

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This Chapter consists of the data description of the study, the result of analysis, and the discussion.

4.1. Findings

The researcher used only five chapters in the novel. The researcher found 238 Isabella direct speeches in chapter 1 until 5, as the data. The researcher used Newmark (1988) theory in Translation methods to analyze the data. The researcher found that from 8 translation methods, 6 methods are used in Isabella Swan direct speech, in chapter 1 until 5,. There are word for word, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, and also communicative translation.

The result of the analysis will simply describing in the table 1.

Table 1 Total methods used

| Methods of Translaion | Word for word | literal | faithful | semanti c | free | communicativ e |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Total data | 25 sentence s | 28 sentence s | 31 sentence s | 40 sentence s | 3 sentence s | 111 sentences |

4.1.1. Word For Word

Word for word translation is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. In this study, the researcher found, there are 25 word for word translation method that used in the novel.

Table 2 Word for word

| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
|-----|-------|---------|---|--|
| 1 | 16 | I | I'm Isabella Swan | Aku Isabella Swan |
| 2 | 17 | I | Um, Government, with Jefferson, in building six | Pemerintahan, dengan Jefferson, di gedung enam |
| 3 | 30 | I | I don't know | Aku tidak tahu |
| 4 | 66 | II | Why does it matter to you ? | Kenapa ini penting buatmu? |
| 5 | 90 | III | There's nothing wrong with my head | Tak ada yang salah dengan kepalaku. |
| 6 | 93 | III | I'm not going to tell anybody. | Aku takkan memberitahu siapa-siapa. |
| 7 | 97 | III | You told Mom! | Kau memberitahu Mom! |
| 8 | 98 | IV | Hello, Edward, | Halo, Edward |
| 9 | 136 | IV | With who? | Dengan siapa? |
| 10 | 147 | V | Giving up? | Menyerah? |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 25 | | |

(To see the complete data, check the appendix)

SL : Um, Government, with Jefferson, in building six

TL : Mmm, Pemerintahan, dengan Jefferson, di gedung enam

The Sentence "Um, Government, with Jefferson, in building six" is translated into "Mmm, Pemerintahan, dengan Jefferson, di gedung enam" used word for word translation method. The translator translated one by one every word in the sentence.

The translated sentence makes an ambiguity in meaning, since the translator used word for word as method in translating. The reader in target language does not understand the purpose of the text. There are two meanings of the sentence first is Jefferson as the government or come to government class with Jefferson as the teacher in government class.

The translator translated the sentence into common meaning, the translator does not give specific meaning to explain the sentence, so it is translated in simple way. The word order of the sentence in the source language is preserved in target language. In word for word translation method, sometimes the translator neglects the grammar when they are translating the sentence. The translator considering the cultural aspect when translating the word "um," translated into "mmm".

Data 30

SL : I don't know

TL : Aku tidak tahu

The translator used word for word translation method, to translate the sentence from "I don't know" into "Aku tidak tahu". The translator translated every single word in the sentence. The translator did not translate the word "do" since the

target language does not recognize the word "do" because the target language does not have auxiliary in their grammatical structure. As we know that negative sentence in source language, cannot stand alone, it need auxiliary to help the sentence. If the translation used free translation method in translating the sentence "I don't know" the translated sentence should be "entahlah, aku gak ngerti".

Even in word for word translation method somehow make uncommunicative sentence in target language even out of the context, but we should see the context in the source language. According the context in the source language, used word for word translation method is better than used free translation method. Free translation method sound more communicative and like spoken sentence, but here Bella as the speaker shy with Edward Cullen. So even the sentence sound less communicative, but can deliver the context and the messages well.

Data 93

SL : I'm not going to tell anybody.

TL : Aku takkan memberitahu siapa-siapa.

The translator used word for word translation method in translating the sentence "I'm not going to tell anybody." Into "Aku takkan memberitahu siapa-siapa." The translator translated every single word exactly like that in the source language. In the source language word "I'm" consists of two words; there are "I" and "am". The word "am" is not the translated into "adalah" in target language. The

function of the word "am" in the source language is a "to be" that in target language does not have a "to be" in their grammatical structure.

The word order in the source language sentence is similar with target language. The word "I'm" and "aku" as the subject, "not going to" and "takkan" as the verb, and so on. the sentence translated singly, seems like the word "I'm" translated into "aku", "not" translated into "tak", "going to" being "kan" "tell" translated into "memberitahu", "anybody" being "Siapa-siapa".

4.1.2. Literal Translation

In the method, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. In this study, the researcher found there are 28 literal translation methods that used in translating the novel.

