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THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN TWILIGHT SAGA NEW MOON THE MOVIE

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Language Teaching Department of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Islamic Scholar in
English Education



By:

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ABSTRACT

Dedeh Hilda M. : THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURES IN “TWILIGHT SAGA; NEW MOON” THE MOVIE

This study aims to identify and analyze the translation procedures applied by translators in translating texts Twilight Saga; New Moon movie subtitles. Translation procedures deal with translating the smaller unit of language such as words, phrases, and sentences. In addition, this study also aims to determine the impact of translation procedure application used by translators in translating New Moon movie subtitle text on the creation text quality of the resulting translation.

In this study, the writer chooses “Twilight Saga; New Moon” movie subtitle as the object because there are utterances incompletely and informal. The objectives of this study are to identify the types of translation procedure and describe how translation procedures affect the new creation of text. This study used descriptive qualitative method to describe and explain translation procedures performed by the characters of the movie. The data were collected from the movie subtitle “Twilight Saga; New Moon” in form of English and Indonesian. To analyze the data, the grammatical structure and context of each utterance were determined before justifying its translation procedures.

The data were analyzed by using Newmark’s theory of translation procedures. After analyzing all of the data, it is found that in “Twilight Saga; New Moon” the movie, the translator do not use all of the types of translation procedures through their utterance. The translator only uses ten of sixteen categories of translation procedures. Based on the data the writer found that out of 1,440 sentences, there are Transposition as much 462 times or 46.2%, Literal as much 363 times or 36.3%, Reduction and Expansion 125 times (12.5%), Compensation 75 times (7.5%), Modulation 68 times (6.8%), Recognized Translation 62 times (6.2%), Paraphrase 62 times (6.2%), Naturalization 18 times (1.8%), Transference 11 times (1.1%), and Synonymy 10 times (1%). Otherwise, The other procedures such as Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Through Translation, Label, Componential Analysis, Couplets; Triplets; Quadruplets, and Notes; Addition; glosses, has not found

Keywords: subtitle, grammatical structure, translation procedures, creation of text.



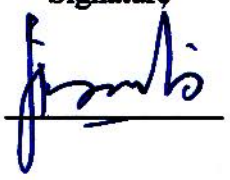





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RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled **“The Analysis of Translation Procedures in Twilight Saga New Moon The Movie”** written by Dedeh Hilda Mujahidah, student number 59430499 has been examined on 30 June 2015. It has been accepted by the board of examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department in *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon*.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Student refers to any person interested in a particular subject. The student is a person who has knowledge transformation from the unawareness state to the awareness state through learning process which is namely the changing of habit, besides student transforms behavior and attitude matures gradually day by day. Therefore, students sharpen and develop the ability and skill from the way they learn everyday weather inside or outside classroom. But students may also face many problems in their learning process such as the fatigue caused by doing a huge of tasks and even laziness. Some students prefer to spend leisure time by doing something refresh and release the pressure on their mind. And usually some students or even people would like to watch film or any program on television as a stress relieve.

Based on the information from historyshot.com, the history of film was firstly introduced in United States as a re-enactment of Europeans film the Battle of Chemulpo Bay produced in 1904 by Edison Studio. At that time, George Eastman Company, the only manufacturer of film stock in the United States, had become a part of the combine with Europeans Film Company which was called the Motion Picture Patents Company (MPPC). The Following history, with the worldwide film boom, there were more countries such as Britain, France, and United State joined in serious film production. In Australia, a unique style of film presentation was The Story of The Kalli Gang in 1905. In Italy, there was a big impression worldwide film with the title *la Caduta di Troia* (The Fall of Troy) as much as two reels in 1911 and *Quo Vadis?* in 1912 directed by Giovanni Pastrone from Ambrosio Company.

A question arises then, did it also happen in Indonesia? The answer is absolutely yes considering that Indonesia used to been colonized by Dutch people for about three and a half centuries. The invasion brought not only the people but also cultures, ideas, and many innovations and discoveries including about film productions to our nation. According to Heider (1991) in his book “Indonesian

Cinema: Natural Culture on Screen”, the history records that the first film made in Indonesia was the 1926 silent film, *Loetoeng Kasaroeng*, by Dutch directors G. Kruger and L. Heuveldorp. It was made with local actors by the NV Java Film Company in Bandung and premiered on December 31, 1926 at the Elite and Majestic Theatres in Bandung. Since then, more than 2,200 feature films have been produced. So that, there were many kinds of films spread in Indonesia at that time, since the amount of foreign films imports until the beginning of the Indonesian films production.

