster dictionary, the phrase *well off* is kind of phrasal verb or idiom means *being in a good condition or in favorable circumstance* or in if its translated literally that it would has the similar meaning in TL with the word *Dermawan*. (Webster, 1828) Meanwhile in Oxford dictionary *well off* means in favorable situations or circumstance. So based on the explanation above, both Oxford and Meriam Webster Dictionary share the similar meaning.

Then the author tries to break down the structure of both SL and TL 2 to see if there is a relation. The phrase *looks like tonoyasu is quite well off* in English is kind compound sentence which consist of the subject + verb + phrasal verb. Meanwhile in TL, *Membantu tempat ini jadi lebih baik* consists of verb (*membantu*) + object (*tempat ini*) + adverb (*jadi lebih baik*) So from the aspect of syntax, both SL and TL does not consist the similar structure in which its possibly that there is also change in point of view of the context. If we look at, In KBBI the word *Dermawan* here means
pemurah hati; orang yang suka bederma (beramal, bersedekah in which if it is translated in English it would be is love to give and share to someone for something. Meanwhile the word Membantu here means giving support (energy or anything else) in order to be (strong, success, kind and anything). So based on the structure and the definition from KBBI that there is a significant change point of view or diction from the SL to the TL, from the word Dermawan to Membantu. Yet both SL and TL still has the similarity in meaning that the speaker (Usopp) talk about the man being discussed (Tonoyasu) here is such a kind hearted-man to the villager and if we put them in context, it still share the similar meaning. If we see that kind of translation, that match best with the definition of Modulation. Hence, the translator uses Modulation translation procedure to translate “looks like tonayasu is quite well off “to “Membantu tempat ini jadi lebih baik “. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is Meaning oriented translation, which means prefer to change point of view yet its not out of context and still keep the message of it.

Meanwhile the SL looks like tonayasu is quite well off is translated to “Membantu tempat ini jadi lebih baik“ by the Translator. However, it is responded by the reader of one piece in the fan page on website (netizen) that is categorized in the data as TL 2. he translated the phrase looks like is quite well off to “Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan“. Based the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet, the author determine that this kind of translation procedure uses Adaptation translation procedure. Since Adaptation stands for the situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in TL Culture. And Vinay Darbelnet stated that such items is only adapted to the receiving culture unless the goal of the translator is “cheap local color” (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). The phrase looks like Tonoyasu is quite well off consists of verbal sentence with phrasel verb quite well off. According to Meriam Webster dictionary well off means being in a good condition or in favorable circumstance. Meanwhile in Oxford dictionary well off means in favorable situations or circumstance. In which the phrase well – off based on the explanation of the big dictionary above, it is kind of adjective (Adj) grammatically (Oxford 129). In the TL 2, the phrase becomes “Sepertinya
tonoyasu cukup dermawan”. According to Indonesian – English Advance Dictionary the word Dermawan here is translated into Wealthy (Salim, 2008,). And according to Oxford Dictionary the word Wealthy has the synonym with the phrasal verb / idiom with the word Well – off that has the similar meaning with word Wealthy (Oxford, 95).

And based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet that Adaptation is suitable to be used for translating the cultural word or idiomatic phrase. Hence, the netizen uses Adaptation translation procedure to translate Well – Off to Dermawan. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is Meaning oriented translation, which means prefer to change point of view yet its not out context and still keep the message of it.

Meanwhile the SL looks like tonayasu is quite well off is translated to “Membantu tempat ini jadi lebih baik” by the Translator. However it is responded by the reader of one piece in the fanpage on website (netizen) that is categorized in the data as TL 3. The Author translated the phrase looks like is quite well off to “Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan”. Based the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet, the author determine that this kind of translation procedure uses Adaptation translation procedure. Since Adaptation stands for the situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in TL Culture. And Vinay Darbelnet stated that such items is only adapted to the receiving culture unless the goal of the translator is “cheap local color (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). The phrase looks like Tonoyasu is quite well off consist of verbal sentence with phrasal verb quite well off. According to Meriam Webster dictionary well off means being in a good condition or in favorable circumstance. Meanwhile in Oxford dictionary well off means in favorable situations or circumstance. In which the phrase well – off based on the explanation of the big dictionary above, it is kind of adjective (Adj) grammatically (Oxford, 129). In the TL 2, the phrase becomes “Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan”. According to Indonesian – English Advance Dictionary the word Dermawan here is translated into Wealthy (Salim, 2008). And according to Oxford Dictionary the word Wealthy has the synonym with the phrasal verb / idiom with the word Well – off that has the similar meaning
with word Wealthy. In conclusion the author has the similar way of translation procedure to netizen in TL 2. Between All of those translation, the author prefer using the translation held by netizen. Because the phrase Sepertinya tonoyasu cukup dermawan is more appropriate and easy to be understood than the phrase Tonoyasu membantu tempat ini jauh lebih hidup to translate the SL Looks like tonoyasu is quite well off.

Datum 3

Setting : Wanokuni (the Name of city in the Comic where luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou).

Participant : Nami (the supporting character and one of luffy’s friend) ➔ Usop Nami (the supporting character and one of luffy’s friend).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He is going around giving out all the provisions</td>
<td>Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa</td>
<td>Dia berkeliling memberikan semua perbekalan</td>
<td>Dia berkeliling memberikan semua perbekalan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If we look into data 3, the context tells us about the conversation between Usopp and Nami which play as supporting character as mentioned in the participant point. The SL He is going around giving out all the provisions is translated in TL 1 Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in the Oblique translation procedure. Those kind of translation is classified as Modulation. Since
Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view (Vinay & Darbelnet, 39). The SL consists of Subject + verb + gerund + Object. According to Oxford Dictionary the word *Provision* is noun to provide or supply something for use (Oxford, 310).

Meantime in Meriam webster, it is the fact or state of being prepared beforehand. Meanwhile in TL, the phrase turns out to be *Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa*”. The phrase *Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa* consists Subject + verb + object + adjective clause. According to KBBI the word *Membantu* here means giving support (energy or anything) in order to be (strong, success, kind, etc). So there is a change of point of view, not only a change in semantic, if look we look at the explanation above, after the author break them down. Furthermore the data above is classified as Modulation due to the change of point of view in not only in a word. Therefore, the translation adapted by the translator in this dialogue is Free Modulation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation*, which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

The netizen of One piece responded it, regarding the translation held by Jaiminisbox as mentioned above. In the SL *He is going out all the provisions*, the translator in TL 2 translate it into *Dia melakukan Apapun yg dia bisa*. Meanwhile the netizen has different perspective in translating the phrase *He is going out all the provision*. He translates it into *Dia berkeliling memberikan semua perbekalan*. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure that kind of translation is classified as Transposition shift 1. Transposition is translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL 2 which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning of the message, especially in shift 1 it deals with the changing from Singular to Plural. Compared to the translation of Jaiminisbox above, this translation consists of Subject + verb + gerund + object.
According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) the word *Perbekalan* here mean some stuff as the stock to the preparation of travelling or going somewhere (KBBI, 139). If we look at the phrase in SL *He is going around giving out all the provisions* is translated into *Dia Berkeliling memberika semua perbekalan* change in the aspect of grammatical and semantic, but still keep the point of view and the message. Here its proven that the word *provision* is translated to *Perbekalan*, the change is from the aspect of singular to plural. In which singular stands for noun that has only one in number. While, Plural defines for noun that has more than one in number. In TL 2, there is no something to indicate weather this is classified as singular noun or plural noun, its due to the lack of syntax in TL 2. However, it still keeps the same meaning as the Oxford and Meriam Webster Dictionary define it. The change here is from the phrase in SL that indicates the action is still on going, meanwhile in TL does not use it due to the lack of syntax aspect in the TL 2. This characteristic suit best with Transposition in Oblique Translation procedure by Vinay and Darbelnet. Therefore, the netizen uses Transposition Shift 1. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation*, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

In other word, the author translates the SL regarding the translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and TL 2 by netizen as mentioned above. In the SL *He is going out all the provisions*, the author in TL 3 translate it into *Dia melakukan Apapun yg dia bisa*. Meanwhile the netizen has different perspective in translating the phrase *He is going out all the provision*. The author translates it into *Dia berkeliling memberikan semua perbekalan*. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure that kind of translation is classified as Transposition. Transposition is translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL 3 which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning of the message, the context is dealing with the changing from Singular to Plural. Compared to the translation of Jaiminisbox above, this translation consists of Subject + verb + gerund + object.
According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) the word *Perbekalan* here mean some stuff as the stock to the preparation of travelling or going somewhere (KBBI, 139). If we look at the SL *He is going around giving out all the provisions* is translated into *Dia Berkeliling memberika semua perbekalan* change in the aspect of grammatical and semantic, but still keep the point of view and the message. Here its proven that the word *Provision* is translated to *Perbekalan*, the change is from the aspect of singular to plural. In which singular stands for noun that has only one in number. While, Plural defines for noun that has more than one in number. In TL 3, there is no something to indicate weather this is classified as singular noun or plural noun, its due to the lack of syntax in TL 3. However it still keep the same meaning as the Oxford and Meriam Webster Dictionary define it. The change here is from the phrase in SL that indicates the action is still on going, meanwhile in TL does not use it due to the lack of syntax aspect in the TL 3.