Table 3 Literal Translation

| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
|----|------|---------|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | I | I want to go | Aku ingin pergi |
| 2 | 3 | I | Don't worry about me | Jangan khawatirkan aku |
| 3 | 11 | I | Ch — Dad, I don't really know anything about cars. I wouldn't be able to fix it if anything went wrong, and I couldn't afford a mechanic... | Ch—Dad, aku tidak tahu apa-apa tentang mobil. Aku tidak akan bisa memperbaikinya kalau ada yang rusak, dan aku tidak sanggup membayar montir... |
| 4 | 18 | I | Three or four times a year | Tiga atau empat kali setahun |
| 5 | 19 | I | My mother is part albino | Ibuku setengah albino |
| 6 | 20 | I | Who are <i>they</i> ? | Siapa <i>mereka</i> ? |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 7 | 31 | I | I never spoke to him | Aku tak pernah bicara dengannya |
| 8 | 33 | II | Steak and potatoes | Steik dan kentang |
| 9 | 35 | II | Do you know the Cullen family? | Apa kau mengenal keluarga Cullen? |
| 10 | 37 | II | No. That means it's too cold for rain | Tidak. Itu berarti terlalu dingin untuk hujan. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | | 28 | | |

(To see the complete data, check the appendix)

Data 1

SL : I want to go

TL : Aku ingin pergi

In the sentence "I want to go" the translator, translated it into "Aku ingin pergi" in the target language. The translator translated the sentence singly, but still in context. Different with word for word, in literal translation in the translated sentences some words could be missing. The translator did not translate the word "to" in the source language, being "ke" or "untuk" in the target language.

Since the function of the word "to" in the source language is to complete the word "want". The words "want to" is a phrase that is translated literally into "ingin".

The translator translated the phrase of "want to" so the translation method chosen by translator is literal translation. If the translator chose word for word as the method, the translated sentence should be "aku ingin untuk pergi". Literal translation is different with word for word translation, in literal translation, the translator still considers the grammar structure in the target language, but in word for word translation method it little a bit neglects the grammar structure.

Data 3

SL : Don't worry about me

TL : Jangan khawatir aku

The translator used literal translation to translate the sentence "Don't worry about me" into "Jangan khawatir aku". The translator translated the sentence by each word, but the translator also eliminates an unnecessary word, which is "about".

The word "about" should be translated into "tentang" or "mengenai" in the target language. However the word "about" is unnecessary to translate, since in the target language readers can get and understand the point easily.

If the translator chose word for word translation method, the sentence in the target language should be "jangan khawatir tentang aku" but, if faithful translation is chosen as the method to translate the sentence, it should be "jangan khawatir tentang aku". It looks so simply, but it has deeply difference in each sentence of target language.

Data 31

SL : I never spoke to him

TL : Aku tak pernah bicara dengannya

The translation method used by the translator in the sentence "I never spoke to him" into "Aku tak pernah bicara dengannya" is literal translation method. Each word is translated but still in the context, since the sentence is literally translated. The

translator translated the word "spoke" into "bicara", the translator does not consider the function of the word, in the target language. In the source language word "spoke" is another form from "speak", in the target language it means "bicara".

In the target language there is no transformation of form in a word. The word "spoke" is used in past tense, and then the word "speak" is used in present tense. If the translator used semantic method to translate the sentence, it should be "aku tak pernah bicara sebelumnya padanya" in the target language. The word "spoke" described the time of an action, it means I (Isabella Swan), never speak since she met him (Edward Cullen).

Data 44

SL : Edward Cullen is staring at you

TL : Edward Cullen menatapmu

In the sentence "Edward Cullen is staring at you" is translated into "Edward Cullen menatapmu" the translator used literal translation method, since the sentence was translated literally. The translator makes the sentence in the target language simpler than in source language. The translator did not translate each word in the source language sentence. The words "is staring at you" was only translated into "menatapmu". The translator eliminates several unnecessary words like "is" and "at" since the grammatical structure in the source language is different with the grammatical structure in the target language.

If the translator used faithful translation method in translated the sentence "Edward Cullen is staring at you" the sentence in the target language should be "Edward Cullen sedang menatap padamu". If the translator used word for word translation method, the sentence in the target language should be "Edward Cullen sedang menatap ke kamu" each sentence in word for word is translated, but in faithful translation, some unnecessary words will be eliminated.

Data 72

SL : You were over there

TL : Kau ada di sebelah sana

The translator used literal translation to translate the sentence "You were over there" into "Kau ada di sebelah sana". The sentence is translated singly. Every word in the sentence is translated, but in different context in grammatical structure.

The Source Language grammatical structure is different with the target language grammatical structure. In the source language it has "to be" but the target language does not have one. The word "were" as "to be" in the source language translated into "ada" in the target language, it is absolutely out of context in grammatical structure of the source language. In this sentence we can see, even when the translator translated the sentence singly, the translator still considering the grammar structure of the sentence. The readers can feel this is the spoken sentence, not written sentence.