In the other hand, after the independence of Indonesia Republic, the government of Sukarno has ever banned foreign film imports or namely anti-western purpose. Sukarno tried to maintain the unity of nation without the contamination of foreign cultures brought by films whereas he had used film productions for nationalistic. Although the foreign film considered has negative impact consequence to the nation for Sukarno, however it was different with the second president of Indonesia, Suharto. Kreshna San (2006) stated that after the overthrow of Sukarno by Suharto's New Order regime, films were regulated through a censorship code that aimed to maintain the social order. It means that Indonesian film industry had to compete with foreign film as the result of Suharto's policy. Then, the filming industry in Indonesia slowly reduced by foreign film import resumed that used to be called Indonesian Movie Crisis.

The expansion of western film in Indonesia triggered of rebirth filming industry in 2000s under the Reformasi movement of the post-Suharto era. Besides, the people of Indonesia became more familiar with the foreign language, especially English. Recently, the use of filmmaking is not only for giving artistic quality or entertaining, and propaganda tool but also film could help to introduce the foreign language acquisition by Indonesian people. Through the film, the audience might recognize the manner of people, culture and language of foreign countries even it could badly influences the thought of Indonesian people from the addressed topics such as race, religions, loves and adult-theme film. But in education field, film could be a media to learn such as the foreign language.

One important facet of the rise of cinema as an academic discipline has been a new concern to illustrate articles and books with frame enlargements rather than publicity photos. Many scholars believe that photographs made from frames of the



actual film strip are preferable, since they reproduce an actual composition that appears in a shot.

From any advantages of filming industry progress, however there is still a fundamental problem of comprehend foreign film considering the language. Acquiring language to comprehend the plot of a story in a film may be the important thing to the audience. Nowadays, there are a lot of foreign films spread in Indonesia that came from Hollywood film industry such as The Twilight Saga New Moon, which is a very famous movie in some countries and use English as a source language. The film usually gives the subtitle to help audience to comprehend story. But the problem is, sometimes there are some mistakes in the film that consist of Indonesian Subtitle. It may allow the audience into the wrong interpretation to follow the story of the film.

Thus, people who watch foreign film should read the proper subtitle in order to prevent misinterpretation following the plot of the film, and to enrich the vocabularies that may be taken from the subtitle. In the educational field, it will be the important thing considered that film or movie is the preferable chosen media that available for the students in learning English language. It becomes the fundamental background of the research which is concern with the translation activities especially in subtitle translation. Based on the reason, writer will reveal thesis entitled: “The Analysis of Translation Procedures in Twilight Saga New Moon the Movie”

1.2 The Questions of the Research

On the literature research such as movie, there are many questions relate to this research. The scope of this research may be concern to the language of the speakers in the movie, the understanding of the audience to the conversation, and contain of movie subtitle. Meanwhile, the main problem that will be investigated in this research is the contain of movie subtitle that is, kinds of translation procedures which affect to the subtitle translation of the Twilight Saga New Moon Movie. Based on the identification and limitation of the problem above related to the translation of subtitles, the questions of the research as follows:

1. What kind (s) of translation procedures are used in the movie?
2. How does such use of procedures of translation affect the new “creation of text”?



1.3 The Aims Of The Research

Based on the research questions above, the aims of the research will be gained as follows:

1. To know the kind (s) of translation procedures are used in the movie.
2. To know the new “creation of text” which is affected by translation procedures

1.4 The Use of the Research

In the newest world, where all people have chances to explore their knowledge easily and effectively, they're requiring themselves to find innovations and creativity in order to reach the paramount of civilization. The film production is one of the innovations that could bring human being into enjoyable thing and education contain at the same time. In educational field, there are many links to be explored between film and literacy that offer useful points for discussion and extend students' understanding of texts. Some of these links are found in the things that film and writing have in common: text structure, sequencing and chronology, characterization and setting; and some of which are found in the different ways films and written texts engage their audiences.

In this research, the writer will be disclosed the subtitle translation procedures in Twilight Saga New Moon film. The qualities of language that will be seen include the four skills in English language learning, which is reading, speaking, listening and writing, but in this study more focused on reading skill.

The writer expects that this thesis analysis can give some information to the readers about the process behind the product of subtitle translation in Twilight Saga New Moon film. This thesis also use to reminds the translator to consider any aspects restricted to the film's subtitle such as culture, the use of language, translation method, technique, and process and so on. If the translator do the job correctly then, there will be the proper subtitle match with the speaker says and do not screw up the meaning of speech and the plot of the story.

1.5 Theoretical Foundation

Translation become no longer just the process of translating words, but has evolved into the transformation of meaning and intentions. Basically, Hatim (2004) in his book “Translation: An Advance Resource Book” defines translation



as the process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context. Even wider in nowadays he stated that translation has become an integral part of process and product which involve the cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena in a specific socio-cultural context. In translation, the richness of vocabulary, depth of culture, and vision of the translator could certainly have very conspicuous effects on his/her work. Another translator might produce a reasonably acceptable version of the same text, which, however, may very well reflect a completely different background, culture, sensitivity, and temperament.

