

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHOD USED IN TRANSLATING THE NOVEL MS WIZ LOVES DRACULA

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Abstract

The research deals with an analysis of translation method in the translated novel by Terence Blacker titled *Ms Wiz Loves Dracula* translated into *Ms Wiz Jatuh Cinta pada Dracula* by Novia Stephani. The objectives of the research were (1) to find out the types of translation method in the novel, (2) to find out the most dominant translation methods the novel. The researcher was conducted by using descriptive quantitative research. The data were words, phrases and sentences on *Ms Wiz Loves Dracula* as source of the data. The data were analyzed by using translation method focused on SL emphasize based on Newmark (1988) and process of translation method also based on Newmark (1988:19). The result of this research were (1) the types of translation method were 32 word for word (55%) and 26 literal translation (45%), (2) the dominant types of translation method was word for word (55%).

Keywords: *Translation Method, SL Emphasize, Process of Translation Ms Wiz Loves Dracula*

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has been very important for our life in the world because the language is used as a means of communication. It is a sign to identify of things in the world according to the society and it is also needed for human being to exchange information, goods and services. In other words, language is a means of interaction. it is produced to convey expression of our feeling and thoughts. Language has two types, which are written and spoken. Language as spoken can be realized in oration, dialogue, presentation, etc. Language as written can be realized in letter, news, short story, novel, poetry, etc. One of international language is English, because many countries used it as a second language. Mastering English is one of the ways to have a succesful communication with all people in the world.

English and Indonesia languages have different cultures which influence the language used. Many English text have been translated into Indonesian and vise versa. It requires the process of translation to the differences described earlier. Translation is a general term that refers to reflections and ideas from the source language(SL) to the target language(TL). Translation is an activity, not only involves the source language and the target language, but also involves the source culture and the target culture. According to Newmark (1988) translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text to be. Therefore, in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, culture) the temptation is to transfer as many SL word to the TL as possible. There are many differences between SL and TL such as the structures of the source and the target languages, text, the culture and style.

The translation activity is taking apart in this because most of texts are not in language that some people understand. Every literature has been translated into English. Indonesia as a country that does not use English as the main language is still need a good understanding about the translation between source language to target language. The role of the translator are required because the idea of transferring the source language into target language is required by people who are learning english.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems can be formulated as follow:

1. What kinds of translation methods applied in translating the book Ms Wiz Loves Dracula?
2. What is the dominant type of translation method applied in translating the book Ms Wiz Loves Dracula?

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Translation

There are many definitions of translation from translation experts. Generally, translation is a process of transferring message from the source language into the target language. Catford (1965) defined translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Translation is also the transfer or disclosure of the meaning of the source language back into the target language.

While according to Nirajan Mohanty (1994) that translation, in essence is not only a bilingual activity, but at the same time a bicultural activity. Based all the definitions, the researcher concludes that translation is the process of changing from one language or SL into another language or target TL.

2.2 The Process of Translation

The process of translation is series of activities which is done by a translator at the time she or he transfer the message from the source language into the target language (Nababan, 1997:6). A translator should be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can caused mistakes in another point. In another word a translator must realize that it is different thing between source language and target language.

According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation :

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to.
2. The referential level, the level of objects and event, real or imaginary, which progressively has to be visualized and built up.
3. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text.
4. The level of naturalness, of common language which is appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

2.3 Translation Methods

In order to produce such good translation product, it is important for a translator to enrich their knowledge, especially the general knowledge of world and its symptoms. That is why the general encyclopedia can also provide guidance for translator. It is impossible to properly translating some texts without generally understanding the texts. A translator who wants to translate a material related to life, custom, and culture of

other's society must know the non-verbal language used in that society in order to be able to find the exact equivalent words in the TL in order to make a good translation product.

Newmark (1988) explains eight methods of translation in two perspectives. The first perspective emphasis on SL and the other on TL. SL emphasis means that when the translator translate the text she or he follow what is common in the SL, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture of the SL, whereas TL emphasis means the translator follows the TL such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture to make the readers comprehend the translation text more. Each perspective provides four methods of translation. The first perspective provides word-for- word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation, while the second perspective provides adaptation translation, free translation idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Those methods describes diagram below (Newmark; 1988).

Source Language Emphasis	Target Language Emphasis
Word-for-word	Adaptation
Literal Translation	Free Translation
Faithful Translation	Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation

Table 2.1 Translation Method (Newmark 1988).