Data 126

SL : No — I don't dance, Dad.

TL : Tidak—aku tidak berdansa, Dad

The sentence was translated literally since each word was translated by the translator. The sentence "No — I don't dance, Dad." Was translated into "Tidak—aku tidak berdansa, Dad". The word "dance" translated literally into "berdansa". The translator doesn't explain more, about word "dance", what dance? What kind of dance? Is that mean "menari" in target language or something else?

The translation doesn't considering cultural aspect in translating the sentence, since in the target language, it didn't have same "dance" like in the source language mean. The translated sentence is ambiguous, because the translator didn't explain cultural aspect. If the translator used communicative translation, the sentence in target language should be "tidak, aku tidak pergi ke pesta dansa, dad"

4.1.3. Faithful Translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. In this study, the researcher found there are 31 faithful translation methods that used I translating the novel.

Table 4 Faithful Translation

| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
|----|------|---------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 6 | I | What kind of car? | Mobil jenis apa? |
| 2 | 7 | I | Where did you find it? | Di mana kau mendapatkannya? |
| 3 | 9 | I | When did he buy it? | Kapan dia membelinya? |
| 4 | 10 | I | Did he buy it new? | Apa waktu dibeli masih baru? |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|--|---|
| 5 | 13 | I | You didn't need to do that, Dad. I was going to buy myself a car | Kau tak perlu melakukannya, Dad. Aku berencana membeli sendiri mobilku |
| 6 | 34 | II | Well, I have a few classes with a girl named Jessica. I sit with her friends at lunch. And there's this boy, Mike, who's very friendly. Everybody seems pretty nice. | Well, aku mengambil beberapa kelas bersama cewek bernama Jessica. Saat makan siang, aku duduk bersama teman-temannya. Lalu ada cowok, Mike, yang sangat bersahabat. Semuanya kelihatan lumayan baik |
| 7 | 45 | II | He doesn't look angry, does he? | Dia tidak kelihatan marah, ya kan? |
| 8 | 48 | II | H-how do you know my name? | B-bagaimana kau tahu namaku? |
| 9 | 49 | II | I meant, why did you call me Bella? | Maksudku, kenapa kau memanggilku Bella? |
| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
| 10 | 50 | II | No, I like Bella," I said. "But I think Charlie — I mean my dad — must call me Isabella behind my back — that's what everyone here seems to know me as | Tidak, aku lebih suka Bella," kataku. "Tapi kupikir Charlie—maksudku ayahku— pasti memanggilku Isabella di belakangku—pasti itulah yang diketahui orang-orang di sini |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 31 | | |

(To see the complete data, check the appendix)

Data 59

SL : No, Phil is fine. Too young, maybe, but nice enough

TL : Tidak, Phil baik. Terlalu muda barangkali, tapi cukup baik

The translator used faithful translation to translated the sentence "No, Phil is fine. Too young, maybe, but nice enough" into "Tidak, Phil baik. Terlalu muda barangkali, tapi cukup baik". The translated sentence is precise in contextual

meaning, but it still constraints of the grammatical structure in Target language. The translator translated each word singly. The figure of speech in source language sounds like an utterance, but in target language the sentence seems like written speech. The used of diction in the sentence can influence the readers feeling.

In the faithful translation method, the translator only considers the grammar structure in source language, so the sentence will sounds so odd in target language even though it still can be accepted. However, the translator translated the sentence singly but still in context. This sentence is spoken sentence, so the grammar structure of the sentence will be ignored even in source language.

Data 63

SL : Hasn't anyone ever told you? Life isn't fair

TL : Tidakkah ada yang pernah memberitahumu? Hidup tidak adil

In the sentence "Hasn't anyone ever told you? Life isn't fair" translated into "Tidakkah ada yang pernah memberitahumu? Hidup tidak adil" the translator used faithful translation method. The translated sentence is still in the context of source language even it difficult to accept in target language. The translator didn't translate several words which is doesn't indicate in target language since the target language has different grammatical structure with source language.

The translator didn't translated several words like "hasn't" and "isn't", both of the words have the same meaning, but different function in source language, but those words are translated into "tidak" in target language. The word "hasn't" consist of two

words, there are "has" and "not", the function of has here as auxiliary whereas in target language grammatical structure it doesn't exist, so the translator, only translated word "not" as "tidak" in target language. In the Faithful translation method, the translator still considers the grammatical structure in source language. By the method chosen by translator, sounds so odd in target language, even though it is spoken sentence.

Data 78

SL : Don't worry about it; you missed me.