This characteristic totally suits best with Transposition in oblique Translation procedure by Vinay and Darbelnet. Therefore, the netizen uses Transposition. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation*, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

Among all of those translation the author prefers using the translation by netizen, because it is considered to give better translation than TL 1 in order to make people easy to understand the TL especially One Piece reader. Therefore, the phrase *Dia berkeliling memberikan semua perbekalan* is more appropriate than the phrase *Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa* to translate the SL *He is going around giving out all the provisions*.

**Datum 4**

Setting : Wanokuni (the Name of city in the Comic where Luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou).
Participant: Holdem → Resident (one of kaidou subordinates and play as minor character).

**CONTEXT**

The man called shutenmaru is becoming the rebel of the enemy and he used to steal the food from the capital city. And the man in the picture said give warning to all the residents about the death of shutenmaru by saying “serve him right for getting carried away with stealing all our weapons and food.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Serve him right</em></td>
<td><em>itulah hukuman</em></td>
<td><em>Hukum dia karena</em></td>
<td><em>Hukum dia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>for getting carried away</em></td>
<td><em>karena sudah mencuri semua</em></td>
<td><em>terlibat dalam pencurian semua</em></td>
<td><em>karena berani mencuri semua</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>with stealing all our weapons and foods</em></td>
<td><em>persenjataan dan persediaan makanan kita</em></td>
<td><em>makanan dan persediaan makanan kita</em></td>
<td><em>senjata dan persediaan makanan kita</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If we look into data 4, the context tells us about the conversation between Holdem as the enemy of Luffy and the resident of Wanokuni which play as supporting character as mentioned in the participant point In Data 4. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, in the Oblique translation procedure, The SL “Serve him right for getting carried away” which is translated to TL “Itulah hukumannya karena” is classified as Free Modulation translation procedure. Since Free Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view and reject the literal meaning (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). The phrase *Serve him right for getting carried away* here consist of phrasel verb + phrasel verb. According to oxford
dictionary the phrase serve – right / serve (one) right means to punish someone fairly (for doing something) for an act or an event (Oxford 193).

Meantime, Merriam Webster defines it as something to be or deliver the appropriate or deserved consequence for one’s improper actions, if we try took look up the synonym of Serve… right to see the equal meaning, the word punish would best describe it (Merriam Webster 147), or if we try to translate the word punish in bahasa as the SL, its translated as Menghukum (Salim, 194) Meanwhile in the TL 1 the phrase Serve him right for getting carried away turns to be Itulah hukumannya karena which consist of subject + adverb. According to KBBI the word Hukuman here means as a result or consequence of being punished if it is said in Indonesia, it will be “Hasil atau akibat meghukum” (KBBI 92). According to explanation above, there is a significant change of point of view between SL and TL 1. From the phrase grammatically consist of phrasel verb turned out to be Subject + adverb. And not only in grammar aspect, the translator also transforms the meaning from SL to TL 1. Moreover, here the phrase Getting carried away is not translated in the TL, mean this phrase disappear in TL 1. According to Vinay and Darbelnet in the theory of oblique Translation procedure, Free modulation also lets the author to remove some of words, clause and phrase, and when this is missing, the translation still keeps the message from SL to TL. And this type of translation suit best to the definition of Free Modulation translation procedure. Therefore, the translator uses Free Modulation translation procedure. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is Form oriented translation, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is Meaning oriented translation, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

Meanwhile, the netizen responded the translation from Jaiminisbox above. The translator from Jaiminisbox that is categorized as TL 2 translate the SL Serve him right for getting carried away is translated into Itulah hukumannya karena. Netizen responded that translation by offering their own translation. The netizen translates the SL Serve him right for getting carried
away to Hukum dia karena terlibat. Based on the theory of Vinay & Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure this type of translation is classified as Adaptation. According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) Hukum is kind of Verb or in Indonesian its said as Kata Kerja that means konsekuensi atas melanggar suatu adat yg dianggap mengikat yang diku.python atau pemerintah. If those terms is translated into Indonesia, it would be the consequence of breaking the official law which is considered to be obeyed that is determined by the government. According to Oxford Dictionary the phrase Serve him is kind of Idiom or phrasel verb that has the equal meaning with Punish. Since it is classified as idiom so it can not be translated literally. And based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, the procedure that is suitable to be used to translate the idiom is Adaptation translation procedure.

Therefore, the translator uses Adaptation translation procedure. While for the phrase in the SL With stealing our weapon and foods is translated to Dalam pencurian semua makanan dan persediaan makanan kita. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure that type of translation is classified as Transposition shift 1. As transposition deals with the changing of grammar structure of syntax from SL to TL, and especially to shift 1 is the changing from plural to singular (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). If we try to break down the structure grammatically, the phrase in the SL “With stealing our weapon and foods” consists of conjunction (with) + verb ing (stealing) + complement (countable noun/weapon & food). Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is Meaning oriented translation, translation which means prefer to change point of view yet its not out context and still keep the message of it.

Meanwhile in the TL Dalam pencurian semua makanan dan persediaan makanan also consist of conjunction + verb ing + complement (countable noun). Both structure in SL share the same similar structure grammatically, but if we pay attention to the word weapons and foods that categorized as plural is translated into Senjata dan Makanan that is categorized in TL as Singular. So, there is change of syntax grammatically from the SL as plural noun that is changed into singular in TL. According to the explanation above this type of procedure is classified as Transposition shift. Therefore, the
translator from netizen uses Transposition shift 1 to translate the phrase *With stealing our weapon and foods* to *Dalam pencurian semua makanan dan persediaan makanan*. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation*, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

The author however has his own way of translation regarding to the translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and netizen in TL 2. The SL *Serve him right for getting carried away* is translated into *Itulah hukumannya karena* by Jaiminisbox, while netizen translate into *Hukum dia karena terlibat dalam*. However the author translate the phrase *Serve him right for getting carried away* to *Hukum dia karena berani terlibat*. The author will first separate the phrase because the phrase mentioned above has two kinds of translation procedure. The author will first analyse the phrase *Serve him right*. Based on the theory of Vinay & Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure this type of translation is classified as *Adaptation*. According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) *Hukum* is kind of Verb or in Indonesian its said as *Kata Kerja* that means *konsekuensi atas melanggar suatu adat yg resmi dianggap mengikat yang dikukuhkan oleh penguasa atau pemerintah*. If those terms are translated into Indonesia, it would be the consequence of breaking the official law which is considered to be obeyed that is determined by the government. According to Oxford Dictionary the phrase *Serve him* is kind of Idiom or phrasel verb that has the equal meaning with *Punish*. Since it is classified as idiom, so it can’t be translated literally. And based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, the procedure that is suitable to be used to translate the idiom is Adaptation translation procedure.

The second phrase to be analysed in SL is *for getting carried away*. Jaiminisbox translate it into *karna sudah*. While netizen translate the phrase into *karena terlibat*. The author has slightly different way of translation regarding those two translations. The author translates the phrase *for getting carried away* into *karna berani terlibat*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure this type of translation is categorized as *Modulation*. Since its defined as changing view point on the original text by producing variation of form of the message. By indicating the
changing of the angle, this kind of procedure is different than the others. It is also used when the translation of the target language rejects literal translation. According Oxford dictionary that the phrase *carried away* is kind of transitive verb which means *to arouse to a high and often excessive degree of emotion or enthusiasm*. If we see the synonym to replace the similar meaning of the phrase *carried away*, the words *enrapture* would best describe it. According to Meriam webster dictionary the word enrapture means to fill with delight. If we try to put the word enrapture as the synonym of the phrase *carried away*, it would be better to change the point of view of the phrase instead of keep translated literally. The author uses the word to change it into *berani* would best describe the context of the sentence happened in the conversation box. However, it doesn’t change the meaning or message from SL to TL 3. The TL 2 has slightly similar translation to TL 3. What differs it from TL 2 to TL 3 is that the author used the word *berani* in TL 3 meanwhile netizen do not. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation*.

Among all of those translation, the author prefers using the translation in TL 3. Because it has given better translation to Jaiminisbox to be considered. So, the phrase *Hukum dia karena berani terlibat dalam pencurian semua makanan dan persediaan makanan kita* is more appropriate than the phrase *Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa & Hukum dia karena terlibat dalam pencurian semua makanan dan persediaan makanan kita* to translate the SL *He is going around giving out all the provisions*.