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research analyzes the result of written text translation using descriptive quantitative research method. It will analyze the text that is form in sentences in the English book adaptation that translated to Indonesian book by the translator Novia Sepany in 2003. It is supported by a statement Miles and Huberman(1994) that Qualitative data is usually in the form of words rather than number. In some sense, all data are qualitative referring to essence of people, object, and situation. In this reasearch, the reasercher collects the data, clasifies, analyzes and makes conclusion. Meanwhile, descriptive research is a research method that indicated to describe existing phenomena, which takes place on a current or past. This descriptive method is used to describe translation methods that is used by translator in translating book Ms Wiz Loves Dracula suggested by Newmark's.

3.2 Data Collection

The data of this research study will collected from the book entitled Ms Wiz Loves Dracula translated into Indonesian Ms Wiz Jatuh Cinta pada Dracula

1. The book was well known among the target readers.
2. The book of Ms Wiz Loves Dracula was written by Tarrance Blacker a popular author who has an international reputation and Translated into Indonesian version by Novia Stephani.
3. The writer and the translator have a different cultural background which in turn can influence the translation.
4. There are some problems in translatio of conversation sentences found in the book after comparing the sentences between the translation and the original.

3.3 Data Analysis Procedure

To gain easiness of this study and to answer the research problem, after the data have been collected, then the writer analyzed them systematically. In orde to make it

systematic, the writer conducted the analysis through some steps as follow:

1. Reading the book as the data source
2. Collecting and bolding the sentences.
3. Analyzing the data conclusion.
4. Classifying the data

IV. ANALYSIS AND FINDING

4.1 Analysis

Based on the unit analysis, this chapter presents the result of the data which are taken from Ms Wiz Loves Dracula novel. The problem is formulated to know the methods and the dominant type of translation method that were used. The data were analyzed based on Newmark theory(1988) that focused on SL emphasis; word for word and literal translation.

4.1.1 Translation Method applied in the novel Ms Wiz Loves Dracula

4.1.1.1 Word for word Translation

Word for word translation is the source language translated word by word. The translator are translated using word for word translation method as follows:

SL : Lizzie smiled.

TL : Lizzie tersenyum.

Based on the data above the source language is translated using word for word translation method. It is because the words are translated singly in most common meanings. The SL text "Lizzie smiled" transfer to be TL text "Lizzie tersenyum".

4.1.1.2 Literal Translation

Literal translation is the SL grammatical forms that are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. They are translated using literal translation method as follows :

SL : Parent Teacher Association.

TL : Persatuan Orangtua murid dan Guru.

Based on the data above, it applied literal translation as translation method, because the translator looks for SL grammatical structure that are equivalent or close to the TL. The SL "Parent Teacher Association" transfer to be a TL text "Persatuan Orangtua murid dan Guru".

4.1.2 The Most Dominant Translation Method applied in the novel Ms Wiz Loves Dracula

The data of this research were the novel of Ms Wiz Loves Dracula that translated into Indonesian version Ms Wiz Jatuh Cinta pada Dracula consist of 58 sentences which analyzed they are: 35 utterances Word for Word Translation with percentage (55%) and 26 utterances Literal Translation with percentage (45%) , So the most dominant types of Translation Method applied in the novel Ms Wiz Loves Dracula is Word for Word Translation (32 utterances with 55% percentage).

4.1.3 The Process of Translation Method applied in the novel Ms Wiz Loves Dracula

The translation method in the novel Ms Wiz Loves Dracula can be divided into two, namely : word for word and literal translation method (Newmark,1988). Word for word is the first process, in translating text with word for-word translation, the translator use common word. This method in which the source language (SL) word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. it is possible that the translator is quite unfamiliar with the target language that is to make the cultural translation does not run naturally. The words are translated literally to make it easiers for the translator to understand those words before tranlating the text. Then,

the second process is literal translation. the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into the intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sound natural in the target language.

4.2 Finding

The result of the research including the analysis of the data which are taken from Ms Wiz Loves Dracula novel based on Newmark's Theory (1988) were 32 word for word (55%) and 26 literal translation (45%). The researcher found Word for word translation was most frequently used in this research.