TL : Jangan khawatiran itu; kau tidak mengenaiku

The translator used faithful translation method to translated the sentence "Don't worry about it; you missed me." Into "Jangan khawatiran itu; kau tidak mengenaiku". The translator translates each sentence contextually but, it didn't seem easy to accept in target language grammatical structure. The characteristic of this method is faith in grammatical structure in source language. The translator is considering the grammatical structure yet, but in source language so it will be sound so odd in target language.

The words "don't worry about it" translated into "jangan khawatiran itu." In target language, the sentence "jangan khawatiran itu" sounds so odd to be an utterance it seems written sentence. The way translator translates the sentence similar with literal translation method, but in literal translation method the sentence in target

language should be "jangan khawatir soal itu" it sounds so communicative in that way.

Data 91

SL : I want to know the truth,

TL : Aku mau tahu yang sebenarnya

The translator used faithful translation as the method in translating the sentence "I want to know the truth" into " Aku mau tahu yang sebenarnya". The sentence in target language is precise contextual meaning in source language, and the grammatical structure is acceptable in target language. The translator translates each word of the sentence, but the word "The" as particle in the sentence, translated into "yang" since the target language doesn't indicate the word.

If the translator used literal translation, the sentence in target language will be "aku mau tahu kejujuran", but if the translation used word for word translation, the sentence in target language will be "aku ingin untuk tahu sebenarnya". The sentence in target language "aku mau tahu yang sebenarnya" is precise contextual meaning, even the sentence didn't sound like spoken sentence.

Data 95

SL : Why did you even bother?

TL : Kenapa kau bahkan peduli?

The sentence "Why did you even bother?" translated into "Kenapa kau bahkan peduli?". The context of sentence in target language is appropriate in source language. The sentence in target language is constraints with the grammatical structure. If the translator used literal translation to translated the sentence, the sentence in target language should be "kenapa kamu bahkan mengganggu?". If the translator used free translation, it will sound more communicative, the sentence in target language should be "kenapa kamu harus peduli?". The readers will feel the emotion, and also easily to understand the situation and the context in this sentence.

Data 99

SL : No, Jess, I'm not going

TL : Tidak, Jess, aku tak akan pergi

The sentence "No, Jess, I'm not going" translated into "Tidak, Jess, aku tak akan pergi" by the translator using faithful translation method. The translated sentence is still in the context, but the grammatical structure in target language seems odd to read. In the words "I'm not going" translated into "aku tak akan pergi" the translator put additional words to make the sentence in target language is clearly to understand, even in the grammatical structure will sound odd. The sentence "aku tak akan pergi" doesn't sound like spoken sentence, but it seems written sentence. If the translator used free translation, the sentence in target language will be "aku tidak ikut", it sound communicatively for reader, and sound like spoken sentence.

1.1.4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. Semantic translation is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. In this study, the researcher found there are 40 semantic translation methods that used in translating the novel.

Table 5 Semantic translation

| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
|----|------|---------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | I | I will | Akan kusampaikan |
| 2 | 4 | I | It'll be great. I love you, Mom | Semua akan baik-baik saja. Aku sayang padamu, Mom |
| 3 | 5 | I | Mom's fine. It's good to see you, too, Dad | Mom baik-baik saja. Aku juga senang ketemu kau, Dad |
| 4 | 8 | I | What year is it? | Keluaran tahun berapa? |
| 5 | 12 | I | How cheap is cheap? | Seberapa murah yang Dad maksud? |
| 6 | 15 | I | Wow, Dad, I love it! Thanks! | Wow, Dad, aku suka! Trims! |
| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
| 7 | 21 | I | They are... very nice-looking | Mereka... sangat tampan dan cantik |
| 8 | 22 | I | Which ones are the Cullens? | Yang mana di antara mereka yang bermarga Cullen? |
| 9 | 29 | I | Was that the boy I sat next to in Biology? | Maksudmu cowok yang duduk di sebelahku di kelas biologi |
| 10 | 38 | II | Besides, I thought it was supposed to come down in flakes — you know, each one unique and all | Selain itu, kupikir seharusnya salju turun dalam kepingan—tahu kan, masing-masing bentuknya unik dan sebagainya. Ini sih |

| | | | |
|-------|----|---|--|
| | | that. These just look like the ends of Q-tips | hanya kelihatan seperti ujung cotton bud |
| Total | 40 | | |

(To see the complete data, check the appendix)

Data 81

SL : There's nothing wrong with me at all, but they won't let me go,

TL : Aku baik-baik saja, tapi mereka tidak mengizinkanaku Pergi

In the sentence "There's nothing wrong with me at all, but they won't let me go" translated into "Aku baik-baik saja, tapi mereka tidak mengizinkanaku Pergi" translator used semantic translation method. The translator eliminates several words in the sentence to take more account of the aesthetic value in the sentence. The sentence "there's nothing wrong with me at all" translated into "aku baik-baik saja" has several eliminated words, there are; "at", "there's", "all". The grammatical structure isn't like the faithful translation method. If the translator used faithful translation method in translating the sentence, the sentence in target language, will be "tidak ada yang salah denganku seutuhnya, tapi mereka tak membiarkanaku pergi".