**Datum 5**

Setting : Wonokuni (is the Name of city in the Comic where Luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou).

Participant : Raizou (The Supporting character Also one of Luffy allies → Wakamatsu (the minor character and become Luffy allies).
If we look into data 5, the context tells us about the conversation between Raizou and Kawamatsu (Luffy’s ally) which play as supporting character as mentioned in the participant point In Data 5. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, in the Oblique translation procedure, The SL In Data 5 based on the context, the conversation between Raizou and Kawamatsu describe that one of the character namely Wakamatsu is sent to the prison, and his friends namely Raizou is trying to get him free. In the conversation above, The SL This cell is so rusted that I’m not sure it’ll open that way is translated to TL 1 Pintu ini sangat berkarat sampai aku tidak yakin kau bisa membukanya dengan kunci. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure that type of translation is classified as Modulation translation procedure. Since Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). According to Oxford dictionary If the sentence I’m not sure it will open that way is translated based on the oxford dictionary, the sentence will be Aku tidak yakin pintu nya akan terbuka begitu saja. If we try to split the sentence and break them down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This cell is so rusted that I’m not sure it’ll open that way</td>
<td>Pintu sel ini sangat berkarat sampai aku tidak yakin kau bisa membukanya dengan kunci</td>
<td>Pintu sel ini sangat berkarat sampai aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka</td>
<td>Aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka begitu saja</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTEXT**

The place called Wanokuni where Luffy (the main character) landed and challenged the enemy called “Kaidou”. One of his friend named Raizou is trying the free one of his friend that has been thrown into prison called “Udon Prison” for more than 20 years. But the matters is the lock of the key is rusty that the key of the door will not open. Raizo say” this cell is so rusted that im not sure that this door will open that way.
According to the Definition of Meriam Webster Dictionary, the phrase *Begitu Saja* is classified as Idiom which mean in Indonesia *Begitu Saja / Seperti Itu*. If we try to pay attention between SL and TL There is a significant change of context and point of view. And there is an addition word. The first is the subject *it* that should be referred to the cell change into *Kau*, that its translated in English it supposed to be *You*. Secondly there is an addition of word that does not exist in SL. That is the word *Kunci*. According to Indonesian – English Advance Dictionary, if the word *Kunci* is translated into English It will be *key*, meanwhile in SL is not available. So there is a significant change and point of view in from SL to TL. So if we try to classify this kind of translation based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, it suits Modulation translation procedure, Since it deals with the changing point of view of the sentence and avoiding from literal translation (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995) Therefore the translator uses Modulation translation Procedure. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation*, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

The netizen responded the translation held by Jaiminisbox by offering his translation in the comment column of the fan page. Jaiminisbox translate the SL *This cell is so rusted that im not sure it'll open that way* to *Pintu sel ini sangat berkarat sampai aku tidak yakin kau bisa membukanya dengan kunci*. While the netizen translate the SL into *Pintu sel ini sangat berkarat sampai aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka*. The theory of Vinay and Darbelnet that kind of translation is classified as Modulation. Since Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view or possibly remove some of word or phrase to avoid the translator to translate it literally (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). What happened in the TL 2 is that some word is missing and the translator (netizen) remove some of words. The phrase *that im not sure it'll open that way* is translated into *sampai aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka*. If we take closely the phrase between in TL 2 the phrase *that way* is not translated. Meanwhile the phrase *sampai aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka* is the translation of the phrase *that im not sure it'll open*. So According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet about Modulation, it also let the translator to remove some of words or phrase to avoid the literal translation. So the translator
use Modulation to translate the phrase *that im not sure it’ll open that way* to *sampai aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka*. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation*, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

Meanwhile, the author responded the translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and netizen in TL 2 above on the One Piece Manga fanpage. Jaiminisbox translated the phrase *This cell is so rusted that I’m not sure it will open that way* into *Pintu sel ini sangat berkarat sampai aku tidak yakin kau bisa membukanya dengan kunci*. While netizen translate SL into “*Pintu sel ini sangat berkarat sampai aku tak yakin pintu itu akan terbuka.*” However, the author has slightly different way of translation compared to those two translations above. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet that kind of translation procedure is Adaption. Since it explain that adaptation refers to a procedure when a certain culture is mentioned in the ST but the culture does not exist in the TT, so a translator needs to make a new situation from the ST which has the same or the closest meaning to the TT (Vinay And Darbelnet, 1995). The phrase *This cell is so rusted that I’m not sure it will open that way* consist of Subject + verb + adjective clause + subject + will + verb + phrase verb.

According to Definition of Oxford Dictionary, the phrase *Begitu Saja* is classified as Idiom which mean in Indonesia *Begitu Saja / Seperti Itu*. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, the best translation procedure to be used in Idiom phrasel verb is *Adaptation*. Therefore the translation if classified as Adaptation translation procedure. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation*, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

**Datum 6**

Setting : Wanokuni (the Name of city in the Comic where luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou)
If we look into data 6, the context tells us about the conversation between Raizou and Kawamatsu (Luffy’s ally) which play as supporting character as mentioned. The SL In data 6 based on the context of the conversation, between the enemy Queen and Luffy. The context is luffy that is tied with exploding necklace on their neck in the prison. And if Luffy decide to join Kaidou crews then he will be free. In these sentence, there are two data to be analyzed, first is the phrase in TL 1 If you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew anytime and the second is the phrase you alone will be spared. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, that kind of translation especially the phrase If you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew that is translate is classified as Transposition shift 2. According to the theory of Vinay Darbelnet in Oblique translation, it involving a change in the grammar from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you decide at any time that you</td>
<td>Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau</td>
<td>Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau</td>
<td>Jika kau memutuskan mau bergabung dengan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTEXT**
Luffy is now in udon after got caught by the enemy, and face one of kaidou subordinates named “Queen”. Queen is now in charge with luffy. If luffy want to escape from the prison, he must fight against all Queen men, meanwhile his neck is cuffed with the “expoding cuff”. Anyway queen give him chances that if luffy want to join Kaidou subordinates that luffy will be spared.
TL to SL (85). By replacing one word’s class with another without changing the message, this procedure can also be applied within the language especially in shift 2 that deals with changing of the position.

If we pay attention to the SL, Its classified as compound sentence. If the author tries to breakdown the phrase *If you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew*, it is consist of clause (if) + subject (you) + complement (*time / anytime*) + connector (that) + modal (would) + verb (join) + subject (our) + noun (pirate crew). While in TL the phrase *Jika kamu memutuskan akan bergabung dengan kapal bajak laut kami kapan saja* consist of (Jika) + subject (kamu) + complement (*Waktu / kapan saja*) + modal (akan) + verb (bergabung) + subject (kami / kepemilikan) + noun (kapal bajak). If we pay attention and focus to the bold words, those are *anytime* in TL and *Kapan saja* in SL, occur some changes in the position. The phrase *Anytime* in SL stands as noun in subject after noun that is positioned after verb (decide). Then it changed in TL as the object and located in the end of the sentence. According to the Definition above, that transposition shift 2 deals with Transposing the noun from the subject to the object of the sentence. Therefore the phrase words *anytime* that is transferred to *kapan saja* is classified as Transposition shift 2. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation*, which often keep the point of view to keep the naturalness of the translation.

Secondly, Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view of the words, phrase or sentence and avoiding it from being translated literally (Vinay & Darbelnet,1995). According to Oxford Dictionary the word *Spared* here is kind of verb 3 (Passive voice). That means making something free, meanwhile in Meriam webster, it defines *Spared* is something to relieve of the necessity of doing or undergoing something which has the equal meaning as the oxford mentioned above. being referred from those two advance dictionar, the author can conclude that there is a change of point of view from the SL to TL. From the word *Spared* to *Diampuni*. According to Indonesian – English advance dictionary the word *diampuni* or from the base form the word, that is *mengampuni*, is translated to be forgive – forgiven (past participle) (Salim, 120).
So if we try to compare from the result from the dictionary, there is a change of point of view in the TL that occurred in the Word *Spared* and *Diampuni*. However, the translator still put it in the same context that has intention to say that *If Luffy (the main character) is doing what queen / enemy say, he can be free from the prison*. So if we try to put into the classification of translation procedure In Oblique translation procedure. It suits best with the definition of Modulation translation procedure. Therefore, the translator uses Modulation translation procedure. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation, translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

While the translator from both Jaiminisbox and Netizen translate that way, the author here has his own translation way responding the translation held by Jaiminisbox and Netizen above. The author translates the SL *If you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew you alone will be spared* to *Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kau akan Bebas*. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet this type of translation is classified as Transposition. Transposition is translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning or the message of the sentence (Vinay & Darbelnet,1995). According to Oxford Dictionary that According to Oxford Dictionary the word *Spared* here is kind of verb 3 (Passive voice) that means making something free. Meanwhile Meriam webster defines *Spared* is something to relieve of the necessity of doing or undergoing something which has the equal meaning as the oxford mentioned above. meanwhile According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) means *Lepas sama sekali (tidak terhalang, terganggu, dan sebagainya sehingga dapat bergerak, berbicara, berbuat, dan sebagainya dengan leluasa)*, then if it is transferred in English it will be *being free, untied, (from moving, speaking, doing activity, etc). From the explanation above we could state that the word *Spared* in SL has the similar meaning to TL *Bebas*. There is only a change in the class word and semantically and grammatically. From the phrase *Will Be spared* which grammatically classified as the present future tense in passive voice form that if it is translated literally in Bahasa that
would be the *Dia akan dibebaskan*. But the translation change into *Kau akan bebas* that stand for present tense.

Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, the procedure that deals with change of word class is Transposition. Therefore, the translator (Netizen) uses transposition in this translation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation, translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out of context and still keep the message of it. In other words, the author has his own translation regarding to translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and netizen in TL 2. Jaiminisbox translate the SL *If you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew* into “*Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kau akan diampuni*”. Meanwhile netizen translates it to “*Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami “kau akan Bebas”*. However, the author has slightly different way of translation compared to netizen translation in TL 2. The author translates it into *Jika kau memutuskan mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kapan saja kau akan dibebaskan*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure its categorized as Transposition. Transposition is translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning or the message of the sentence (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

If we take closely to the phrase in TL 2 by netizen and TL 3 belongs to author. There is a slight difference. TL 2 translate “*Kau akan bebas*” meanwhile TL 3 translate it to “*Kau akan dibebaskan*”. There is a change of grammar structure in the translation of TL 2 from the phrase “*You will be spared*” to “*Kau akan bebas*” in TL 2. The phrase “*You will be spared*” in English is classified as present future tense in passive voice form.

Meanwhile in TL 2, the phrase “Kau akan bebas” in target language or in Bahasa is categorized as *kata benda*, or we can say its noun phrase. So there is change structure of sentence from SL that is categorized as verbal sentence to TL 2 as noun phrase. Meanwhile the phrase in TL 3 translated by author has the similar structure of the SL. The phrase “*You will be spared*” is translated into “*Kau akan dibebaskan*”, in which both of SL and TL 3 represent as verbal
sentence. So its clearly stated that the translation by the author use Transposition. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation, translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out of context and still keep the message of it.

So from both translation, we can conclude that the netizen has given better translation to jaiminisbox to be considered. Because the phrase *Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kau akan Bebas* is more appropriate than the phrase *Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kau akan diampuni* to translate the SL. *If you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew you alone will be spared.*

**Datum 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why do you want to get stronger…. When you won’t even live to see tomorrow?</td>
<td>Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat …. Memangnya kau sudah bosan hidup?</td>
<td>Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat…. Ketika kau tidak akan hidup untuk melihat esok hari?</td>
<td>Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat…. Ketika kau tidak akan hidup untuk melihat esok hari?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTEXT**

Luffy is facing one of queen subordinates named “old maid“. Luffy actually can be able to escape from udon prisoner, but he choose to fight against all the enemy in prisoner including old maid rather than escaping. Luffy intends to trained and improve his skill in fighting by challenging all kaidou men (the enemy) in udon prisoners, and he could get stronger. And oldmaid said “why do you want to get stronger when you wont live
Setting: Wanokuni (Wanokuni is the Name of city in the Comic where luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou).

Participant: Oldmaid (The senior of luffy that become friends in Wanokuni) → Luffy (The main character).

If we look into data 7, the context tells us about the conversation between Luffy as the main character and Oldmaid (Luffy’s enemy) which play as supporting character as mentioned above which takes place in Udon Prison (Wanokuni Prison). It happened when Luffy is desired to escape and unfortunately being blocked by Oldmaid (one of Luffy’s Enemy). In the conversation above the SL Why do you want to get stronger….When you won’t even live to see tomorrow? is translated to TL 1 Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat …Memangnya kau sudah bosan hidup ?. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure, that type of translation is Free Modulation. Since Free Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view of the words, phrase or sentence and avoiding it from being translated literally (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). According to Oxford dictionary, the definition of Live is type of verb which means Spend one's life in a particular way or under particular circumstances (Oxford, 150).

Meanwhile in Meriam Webster Dictionary is to maintain one self (Meriam Webster 156), So according to the explanation above, both Oxford and Meriam webster dictionary define the similar explanation about what live is. Then the author focuses to the word live because the significant change between SL and TL 1 occurred in the word live. And also there is an addition word in the SL that is not available in TL 1. It is the word tomorrow. According to Oxford dictionary tomorrow here means the day after tomorrow. According to Indonesian – English Dictionary if the word tomorrow is translated into Bahasa as TL 1, it will be besok. Meanwhile the word besok here does not exist in the TL. And there is the word in TL that does not exist in SL. The word Bosan is not available here in the SL, but appear in the TL. According to KBBI (Kamu Besar Bahasa Indonesia) Bosan means sudah tidak suka lagi karena sudah terlalu sering atau banyak; jemu
(KBBI,45). If it is translated into English, *it would be no interest because it has been to over or to much*. The translator prefers to change the point of view of the SL by changing and adding some word. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, this kind of translation is categorized as Modulation. Therefore, the translator uses Modulation translation Procedure. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation*, which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out of context and still keep the message of it.

In doing so, the netizen responded by offering the different translation as the translation held by Jaiminisbox above. the SL *Why do you want to get stronger…. When you won’t even live to see tomorrow ?* is translated to Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat…. *Ketika kau tidak akan hidup untuk melihat esok hari ?*. Based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique Translation procedure that type of translation is classified as Transposition. Transposition is translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning or the message of the sentence (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). It is proven that the data from the SL undergo the change of the word class and grammatically. The phrase *When you won’t even live to see tomorrow* is classified as Present future tense in negative forms. Meanwhile in TL the phrase change into *Ketika kau tidak akan hidup untuk melihat esok hari ?*. Therefore the translator uses Transposition in this translation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet its not out context and still keep the message of it.

On the other hand the author desired to put an opinion regarding to the translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and Netizen in TL 2. Jaiminisbox translate the SL *Why do you want to get stronger When you won’t even live to see tomorrow ?* into *Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat. Memangnya kau sudah bosan hidup ?*. Meanwhile Netizen translate it with different translation compared to TL 1. Netizen translates the SL into *Kenapa kau ingin jadi lebih kuat Ketika kau tidak akan hidup untuk melihat esok hari ?*. According the description of the translation mentioned above, The author would prefer using
the translation held by netizen in TL 2 rather than TL 1 by Jaiminisbox because the author consider that the translation held by Netizen is more appropriate to and accepted than TL 1, therefore the author translate the TL 3 with the same translation made by Netizen in TL 2.

### Datum 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is nothing I can do about it</td>
<td>Mau bagaimana lagi</td>
<td>Aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu</td>
<td>Aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Setting: Wanokuni – swimming pool Wanokuni (the Name of city in the Comic where luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou)

Participant: Nami (The supporting character and one of Luffy Friend)

→ Robin (The supporting character and one of Luffy Friend)

If we look into data 8, the context tells us about the conversation between Nami and Robin (Luffy’s friend), which both character play as the supporting character as mentioned in participant point above. The SL *There is nothing I can do about it* here is translated into TL 1 *Mau bagaimana lagi*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure that kind of translation is classified as Modulation. Since Modulation is providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view of the words, phrase or sentence and avoiding it from being translated literally (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). According to Indonesian English Advance
Dictionary, the phrase *There is nothing I can do about it*, if this phrase is translated literally, the phrase will be *Tidak Ada yg bisa kita lakukan tentang itu* (Salim, 120). So based on the the phrase in SL and TL, it undergoes some significant change that it turn to be *Mau Bagaimana Lagi*. However the translator decide to change the point of view of by using the Modulation Translation procedure, it is considered that if the translator keep translating literally, it will not make the TL sounds natural. However the message is not shifting from the SL to TL. Both the phrase in SL and TL deliver the similar message that she (Nami) can’t do anything to what happened in the swimming pool (there are many men come to the girl spot). This kind of translation suits best to be defined as Modulation translation procedure according to Vinay And Darbelnet. Therefore the translator use Modulation translation procedure in this translation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