NO.	TRANSLATION METHODS	SL	TL
1.		"A Ghost, probably." said Jack.	"Hantu mungkin" kata Jack.
2.		Ms Wiz laughed.	Ms Wiz tertawa.
3.		"Ms Wiz need magic?" Jack laughed.	"Ms Wiz butuh sihir?" Jack tertawa.
4.		Before Dracula arrived.	Sebelum Dracula tiba.
5.	Word for word Translation	I think they recognize me	Aku rasa mereka mengenal ku
6.		She wanted to dance.	Dia ingin berdansa
7.		Said a voice in the darkness.	Kata sebuah suara dalam gelap.
8.		Ms Wiz was starring across the room.	Ms Wiz sedang menatap ke seberang ruangan.
9.		Perhaps we could walk.	Mungkin kita bisa jalan.
10.		Suddenly the lights in the gym dimmed.	Tiba-tiba lampu-lampu di ruang olahraga meredup.
11.		As usual	Seperti biasa
12.		Dracula and Ms Wiz dancing slowly.	Dracula dan Ms Wiz berdansa perlahan.
13.		Said Ms Wiz softly	Kata Ms Wiz lembut
14.		But you can call me Dolores.	Tapi kau bisa panggil aku Dolores.
15.		Can I telephone you?	Bisa aku menelepon mu?
16.		She waved and walked into the gym.	Ia melambai dan berjalan menuju ruang olahraga.
17.		Murmured Dracula to himself.	Gumam Dracula pada diri sendiri.
18.		He dropped something.	Dia menjatuhkan sesuatu.
19.		Mrs Thompson was sitting at the kitchen table.	Mrs Thompson sedang duduk di meja dapur.
20.		She sipped her coffee.	Dia menyeruput kopinya.
21.		Mrs Thompson stood up slowly.	Mrs Thompson berdiri perlahan.
22.		Jack and Lizzie ran to the frontdoor.	Jack dan Lizzie lari ke pintu depan.
23.		Everybody knows about you	Semua orang tahu tentang

	and Dracula.	<i>anda dan Dracula.</i>
25.	Why not?	<i>Kenapa tidak?</i>
26.	Vampires hate garlic.	<i>Vampir benci bawang putih.</i>
27.	They live under the roof.	<i>Mereka tinggal dibawah atap.</i>
28.	“I recognize him” wishpered Lizzie.	<i>“Aku kenal dia” bisik Lizzie.</i>
29.	Not a ghost.	<i>Bukan hantu.</i>
30.	Happy Christmas.	<i>Selamat Natal</i>
31.	We can have magic everyday	<i>Kita bisa dapat sihir setiap hari.</i>
32.	Ms Wiz looked up and winked.	<i>Ms Wiz mendongak dan mendedip.</i>
33.	Parent Teacher Association.	<i>Persatuan Orangtua murid dan Guru.</i>
34.	He would look all right with a sheet over his head.	<i>Dia pasti kelihatan oke dengan kepala diselubungi seprai.</i>
35.	Don't forget to dance with Teddy Edward.	<i>Jangan lupa dansa dengan Teddy Edward.</i>
36.	I do not believe it.	<i>Aku tidak percaya itu.</i>
37.	She has not visited us for ages.	<i>Dia sudah lama sekali tidak mengunjungi kita.</i>
38.	She might be lonely.	<i>Dia mungkin kesepian.</i>
39.	How do I look?	<i>Bagaimana penampilanku?</i>
40.	Do not be ridiculous.	<i>Jangan konyol.</i>
41.	There was soggy quiche.	<i>Ada pai yang kelewat lembek.</i>
42.	We have this idea that a witch should be an old girl with the hunchback.	<i>Kami pikir penyihir harusnya wanita tua dengan punggung bongkok.</i>
43.	I can't help feeling we've met somewhere before.	<i>Aku tidak mengerti, rasanya kita pernah bertemu sebelumnya.</i>
44.	I do not think so.	<i>Rasanya belum.</i>
45.	Got a torch, Count Dracula?	<i>Bawa senter, Count Dracula?</i>
46.	This is bad	<i>Ini bahaya.</i>
47.	It is all very strange indeed.	<i>Semuanya memang aneh.</i>
48.	A low moaning sound could be heard coming from the kitchen.	<i>Erangan berat dan lirih terdenagar dari dapur.</i>
49.	I think she lost her heart to Dracula.	<i>Aku rasa dia jatuh hati pada Dracula.</i>
50.	Do not make me laugh.	<i>Jangan membuatku tertawa.</i>
51.	Are you feeling alright, Ms Wiz?	<i>Anda baik-baik saja Ms Wiz?</i>

52.	You were the talk of PTA dance.	<i>Anda jadi bahan omongan orang di pesta dansa POMG.</i>
53.	There will be other vampires.	<i>Masih ada vampir lainnya.</i>
54.	“You must be busy at night”	<i>“Kau pasti sibuk di malam hari”</i>
55.	“It’s called alcohol, Mum” said Lizzie.	<i>“Itu namanya alkohol, Ma” kata Lizzie.</i>
56.	“What’s happening?”	<i>“Apa yang terjadi?”</i>
57.	I’m not sure.	<i>Aku tidak yakin.</i>

4.1 The table of Translation Methods

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is described based on the problem and the objectives of the research. After analyzing the research findings and discussing them based on Newmark (1988).

There are 2 (two) out of 8 (eight) translation methods applied in Ms Wiz Loves Dracula novel. The methods are Word for word Translation and Literal Translation Methods. The researcher found 32 word for word translation (55%) and 26 literal translation (45%). The result of this research that the translator used more word for word translation method to translate the meaning from SL into TL.

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