In semantic translation method, the translator can use their intuitive in translating the sentence. The translator eliminates several unnecessary words to take more account of the aesthetic value of the source language sentence.

Data 68

SL : You must be a good reader then

TL : Kalau begitu kau pasti sangat pintar membaca sifat orang

The translator used semantic translation method to translated the sentence

"You must be a good reader then" into " Kalau begitu kau pasti sangat pintar membaca sifat orang". The translator gives more account of words in translating the sentence to explain the meaning of the sentence. The words "good reader" translated into "sangat pintar membaca sifat orang". If the translator used literal translation method to translate the sentence, the sentence in target language should be "kau pasti seorang pembaca yang baik".

The translator gives more explanation in this sentence. The translated sentence seems so natural. The translator here, not only considering the aesthetic aspect, but also how to make the readers in target language, read it naturally and comprehensively. In this method the translator also fee to make intuitive in translating the sentence, as long as the translated sentence is 100% fidelity accepted in target language.

Data 40

SL : I'll see you at lunch, okay?

TL : Kita ketemu lagi saat makan siang oke?

In the sentence " I'll see you at lunch, okay?" translated into "Kita ketemu lagi saat makan siang oke?". The translator used semantic translation method to translate the sentence. The translator chooses several dictions in translating the sentence, to

take more account in aesthetic value, the words "I'll see you" translated into "kita ketemu lagi". In this sentence, the translator used his/her intuitive in translating the sentence.

If the translator used literal translation, the sentence in target language should be "aku akan melihatmu di makan siang". The sentence here sounds like written sentence. If the translator used communicative translation method, the sentence in target language should be "kumpul lagi pas makan siang ntar, ya?". However, the sentence in target language has been translated well in that way. Readers in target language accepted the sentence well, because this method of translation is considering the grammatical structure in target language.

Data 79

SL : Umm... Edward pulled me out of the way
TL : Mmm... Edward menarikku

The translator used semantic translation method in translating the sentence "Umm... Edward pulled me out of the way" into "Mmm... Edward menarikku ". The translator eliminates several words in source language, the words "pulled me out" has meaning "menarikku" in target language. The translation also did not translate words ".of the way" in the sentence in source language. If the translator used literal translation, the sentence in target language should be "mmm.Edward menarikku dari jalan". If the translator used faithful translation, the sentence in target language should be "mmm.Edward menarikku keluar dari jalan".

Here in translating the sentence in source language, the translator is considering the cultural aspect. The word "umm.." translated into "mmm.." since in target language "mmm.." is expressing thinking of something, then in source language, to expressing of thinking they used "umm..". The translator translates the sentence so well, by eliminates some unnecessary words. The readers can feel the sentence as spoken sentence not as written sentence.

Data 54

SL : Did you get contacts?

TL : Kau memakai lensa kontak, ya?

The sentence "Did you get contacts?" translated into "Kau memakai lensa kontak, ya?" by translator used semantic translation method. The translator adding several words for explains the meaning of the sentence in source language. The word "contacts" translated into "lensa kontak" since word "contacts" has so many meaning in target language. In target language, contacts is not commonly used as accessories, those word still strange for people or reader in target language, so the translator adding several word to explain the meaning of the word.

The translator also translated word "get" into "memakai". The translator paraphrases the word to make readers easily understand and comprehensive by the sentence. If the translator used literal translation, the sentence in target language should be "kamu kena kontak?", this sentence absolutely out of context and make the readers confuse. If the translator used free translation, the sentence should be "kamu

pake lensa kontak ya?", the sentence sounds smoothly like spoken sentence but it was too free.

1.1.5. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. In this study, the researcher found there are 3 free translation methods that used I translating the novel.

Table 6 Free Translation

| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
|-------|------|---------|---|---|
| 1 | 14 | I | That's really nice, Dad. Thanks. I really appreciate it | Asyik, Dad. Trims. Aku sangat menghargainya |
| 2 | 32 | II | Hey, Dad, welcome home. | Hei, Dad, sudah pulang? |
| 3 | 202 | V | See you | Daaahh |
| Total | | | 3 | |

Data 38

SL : Besides, I thought it was supposed to come down in flakes — you know, each one unique and all that. These just look like the ends of Q-tips

TL : Selain itu, kupikir seharusnya salju turun dalam kepingan—tahu kan, masing-masing bentuknya unik dan sebagainya. Ini sih hanya kelihatan seperti ujung *cotton bud*

The translator used Free translation method to translates the sentence "Besides, I thought it was supposed to come down in flakes — you know, each one unique and all that. These just look like the ends of Q-tips" into "Selain itu, kupikir seharusnya salju turun dalam kepingan—tahu kan, masing-masing bentuknya unik dan sebagainya. Ini sih hanya kelihatan seperti ujung *cotton bud*". The translator

translates the word "Q-tips" into "cotton bud", both of them are English word. The translator translates the sentence into "cotton bud" since in the target language, the common meaning of "Q-tips" is "cotton bud". People in target language, often called that thing with cotton bud. Q-tips is one of brand of the cotton bud.