Meantime, the netizen responding the translation above. They responded by offering another translation that differ from Jaimnisbox. The translation held by Jaiminisbox. And in this analysis, it is categorized as TL 2. The SL *There is nothing I can do about it* is translated into TL 1 *Mau bagaimana lagi*. Meanwhile netizen translate the SL *There is nothing I can do about it* to TL 2 *aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, that type of translation is classified as Transposition shift 2. Transposition is translation procedure that change the grammatical form from SL to TL which involve replacing a word class with another without changing the meaning or the message of the sentence, especially in shift 2. It transposing the noun from the object to the subject of the sentence. (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). If we try to break down the structure from SL and TL 2, the position of the phrase *there is nothing* What happened in the SL here is that change of word class in SL. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Form oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.
On the other hand, the author desired to put an opinion regarding to the translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and Netizen in TL 2. Jaiminisbox translate the SL *There is nothing I can do about it* Into *Mau bagaimana lagi* Meanwhile Netizen translate it with different translation compared to TL 1. Netizen translates the SL into *Aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu*. According the description of the translation mentioned above, The author would prefer using the translation held by netizen in TL 2 rather than TL 1 by Jaiminisbox because the author consider that the translation held by Netizen is more appropriate and accepted than TL 1, therefore the author translate the TL 3 with the same translation made by Netizen in TL 2. So, from both translations, we can conclude that the netizen has given better translation to Jaiminisbox to be considered. Because the phrase *Aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu* is more appropriate than the phrase *Mau bagaimana lagi* to translate the SL. *There is nothing I can do about it.*

**Datum 9**

Setting: Wanokuni Wanokuni – swimming pool Wanokuni Wanokuni (the Name of city in the Comic where luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou)

Participant: Usop (the supporting character / one of luffy friend) → Franosuke (the supporting character / one of luffy friend)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He’s caused a big commotion but I can’t blame him</td>
<td>Dia membuat keributan tapi mau bagaimana lagi</td>
<td>Dia menyebabkan keributan, tapi Aku tak bisa menyalahkanya</td>
<td>Dia menyebabkan kekacauan yg besar, tapi aku tak bisa menyalahkanya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTEXT**

In the capital city where one of luffy ally (tonoyasu ) is about to be executed and all of luffy friend could just stand and wath that, avoiding their presence in order to be safe. but one of luffy men, named zoro and sanji, can’t let him (tonoyasu) to be executed. He stand in infont of the people and confront the executer. and on the picture luffy’s friend could
If we look into data 9, the context tells us about the conversation between Usopp and Franosuke (Luffy’s friend), which both character play as the supporting character as mentioned in participant point above. In the data 9, the author found two data to be analyzed, which occurred in the SL *He’s caused a big commotion but I can’t blame him*. The first is the phrase *He’s caused a big commotion*. That phrase is translated in TL 1 into *Dia membuat keributan*. According to the data above, the word *cause* here is translated into *membuat*. In this case, the translation changes the point of view of SL into TL. According to Oxford Dictionary the word *cause* here is defined as *A person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon, or condition* (Oxford Dictionary). Also in Meriam Webster *Dictionary is a reason for an action or condition: Motive* (Webster, p. 45). Meanwhile the word *membuat* here based on KBBI in Bahasa is *menciptakan (menjadikan, menghasilkan)*; *membikin* if it is translated in English, it would mean creating, producing something, making.

Based on the explanation above, it is seen clearly that the word *Cause* in SL doesn’t have the same meaning literally to the word *membuat* in English. But if we take the whole sentence in context, the word *cause* in SL and *membuat* in TL are still related each other, therefore this translation uses Free Modulation. The next phrase to be analysed is *big commotion* that is categorized as SL and being translated to *Keributan* in TL 1. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure, this type of translation is classified as Modulation. Since it is defined as providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view of the words, phrase or sentence and avoiding it from being translated literally and let the translator to remove some words or phrase that is considered unnecessary to be translated
literally. (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). According to Oxford dictionary that the word commotion is defined as A state of confused and noisy disturbance (Oxford, 56). Meanwhile in Merriam Webster, the word *commotion* stands for an agitated disturbance (Webster, 1828). If we conclude the explanation from both oxford and Merriam Webster Dictionary, it has the similar definition, And also based on those dictionary, the word *commotion* is the synonym of the word *Disturbance*. According to Advance English – Indonesian Dictionary the word *Disturbance* is translated to *Gangguan / Keributan* (Salim, 65). If we see the translation from SL *Commotion* that is transferred to TL 1 into *Keributan* is matching with the explanation of both Dictionary above. However, if we pay attention to closely, there is a word that is removed from SL to TL 1. The word *Big* here is not translated. According to Advance English – Indonesian Dictionary the word *Big* is supposed to be transferred into *Besar*. So if the TL 1 is translated literally, the sentence would be “*Dia menyebabkan keributan yang besar*”. The translator decided to remove the word *Besar* because it does not affect and change the meaning from SL to TL 1 and still keep the message from SL to TL 1. According to theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, that kind of translation is categorized as Free Modulation, therefore the translator uses Free Modulation procedure in this Data.

Secondly, the data to be analyzed is the phrase *but I can’t blame him*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelne, that type of translation is classified as Free Modulation. Since it is defined as providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view of the words, phrase or sentence and avoiding it from being translated literally (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). The author will first breakdown the structure in both SL and TL. It consist of Subject + has + verb + object + conjunction + subject + auxiliary verb (can / negative) verb + object. In the target language the phrase *Dia membuat keributan tapi mau bagaimana lagi* consist of subject + verb + complement + conjunction + verb + complement, in target language its also considered as compound sentence.

According to Oxford Dictionary the word *blame* here means Feel or declare that (someone or something) is responsible for a fault or wrong (Oxford, p. 39). Based on the explanation above the word *blame* has different point of view and meaning with the phrase *Mau bagaimana lagi* in TL 1. So, the translator changes the point of view and the meaning of the word. However, both
SL and TL still keep the similar meaning. This type of translation suits best to the characteristic of Free Modulation translation procedure, therefore the translator uses Modulation translation procedure. Furthermore the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

Meanwhile the netizen responded the translation held by Jaiminisbox above by offering their own translation. The Netizen translates the SL *He’s caused a big commotion but I can’t blame him* to *Dia menyebabkan keributan, tapi aku tapi bisa menyalahkannya*. Before start analysing them, the author shall separate this phrase first, because this phrase has more than one translation procedure, So the author shall begin with the phrase *He’s caused a big commotion*. The Netizen translate it into *Dia menyebabkan keributan*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure this kind of translation is classified as Modulation. Since it is defined as providing variants of message that can be justified in literal translation by changing point of view of the words, phrase or sentence and avoiding it from being translated literally and let the translator to remove some words or phrase that is considered unnecessary to be translated literally (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). If we take a look to the phrase in SL and TL 2 there is a word that is not translated, which means the translator remove some word and remain untranslated. Let us break them down. The phrase in SL consist of subject (he) + modal auxallary (has) + verb participal (caused) + determiner (a) + adjective (big) + noun (commotion). Meanwhile in TL word *big* which stands as the adjective is removing in the TL. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation above, Modulation lets the author to remove some words and keep it untranslated. So According to the theory of oblique translation procedure, the phrase in SL *He’s caused a big commotion* being translated into *Dia menyebabkan keributa* is categorized as Modulation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.
However, the author has slightly different way of translation regarding to translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and by Netizen in TL 2. The SL *He’s caused a big commotion but I can’t blame him* is translated to TL 2 *Dia menyebabkan kekacauan yg besar, tapi aku tak bisa menyalahkanya.* According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation this type translation is classified as Transposition. As it involves ing a change in the grammar from TL to SL by replacing one word’s class with another without changing the message. It can be seen from the text SL and TL above. The phrase in SL *He’s caused* has changed the word class into *Dia menyebabkan*. He’s is an abbreviation in English, that has actual phrase that is *He Has*. In which this English is type present perfect tense, that verb tense used to express actions that occurred at a non-specific time. The present perfect tense is also used to express actions that started in the past but continue to the present. Meanwhile in TL doesn not any specific indication of time due to the lack of syntax in TL (Indonesia). This type of translation is classified as Transposition, therefore the translator (Netizen) uses Transposition. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

So among all of those translation, the author conclude the TL 3 has given better translation than TL 1 and TL 2 to be considered. Because the phrase *Dia menyebabkan kekacauan yg besar, tapi aku tak bisa menyalahkanya* is more appropriate than the phrase *Dia membuat keributan tapi mau bagaimana lagi* and *Dia menyebabkan keributan, tapi aku tak bisa menyalahkanya.*