The translator translates the sentence "these just look like the ends of Q-tips" into "ini sih hanya kelihatan seperti ujung cotton bud" the sentence sound spoken sentence rather than written sentence. Even though the translator translates the sentence without manner but the translator can deliver the message in context. Free translation method can deliver the messages well freely. This method is considering the target language grammatical structure. For example the sentence " Selain itu, kupikir seharusnya salju turun dalam kepingan—tahu kan, masing-masing bentuknya unik dan sebagainya. Ini sih hanya kelihatan seperti ujung *cotton bud*". The translation method is following target language grammatical structure. After word "selain itu" there is a comma, then word "kupikir" as VP (verb phrase) consist of subject "ku" and verb "pikir", and etc.

If the translator used literal translation the sentence in target language should be "selain itu, kupikir itu seharusnya turun dalam serpihan serpihan kau tahu, setiap satuannya unik dan semuanya, ini hanya kelihatan seperti ujung Q-tips". The sentence here did not sound like spoken sentence, it sound written sentence. If the translator used semantic translation method, the sentence in target language should be "selain itu, kupikir seharusnya dia turun dalam serpihan serpihan kau tahu, setiap satu dan yang lainnya itu unik. Ini sih hanya kelihatan seperti ujung cotton bud". If the

translator used idiomatic translation method, the sentence in target language should be " selain itu, kupikir seharusnya dia turun dalam serpihan serpihan kau tahu, setiap satu dan yang lainnya itu unik. Ini sih hanya kelihatan seperti ujung pembersih telinga dari kapas"

The semantic translation method has similar way in translating the sentence like free translation. In semantic translation, the words "you know.." translated into "kamu tahu,," but in free translation method the words "you know.." translated into "tahu kan?". The translator translates the sentence freely, but still in context, so the translator can deliver the message in source language well.

1.1.6. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. In this study, the researcher found there are 111 communicative translation methods that used in translating the novel.

Table 7 Communicative Translation

| No | Data | Chapter | English | Indonesia |
|----|------|---------|---|--|
| 1 | 23 | I | They don't look related... | Mereka tidak kelihatan seperti satu keluarga... |
| 2 | 24 | I | They look a little old for foster children | Mereka kelihatannya agak terlalu tua untuk menjadi anak angkat |
| 3 | 25 | I | That's really kind of nice — for them to take | Mereka baik sekali — mau memelihara semua anak-anak. |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|--|--|
| | | | care of all those kids like that, when they're so young and everything | itu, ketika mereka masih kecil dan segalanya |
| 4 | 26 | I | Have they always lived in Forks? | Apa mereka sejak dulu tinggal di Forks? |
| 5 | 27 | I | Which one is the boy with the reddish brown hair? | Cowok berambut cokelat kemerahan itu siapa? |
| 6 | 36 | II | They seemed nice enough to me. I just noticed they kept to themselves. They're all very attractive | Bagiku mereka sepertinya cukup ramah. Hanya saja kulihat mereka sepertinya menyendiri. Mereka sangat menarik |
| 7 | 61 | II | No, she did not send me here. I sent myself | Tidak, dia tidak mengirimku ke sini. Aku sendiri yang mau |
| 8 | 82 | III | How come you aren't strapped to a gurney like the rest of us? | Bagaimana kau bisa tidak ditandu seperti kami? |
| 9 | 83 | III | Can't I go back to school? | Bisakah aku kembali ke sekolah? |
| 10 | 84 | III | It doesn't hurt that bad | Sakitnya tidak separah itu kok |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 111 | | |

(To see the complete data, check the appendix)

Data 148

SL : You lost me again.

TL : Lagi-lagi kau membuatku bingung.

The translator used communicative translation to translate the sentence "You lost me again" into "Lagi-lagi kau membuatku bingung.". The translator translated the sentence "lost me" into "membuatku bingung". The translator renders the exact

contextual meaning of the sentence in source language. If the translator used literal translation method, the sentence in target language should be "kau kehilanganku lagi". Actually, no matter what is the translation method to translated the sentence, but if the translator used communicative translation, the translator can deliver the messages better.