Datum 10
If we look into data 10, the context tells us about the conversation between Unknown character and Kidd in which both character play as supporting character as mentioned in participant point above. The SL *So that’s why he’s with me now* is translated in TL 1 to *Itulah kenapa kami bisa menangkapnya*. Based on the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, this type of translation is classified as Free Modulation abstract for concrete. As it defines for changing the point of view of the SL and reject the literal meaning in TL. The SL *He’s with me now* consist of Subject + to be (is) conjunction (with) + object + complement, in English this is type of sentence is called noun phrase. This phrase is to tell to someone that *the reason why someone is staying with me now*. Meanwhile in TL the phrase.
The phrase in TL *kami bisa menangkapnya* consist of Subject + auxillary verb (bisa) + verb (menangkap). According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) the word *Menangkap* means memegang (sesuatu yang bergerak cepat, lepas, dan sebagainya); memegang (binatang, pencuri, penjahat, dan sebagainya) dengan tangan atau alat. If this word is translated in English it would be *catching* (an animal, something that is moving quickly) or catching (animal, thief, criminal, and etc). From the explanation above, it is obviously could be seen that there is a significant change from the structure also from the point of view of context. But if we look at the summary of box context of in the dialogue, it still keeps the similar meaning. This type of translation suits best with the definition of Free Modulation. Therefore, the translator uses the Free Modulation in this translation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

Meanwhile, the netizen also responded it by offering their own translation regarding the translation held by Jaiminisbox. The phrase in SL *So that’s why he’s with me now* is translated in TL 2 to *Itulah sekarang kenapa kau bersamaku*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, this type of translation is classified as Optional Transposition. As it involves the changing of the grammar from TL to SL by replacing one word’s class with another without changing the message. The SL *He’s with me now* consist of Subject + to be (is) conjunction (with) + object + complement, in English this is type of sentence is called noun phrase. According to Oxford Dictionary, if the phrase *So that’s why he’s with me now* is translated literally the translation woud be *Jadi begitulah kenapa dia sekarang bersamaku sekarang*. So it can be seen that there are some word class that change. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

On the other hand, the author desired to put an opinion regarding to the translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and Netizen in TL 2. Jaiminisbox
translate the SL So that’s why he’s with me now Into *Itulah kenapa kami bisa menangkapnya*. Meanwhile Netizen translate it with different translation compared to TL 1. Netizen translates the SL into *Itulah kenapa kau sekarang bersamaku*. According the description of the translation mentioned above, The author would prefer using the translation held by netizen in TL 2 rather than TL 1 by Jaiminisbox because the author consider that the translation held by Netizen is more appropriate and accepted than TL 1, therefore the author translate the TL 3 with the same translation made by Netizen in TL 2.

**Datum 11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL 1</th>
<th>TL 2</th>
<th>TL 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I need it before the final battle</td>
<td><em>Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir,</em> (\text{Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya})</td>
<td><em>Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir,</em> (\text{aku tidak akan baik2 saja jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku})</td>
<td><em>Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir,</em> (\text{Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONTEXT**

This two supporting character namely o-tama momosuke is becoming Luffy ally in Wanokuni. But these two children is just supporting character to fight against kaidou. They were all instructed by luffy and the other to stay safe, and do not let enemy catch them. and one luffy friend remind these two to hide themselves in order not to attract enemy attention.

Setting : Wanokuni (The Name of city in the Comic where luffy as the main character and the other crew gather to fight against the enemy named Kaidou).
Participant: Zoro (the supporting character / one of Luffy’s friend also become the vice captain in the group) → Hiyori (Minor character that become Luffy ally).

In the data above, based on the context in the conversation between Zoro and Hiyori, the SL that state I won’t feel right if I don’t have it by my wist is translated in TL 1 to Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya by Jaiminisbox. Based on theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, that type of translation is classified as Free Modulation. As it deals by producing the variant of the message, obtained by a changing the point of view, and those variations can be justified when literal translation is put as corrected grammatical, yet the result is still considered to be unsuitable in the manner of naturalness. So, to achieve the best result of translation, one needs to know widely knowledge of language. (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 39). The SL I won’t feel right is consist of subject + will + not (abbreviated to be won’t) + verb + adjective, or in English grammar it is called as present future tense in negative form. Meanwhile TL consist of verb (Kata kerja) + adjective (kata sifat).

According to Oxford Dictionary that the word feel is kind of verb which express of be aware of (a person or object) through touching or being touched (Oxford, 58). Also in Meriam Webster dictionary its mentioned as to handle or touch in order to examine, test, or explore some quality (Webster, 1892). Meanwhile, According to Meriam Webster the word right is defined as being in accordance with what is just, good, or proper (Webster, 1892). So here if we try to combine the phrase and word “I won’t feel” and “right”, and put it in context, the speaker express that he won’t feel good which also express as the negative statement. Meantime, the TL, Rasanya aneh is stated in positive form. However, the translator is changing it in TL to be the positive statement, yet it is not contradictive, because the translator changes it into the similar meaning from the SL into TL. And the word chosen by the translator is aneh in TL which has the similar meaning to won’t feel, even this two phrase has contradictive structure (from negative sentence changed into positive sentence). This kind of translation suits best with the definition of Modulation negated contrary based on the depicted definition above. Therefore the translator uses Modulation negated contrary to transfer the sentence I won’t feel right to Rasanya aneh. Furthermore the orientation of this translation
based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

It Also still in the same sentence, it’s the the phrase *if I don’t have it by my wist* which is translated to *Jika aku tidak memilikinya*. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, this type of translation is classified as Free Modulation. As it deals with rejecting the literal meaning by removing one of the word or phrases to make the translation sounds natural. Its proven that the phrase *by my wist*, According to Oxford Dictionary, if this phrase is translated, then it would be *berada di pinggangku*. But in the TL its removed and the translator only translate it to *Jika aku tidak memilikinya*. According the theory described above, the translator decided to remove the phrase *by my wist* is to make the translation sounds natural if the sentence is translated to be *Jika aku tidak memilikinya berada di pinggangku*, however it still keeps the message or the meaning of the sentence when it is removed. Based on the context, in the conversation above that, the speaker won’t feel right “*if I don’t have it by my wist*” (sword) doesn’t change any message or concept in meaning if that phrase is translated into “Aneh rasanya *jika aku tidak memilikinya*”. Otherwise its sound unnatural, if the translator keeps translating it literally. Therefore, according to the theory above. Those kind of translations are classified as Free modulation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

Meanwhile the netizen responded it by offering their own translation upon the translation held by Jaiminisbox. The SL that is translated in TL 1 (Jaiminisbox) “*Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, Rasanya aneh saja jika akau tidak memilikinya*” is translated by netizen in TL 2 “*Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, aku tidak akan baik-baik saja jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku*”. The author finds two data to be analysed in data 11, the first is the phrase in SL *I won’t feel right* that is translated to in TL 2 *Aku tidak akan baik-baik saja*. And the second is the phrase in SL “*if I don’t have it by my wist*” that is translated in TL 2 *jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku*. But the author will
begin with the first phrase to be analyzed earlier. According to the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, the phrase SL *I won’t feel right* as SL that is translated to *Aku tidak akan baik - baik saja* as TL 2 is classified as Optional Transposition Shift 3 (Verb phrase that turns into Noun phrase / Adjective phrase). Since it is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from TL to SL. By replacing one word’s class with another without changing the message, this procedure can also be applied within the language, to be more specific that it is transposing the Verb phrase that turns into Noun phrase (Vinay & Daberlnet,1995). The author shall break down the structure of in both SL and TL. The phrase in SL *I won’t feel right* consist of Subject (I) + Will+ not + Verb (feel) + adjective (right) that is classified in English as Verbal phrase.

Meanwhile in TL 2 the the phrase *Aku tidak akan baik - baik saja* consist of Subject (Aku) + Auxallary verb (tidak akan) + Adjective (baik – baik saja) in which in English it is classified as Adjective phrase. if we look at the structure and try to compare between SL and TL 2 the phrase change from *Verbal phrase* into *Adjective phrase*. It happened when the word *feel* as verb turns to be Adjective phrase. Based on the explanation above referred to the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet, that type of translation is classified as Optional Transposition shift 3.

Then the second phrase to be analyzed is the phrase “*if I don’t have it by my wist*” in SL is translated to 2 *jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku*. According to the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, that type of translation is classified as Modulation Abstract for concrete. Since it is deals by producing the variant of the message, obtained by a changing the point of view, and those variations can be justified when literal translation is put as corrected grammatical, by conversing the general words into the particular one. Here in data 11, the phrase *by my wist* is translated to *di sabuk ku*. According to Advance English – Indonesian Dictionary, the word *wist* here is transferred IN the TL to be *Pinggang* (Salim, p. 49).

Meanwhile the word *Sabuk* here is translated in the SL to be *belt*. From the definition of the dictionary above that there is a significant change from the word *Wist* into *Belt*. the view point in the TL changes and become more concrete in spite of translating literally such as “di pinggangku”. Based on the explanation above, that type of translation is classified as Modulation Abstract for concrete, therefore the translator uses Modulation abstract for concrete to translate it.
Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.

However, the author will put his opinion regarding to the translation held by Jaiminisbox in TL 1 and Netizen in TL 2. Jaiminisbox translate the phrase in SL *I need it before the final battle, I won’t feel right if I don’t have it by my wist* into Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, *Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya*. Meanwhile the netizen does not translate that way. They translate SL into Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, *Aku tidak akan baik2 saja jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku*. According to theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure the translation of TL 1 is categorized as *Modulation in both phrase* I won’t feel right and By my wist. Meanwhile TL 2 has slightly different way of translation. Still in the same theory, TL 2 in the phrase *Aku tidak akan baik – baik saja* is categorized as *Transposition*, Meanwhile, in the phrase jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku is classified as *Modulation*. However, author has his own translation regarding to those two, the author translates the phrase in SL *I won’t feel right if I don’t have it by my wist* into *Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya*. According to the theory of Vinat and Darbelnet in, those kind of translations is categorized as Modulation for both phrase I won’t feel right and by my wist.

So from both translation, we can conclude that the netizen has given better translation to jaiminisbox to be considered. Because the phrase Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, aku tidak akan baik-baik saja jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku is more appropriate than the phrase Aku memerlukanya sebelum pertempuran terakhir, Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya to translate the SL *I need it before the final battle, I won’t feel right if I don’t have it by my wist*. The SL I won’t feel right is consist of
subject + will + not (abbreviated to be *won’t*) + verb + adjective, or in English grammar it is called as present future tense in negative form. Meanwhile TL consist of verb (Kata kerja) + adjective (kata sifat).

According to Oxford Dictionary that the word *feel* is kind of verb which express of *be aware of (a person or object) through touching or being touched* (Oxford, 58). Also in Meriam Webster dictionary its mentioned *as to handle or touch in order to examine, test, or explore some quality* (Webster, 1892). Meanwhile, According to Meriam Webster the word *right* is defined as being in accordance with what is just, good, or proper (Webster, 1892). So here if we try to combine the word and phrase *I won’t feel* and *right*, and put it in context, the speaker express that he won’t *feel good* which also express as the negative statement. Meantime, the TL, *Rasanya aneh* is stated in positive form. However, the translator is changing it in TL to be the positive statement, yet it is not contradictive, because the translator changes it into the similar meaning from the SL into TL. And the word chosen by the translator is *aneh* in TL, Which has the similar meaning to *won’t feel*, even this two phrase has contradictive structure (from negative sentence changed into positive sentence). This kind of translation suits best with the definition of *Modulation negated contrary* based on the depicted definition above.

In other words, if we take a look to the translation in TL 2 that used Transposition, the author has different procedure to translate the phrase *I won’t feel right*. The author translates it into *Rasanya aneh*. According to theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, the author used Modulation procedure rather than Transposition. Although Transposition uses literal translation and put the corrected grammatical aspect, yet the results is still considered to be unsuitable in the manner of naturalness (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). By that explanation the author considers that the phrase *I won’t feel right* is more suitable to be translated in the way of Modulation translation procedure rather than Transposition. As long as the translation still put the SL in context, so It does not matter. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is *Meaning oriented translation* which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.
Also still in the same sentence, it’s the phrase if I don’t have it by my wist which is translated to Jika aku tidak memilikinya. According to the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, this type of translation is classified as Free Modulation. As it deals with rejecting the literal meaning by removing one of the word or phrases to make the translation sounds natural. Its proven that the phrase by my wist, According to Oxford Dictionary, if this phrase is translated, then it would be berada di pinggangku. But in the TL its removed and the translator only translate it to Jika aku tidak memilikinya. According the theory described above, the translator decided to remove the phrase by my wist is to make the translation sounds natural if the sentence is translated to be Jika aku tidak memilikinya berada di pinggangku, however it still keeps the message or the meaning of the sentence when it is removed. Based on the context, in the conversation above that, the speaker won’t feel right “if I don’t have it by my wist” (sword) doesn’t change any message or concept in meaning if that phrase is translated into “Aneh rasanya jika aku tidak memilikinya”. Otherwise its sound unnatural, if the translator keeps translating it literally.

Therefore, according to the theory above. Those kind of translations is classified as Free modulation. Furthermore, the orientation of this translation based on the procedure that translator used in the theory of Vinay And Darbelnet in oblique translation procedure is Meaning oriented translation which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

After finding and analyzing the whole data from comic of “One Piece by Jaiminisbox” as the translator of online website to access the online comic, Also the responds of netizen in as the reader of online Comic of One Piece on the website www.Jaiminisbox.com. the conclusions are poured based on the research questions, while the suggestions are expected to provide recommendation to the readers who are interested to develop the similar research on the oblique translation in the future.

Translating is not only about changing the language from source language into target language but also the translator must be able to deliver the meaning and the message from source language into target language to the readers. The other side, translating becomes a problem in translation field because there are some translators that only switches the source language into target language without considering whether the message is conveyed in the right way to the target readers or not. Before the translator translate a text, they have to decide what the translation procedure will be used and the translation procedure that they choose.

Based on the research problem in the first chapter and the researcher findings of the data presentation in the third chapter, the author found that there are 3 out of 4 types of oblique translation procedure in the comic of One Piece, provided in the website of www.Jaiminisbox.com based on the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti, they are transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation, But the author only discovered 3 out of 4. Those are: Transposition, Modulation, Adaptation.

In Addition, Among the data that has been collected by the author, there are 38 data that has been analyzed by the author in total. Among all of those, the data that has been analyzed is dominatly categorized as Modulation in the first rank, with 16 data obtained, and in the second place
is transposition with 15 data, while the rest are categorized as Adaptation with 7 Data’s. The translator from Jaiminisbox often used Modulation translation procedure in these analyses, meanwhile the netizen responds as the suggestion of the translation held by Jaiminisbox uses more transposition. And According to the orientation of the translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Oblique translation procedure, the translation of Jaiminisbox is Meaning oriented translation which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it. Meanwhile netizen here uses form-oriented translation translations which means prefer to change point of view yet it is not out context and still keep the message of it (Vinay and Darbelne,1995).

B. Suggestion

After finding and analyzing the whole data from Comic of “One Piece by Jaiminisbox” as the translator of online website to access the online comic, Also the responds of netizen in as the reader of online Comic of One Piece on the website www. Jaiminisbox.com.

There are any problems that can be analyzed from the theory of translation procedure especially the theory that is proposed by the experts. In this context, Online comic has become an interesting entertainment in social life, especially to the teenagers. Thus, it can be used as a corpus in the field of translation. The author suggests the netizen (the reader of comic One Piece whether online or offline comic) to always explore more about other problems occurred in comic, because sentence in a book or some of reading texts might have different way of translation compared to the literary works like comic.

In Analyzing procedure especially oblique translation procedure, the readers should give more attention not only to the text that is written in the conversation as part of the text, but also has to pay attention to the whole part of the context of the text. It is because the translator or the editor has a full control over the choice of words. The translator has an authority to have a good ability to understand grammatical aspect, the changing of
word class, and the other knowledge of language, but also the message that have to be conveyed with the right way.

Through this study, the author hopes that this research can give the benefits toward the translation procedure in translation field and can be useful to all the students who want study in depth with the similar research, especially for the students of English Letters Department who want to analyze the translation procedure, Moreover in the digital literature (the literature that can be accessed through internet).
REFERENCE LIST


Jahromi, Parissa Pezhman, and Samad Mirza Suzani. ‘A Study of Relationship between Translation Studies Students’ Critical Thinking Ability and the Quality of Literary Prose Text Translation’. *Theory and Practice in


### Table 1.1 Data A of Bilingual Comic of One Piece by Jaiminisbox: Volume 90-95

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum 1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English version ( SL )</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indonesian version ( TL 1 )</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Netizen Version ( TL 2 )**

*Alfaizunaulia* yossah seneng bgt udah rilis chapt terbaru, but here i want to argue to the translator ( penerjemah terutama si jaiminisbox ) di halaman 2 di dialog nya lufty pas iq ngomong sama kakek hyogoro di versi inggris nya dia bilang "i did it wrong again", meanwhile di versi inggrisnya penerjemah menerjemahkan " masih belum". hemm menurut saya secara penerjemahan salah artinya fatal hingga bikin fans OP bingung. menurut gw di artini / di terjemahin aja kaya biasa, tanpa pakai gaya / teori yg ribet biar kita sebagai pembaca ga salah tangkep kalo baca versi bilingual . menurut gw artin ajahjadi "Aku salah lagi" toh masih kontekstual kok artinya . hehehe .... asumsi ya , tolong kalau mau kemen di adu dgn asumsi jga agar jd diskusi yg sehat . salam OP Lovers yohohoho*
Datum 2

English Version ( SL )

HE'S GOING AROUND GIVING OUT ALL THE PROVISIONS.