If the translator used free translation method, the sentence in target language should be "aku gagal paham" or could be "aku gak ngerti kamu ngomong apa".

Communicative translation did not eliminate or adding several words, but its only chose several dictions to replace the real meaning or literary meaning into communicatively sentence.

Data 61

SL : No, she did not send me here. I sent myself

TL : Tidak, dia tidak mengirimku ke sini. Aku sendiri yang mau

The sentence "No, she did not send me here. I sent myself" translated into "Tidak, dia tidak mengirimku ke sini. Aku sendiri yang mau" by translator used communicative translation method. The sentence "I sent myself" which is translated into "aku sendiri yang mau" the translator used several dictions that can render the contextual meaning to the readers in target language.

If the translator used literal translation, the sentence in target language should be "kukirim diriku sendiri". The sentence sounds spoken sentence, but it did not communicatively. If the translator used semantic translation, the sentence in target

language should be "aku sendiri yang mengirim diriku kesini". the characteristic of Semantic translation method is adding several words to take more account of aesthetic value in the sentence. The translator could not use idiomatic translation because there is no idiom in the sentence.

Data 84

SL : It doesn't hurt that bad

TL : Sakitnya tidak separah itu kok

The translator used communicative translation method to translate the sentence "It doesn't hurt that bad" into "Sakitnya tidak separah itu kok". The sentence in target language sounds spoken sentence. The translator used several dictions to make readers in target language easily understanding the novel.

If the translator used literal translation, the sentence in target language should be "itu tak sakit sebegitu buruk". The sentence still in context but did not sound like spoken sentence. If the translator used semantic translation method to translate the sentence in target language should be "itu sakitnya gak seberapa parah gitu kok." The semantic translation method always put additional words to take more account in aesthetic value of the sentence, whereas communicative translation only put several dictions and changes the real meaning to make readers in target language easily understand the messages of the source language.

Data 85

SL : Lucky Edward happened to be standing next to me

TL : Aku beruntung karena Edward kebetulan ada di sebelahku

The translator used communicative translation method to translate the sentence "Lucky Edward happened to be standing next to me" into "Aku beruntung karena Edward kebetulan ada di sebelahku". The translator did not explain or giving additional information to make the sentence clear enough to be understand by readers in target language, because there is nothing necessary to be explain. The translator also chose several words that's not exactly meaning but can deliver the message, example the word "standing next me" translated into "ada di sebelahku".

If the translator used literal translation method, the sentence in target language should be "beruntung Edward berdiri di sebelahku". Even the sentence acceptable in target language sentence, but it sounds like written sentence. The characteristic of communicative translation method is considering the target language grammatical structure and selected the diction in target language.

Data 86

SL : Can I talk to you for a minute?

TL : Bisakah aku bicara denganmu sebentar?

The sentence "Can I talk to you for a minute?" translated into "Bisakah aku bicara denganmu sebentar?" by the translator using communicative translation method. The words "for a minute" translated into "seentar". The translator did not give additional word or eliminates the words in source language. The translator only

chose a good diction that refers to the sentence in source language. By using this method, the messages in source language can deliver so well in target language.

If the translator used literal translation method in translating, the sentence in target language should be "bisa aku bicara padamu untuk satu menit?". The sentence can be accepted in target language, but the messages of the source language cannot be deliver so well. If the translator used semantic translation method to translate the sentence, the sentence in target language should be "bisakah aku bicara padamu untuk semenit saja?". Semantic translation method is always considering the aesthetic value of the sentence.

Communicative translation method not only takes more account in aesthetic value of the sentence, but also considering the grammatical structure in target language. The readers in target language can read the novel comprehensively.

1.2. Discussion

From the result of analysis, the writer found 6 from 8 translation methods theory by Newmark (1988) there are ; word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, and communicative translation. There are 238 data, from the direct speech of Isabella Swan as the main character in the novel Twilight. Word for word translation method are used in 25 data, 28 data for literal translation method, 31 data for faithful translation method, 40

for semantic translation method, 3 for free translation, and 111 for communicative translation.

Method that is mostly used in the translated novel is communicative translation. It does not mean that using other methods make the sentence out of context, or cannot deliver the messages from the target language well. Here the example of word for word translation method, used in data 232.

SL : You're very lucky

TL : Kau sangat beruntung.

The word for word translation method that used by the translator in translating the sentence "You're very lucky" into "Kau sangat beruntung.". The translator translated each word in the sentence, followed the order of the word in the source language. The word "you're" is translated into "kau", the word "very" is translated into "sangat", and the word "lucky" is translated into "beruntung".

The word "you're" actually consists of two words, there are "you" and "were". The translator did not translate the word "were" since the function of the word did not exist in the target language. The function of the word "were" is "to be" in grammatical structure of the source language. The word "you" cannot stand alone without "to be" in the source language grammatical structure. Since the target language has different grammatical structure with the source language, the word "were" cannot be recognized by the target language. Therefore the translator did not translate the word "were".

In this sentence we know that using word for word and literal translation method can also deliver the messages of the source language well. The translator commonly used word for word or literal translation to translate a simple sentence.

However, word for word and literal translation method cannot be used in every single sentence; because the way and the characteristic of each method translated the data somehow make an ambiguous sentence in the target language sentence.

The most method that used in the data is communicative translation method.

The characteristics of communicative translation method are first, communicative translation method is considering the grammatical structure of target language, and the second is communicative translation method chose several diction in target language to make the sentence more communicatively, even though the meaning of source language is different with target language, for example "beware of the dog" translated into "awas anjing galak". There no word has meaning "galak" in source language (vicious, cruel, and, etc.) , but in target language it is translated into "galak".

The purpose of this method is to deliver the messages exactly in context.

Communicative translation method is commonly used in long or complex sentence; sometimes consist of one or more sentence in a data. Even though it did not mean it cannot be used in short or simple sentence. The example of communicative translation method is in data 218

SL : My mom always says I was born thirty-five years old and that I get more middle-aged every year.

TL : Ibuku selalu bilang aku berusia 35 tahun ketika dilahirkan dan umurku semakin mendekati paruh baya setiap tahun.

The translator translate the sentence "My mom always says I was born thirty-five years old and that I get more middle-aged every year" into "Ibuku selalu bilang aku berusia 35 tahun ketika dilahirkan dan umurku semakin mendekati paruh baya setiap tahun". The translation chose several dictions that have different meaning in source language with target language. The sentence "I get more middle-aged every year." Translated into "umurku semakin mendekati paruh baya setiap tahun.". The translator chose word "umurku" in translating the word "I get..".

In translating a novel, the translator should be considering several things like cultural aspect, grammatical structure of each language, the dictions that chose and also the messages in source language. Communicative translation method is commonly used in translating the novel, because it was considering not only the aesthetic value but also the cultural aspect, the chosen dictions, and grammatical structure in target language, in order to deliver the messages exactly in context.

The translator often did not considering the method that they used in translating the data. Hence the data somehow seems like have two or more methods that used in translating it, but the researcher chose only one method that most dominant in the data. Data 203 can be an example of it,

SL : See you

TL : Daaahh

The sentence "See you" translated into "Daaahh" by the translator. The sentence in target language translated freely. The meaning word "see you" in target language should be "ketemu kamu" or "sampai ketemu lagi". The translated sentence seems have two methods in translating there are free translation method and communicative translation method.

The word "daaahh" can include be free translation because the sentence translated freely, translated the sentence without manner. The word "daaahh" can include communicative translation because the translator chose diction that has different meaning with the word in source language. Hence the messages in target language can deliver well by that way.

The sentence seems have two translation method, but actually the translation method is communicative translation method. The translator only chose a unique diction which is appropriate in spoken sentence in target language, so the message can deliver well. The translator did not adding some words in translating the sentence. Even though the translator translates the sentence in source language freely.

The translator did not used adaptation translation method in translating the data, because the method is not appropriate in used translated a novel. Adaptation translation method usually is used for translating a play or drama. Adaptation translation method is considering cultural aspect so deep. In translating a play for example, the translator who used this method will change the name of characters, the setting of place, but not change the plot and the story, so the messages can deliver

well. The researcher does not found any idiomatic translation in the novel, because there is no idiomatic word translated into target language.

In translating the data, the translator is considering the cultural aspect, grammatical structure, and the context of sentence in source language. In this research, the researcher found the similarity between researcher research and the previous study research, first is from Mustika Shifa entitled "Translation Methods in 'A Walk to Remember' Novel translated into 'kan ku kenang selalu'" the similarities are first both of researcher used the utterance in the novel as the data, and used Newmark Theory in analyzing the data. In Mustika Shifa's research, she also find 5 from 8 translation method that used in the translating the novel.

The second previous study is from vamberrino susain entitled "Methods of Translation in Comic Novel 'Diary of A Wimpy Kid' into 'Buku Harian Wimpy' by Jeff Kinney" the similarities between the researcher and the second previous study are both of researcher are used novel as the data, and used Newmark theory to analys the data. In vamberrino susain research there are 3 from 8 translation method that used in translating the data.

In this Study, both of previous studies are help the researcher to compare and give some examples in the research, so the researcher have to considerate several aspect which is too general in the previous studies. Hence, the researcher does not cover several methods like idiomatic translation and adaptation. The researcher do not found any idiomatic word in the data. The researcher also talk only few about translation process, and it relevancy with translation method.