LOOKS LIKE TONOYASU IS QUITE WELL OFF.

Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )

DIA MELAKIKAN APAPUN YANG DIA BISA.

TONOYASU MEMBANTU TEMPAT INI JADI LEBIH HIDUP!!

( Netizen Version TL 2 )

selamat siang minna, just wanna share my thought about the translation made by jaiminisbox hehe..... i changed into bahasa to be more understandable. Menurut saya kalimat didalam komik versi inggris " it looks like tonoyasu is quite well off " tidak cocok jika diterjemahkan dgn kalimat " seperti tonoyasu membantu tempat ini jauh lebih baik". Itu hanya akan membuat pembaca awam akan bingung bila membaca didalam versi inggris dan indonesia. menurut saya akan jauh lebih baik jika diterjemahkan dengan kalimat " seperti tonoyasu cukup dermawan" karna sesuai yg saya baca di internet arti kata " well-off merupakan idiom yg artinya dermawan. Please no offense. hehehe .... sharing is giving 😊😊
He's going around giving out all the provisions.

Looks like Tonoyasu is quite well off.

Dia melakukan apapun yang dia bisa.

Tonoyasu membantu tempat ini jadi lebih hidup!!

Datum 3

English Version ( SL )

Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )

Ig iseng2 baca komik OP di 2 versi nemuin kalimat2 yg menurut ane secara penerjemahan masih banyak yg kurang pas aja. hehe misalnya di chapter 943 di hal 3 di situ kalimat "So that's why he's with me now", yg kmd sama si penerjemah di terjemahin jd "Itulah kenapa kami bisa menangkapnya", hampir semua artinya ga masuk sih secara kamus dan google translate...heheheh...ya cuman mau kasih masukan aja buat sumber referensi jaiminisbox, kalau saya lebih srek kalimatnya diganti / diterjemahin jd "Itulah kenapa kau sekarang bersamaku" km ya dari bahasa inggris nya jg udah jelas dan ga perlu di ganti dgn di bahasa indo dgn kata lain agar reader ngerti, justru malah jd bingungin aja. jd salah tangkup hehehe....thanks for ur attention ^^
Datum 4

**English Version ( SL )**

HAH. SERVES HIM RIGHT FOR GETTING CARRIED AWAY WITH STEALING ALL OUR WEAPONS AND FOOD.

**Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )**

HATULAH HUKUMAN KARENA SUDAH MENCURI SEMUA PERSENJATAAN DAN MENDAPATKAN MAKANAN KITA.

**Netizen Version ( TL 2 )**

Alfaizunaulia: maaf cuman mau komentarin penerjemahannya aja ga ikut2 an komentar alur nya hahehe....kok artinya aneh ya ? dari kalimat "Serve him right for getting carried away with stealing all our weapons and food" dalam bahasa inggris diterjemahin jadi "Hukum karena sudah mencuri semua persenjataan dan persediaan makanan kita" mmt saya kalo sesuai kamus itu artinya sih jd "Hukum dia karena terlibat dalam pencurian semua senjata dan persediaan makanan kita"....hanya berpendapat aja biar yg baca versi inggris dan indo ga bingung dan tkt jd beda aja nnti persepanya . maaciiw hoho.

Datum 5

**English Version ( SL )**

WHAT DO I NEED IN ORDER TO FREE YOU?

**Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )**

APA YAAD HARUS AKU LAKUKAN IN- TUK MEMBEKASANKAN?

**Netizen Version ( TL 2 )**

You will need to find the key to this cell and the key to my handcuffs. Although... this does go against that I'm not sure it'll even open that way.
Datum 6

**English Version ( SL )**

**Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )**

kok artinya jd beda ya dari versi inggris dan indo hehe... coba deh liat di dialog halaman 51 di bahasa inggris nya kalimatnya " if you decide at any time that you would join our pirate crew you alone will be spared" diterjemahin jadi "Jika kau memutuskan kalau mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kau akan diampuni " harusnya kan kalimatnya jd "Jika kau memutuskan mau bergabung dengan awak kapal bajak laut kami kapan saja kau akan Bebas " karna arti kata spare menurut kamus "bebas" bukan "ampun"atau diampuni. hehe hanya menyampaikan pendapat.

**Netizen Version ( TL 2 )**
Datum 7

English Version (SL)  Indonesian Version (TL 1)

Netizen Version (TL 2)
Datum 8

**English Version (SL)**

Is it really so strange for such a crowd to be in a bath-house? I know that they're all here for me, but...

There is nothing I can do about it, young men are just...

Get out of the way, you old hag!!

**Indonesian Version (TL 1)**

Memangnya aneh kalau ada banyak orang di tempat ini yang aku tahu mereka berada di sini untuk melaikan talik, tapi...

Mau bagaimana lagi, anak-anak, kusa wendang...

Minggir kau tua bangkai!!

**Netizen Version (TL 2)**

Sebagai penggemar setia komik onepiece dan nungguin chapter by chapter setiap minggu nya itu jd hal yang sangat ditunggu2, tp disini gw ga mau komentarin alur cerita dan hal2 yg lain, tp gw cuman mau komentarin keanehan yg ada versi inggris dan indo di komik khusus nya di volume 93. dihalaman 16 dialog nya si usop dia bilang " There is nothing I can do about it" dan itu diterjemahin jd "Mau bagaimana lagi " hemmm gw sih ga pinter2 amat bahasa inggris tp ya taualah .. dan menurut gw artinya jd aneh aja ...kalo misal boleh usul nih hehe , mungkin artinya bisa diganti jd "Aku tak bisa berbuat apa2 soal itu" karna ya sesuai kamus dll ya itu, ya mungkin lupa kalo ya si jaminisboxnya heheheh... saran dan masukan itu membangun Terimakasih . arigatogozaimasu.
HE'S CAUSED A BIG COMMOOTION, BUT I CAN'T BLAME HIM!!

SO ZORO WAS IN THE CAPITAL, TOO!!

DIA MEMBUAT KERIBUTAN, TAPI MALI BAGAIMANA LAGI!

JADI ZORO ADA DI IBUKOTA JUGA!!

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English Version ( SL )

Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )

Netizen Version ( TL 2 )
Datum 10

**English Version ( SL )**

I guess he forgot about his seastone handcuffs!!

**Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )**

Itulah kenapa kami bisa menangkapnya!

**Netizen Version ( TL 2 )**

Ig iseng2 baca komik OP di 2 versi nemuin kalimat2 yg menurut ane secara penerjemahan msh banyak yg kurang pas aja. hehe misalnya di chapter 943 di hal 3 di situ kalimat"So that's why he's with me now", yg kmd sama si penerjemah di terjemahin jd "Itulah kenapa kami bisa menangkapnya", hampir semua artinya ga masuk sih secara karus dan google translate ...heheheh ...ya cuma mau kasih masukan aja buat sumber referensi jaiminisbox, kalau saya lebih srek kalimatnya diganti / diterjemahin jd "Itulah kenapa kau sekarang bersamaku" krn ya dari bahasa inggris nya jg udah jelas dan ga perlu di ganti dgn di bahasa indo dgn kata lain agar reader ngerti, justru malah jd bingungin aja. jd salah tangkap hehehe....thanks for ur attention ^^
Datim 11

**English Version ( SL )**

A man like you could never know the true value of a sword!

I need it before the final battle.

I won't feel right if I don't have it by my waist.

**Indonesian Version ( TL 1 )**

Seperti mana mungkin mendapat Nilat, dari海关!

Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya.

**Netizen Version ( TL 2 )**

i feel weird of the translation held by jaiminisbox. sorry ya cuman mau kritik aja penerjemahan nya. ngerasa aneh aja di chap ini hal 11 di dialog "i need it before the final battle , I won't feel right if I don't have it by my waist" diterjemahin jd "aku memerikannya sebelum pertempuran terakhir. Rasanya aneh saja jika aku tidak memilikinya" fokus pada kalimat by my wist yg diterjemahin jd "aku tidak memilikinya" banyak kata yg di lenceng menurut ane sebagai org yg ga awam2 but dim bhs inggris mewakaian kalimat itu di terjemahkan jd "aku memerikannya sebelum pertempuran terakhir , aku tidak akan baik2 saja jika aku tidak memilikinya di sabuk ku" jd kalimat "by my wist" itu di ganti katanya jd di sabuk ku yg secara anti makaul itu ya sama - - - - - - barang kali bisa jadi referensi aja buat jaiminisbox.

hehehehe