Further, cartford (in Machali, 2000:5) said that translation is the replacement textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). The main or the stressing point of this sentence is “replacement” which is having many aspects should be considered in translation. It is not only just an effort to replace some textual material in one language into another one but there are some important things that could affect the written text product of translation. The role of translator in replacing the material text and the result of translation that has been done by translator becomes the main point in translation. Convey the content of a text in another language is not just a replacement for the translator in this new communication activity unless throughout the results of the existing communication activities with regard to social aspects.

Other definition about translation come from Wills (in Choliludin, 2006:3), he states that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Since translation deals with transfer of meaning, and semantics is the study of meaning, we cannot study translation without some knowledge of semantics.

The scoop of semantic itself include syntactic and pragmatic. In some way it can be explained that syntactic subject focus on the study of sentences which is sum up of designations and analyze the relationship of expressions. And the pragmatic comprehension means to study all aspects of meaning that are not



covered in semantic theory, or in other words, to discuss all aspects of the meaning of words that cannot be explained completely by direct reference to the truth conditions sentences. Stylistic deals with the degree of language and formality, and it seem to be important when the translator begins to analyze the material text.

To sum up, translation is a science in the sense that it necessitates complete knowledge of the structure and make-up of the two languages concerned. It requires talent to reconstruct the original text in the form of a product that is presentable to the reader who is not supposed to be familiar with the original. It is also a skill because it entails the ability to smooth over any difficulty in the translation, and the ability to provide the translation of something that has no equal in the target language.

1.5.1 Translation Procedure

In term of translation, there are two kinds of technique to translate; that is translation method and translation procedure. While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are for sentences and the smaller units of language of a source language into target language. According to Macquarie Dictionary, “a procedure is the act or manner of proceeding in any action or process”.

According to Newmark (1988), in converting a text of a source language into another form of text in target language, it would take a translation method; while in translating words, phrases, or sentences of a source language into target language, we would need a translation procedure. In other words, translation methods relate to the whole text that would be translated as translation procedures are dealing with translating smaller unit of a language. Furthermore, Newmark (1988: 68-93) states the types of translation procedures as follow:

1. Literal

Literal translation is different from word-for-word translation. Word-for-word translation transfer SL grammar and word order as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words into the translation. It is normally effective for only simple sentences. Literal translation ranges



from one word to one word, through group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause and sentence to sentence. Literal translation can be flexible with grammar while it keeps the same “extra-contextual” lexis. For example, a term *subway* is translated into Indonesian as *jalan kereta bawah tanah*.

2. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring the SL words into the TL words in order to provide authenticity. Some of the words remain in the TL permanently. Names of all living/addresses, geographical and topographical names, names of periodicals and newspapers are normally transferred into TL text. For example: *New York* is translated into Indonesian as *New York*.

3. Naturalization

This is an advance procedure after transference. We can consider it as further step of translation procedure. When transference takes place, there are only two possibilities that could happen afterwards; acceptance or rejection from the target language users. If the TL speakers accept the transference words, they would adjust the SL words to the normal pronunciation based on the target language at first. Then they would adapt the source language words into their normal morphology in order to make it familiar to their tongue. For instance: the German has naturalized the English words like ‘performance’ and ‘attractive’ to be ‘*performanz*’ and ‘*attraktiv*’. Or you might happen to hear Malay people say ‘*fesyen*’ as the naturalized from ‘fashion’.

4. Cultural equivalence

This is quite accurate translation procedure. This procedure renders the SL cultural word into TL cultural word. The translation surely has to convey the same meaning. The requirement of this procedure is that the TL has to possess the relevant cultural equivalent for the SL cultural words.

It is believed that it would be rare thing that two different languages have the same cultural equivalents, and that has made this procedure limited in its using. For example: soccer in American is



translated to football in British English. And thanksgiving in America is translated *sukuran* in Indonesian.

5. Functional equivalent

This procedure turns the source language word into its description of the function; the translator describes the use of the source language word in the target language. Functional equivalent commonly applied to translate cultural words. It involves the use of the cultural free word to describe the function of the cultural word in target language. As an example, Japanese words such as '*harakiri*' and '*samurai*' optionally translated to be 'an honorable way to end up your own life' and 'traditional weapon to fight'. Optionally, some translator generally leaves the original words in the target language text because the consideration of reading public.

6. Descriptive equivalent

This procedure has the same principle with the previous one. The different is that this procedure does not describe the use or the function of the source language word. Thus, this one explains the description of the source language word.

By this procedure, Japanese words '*harakiri*' and '*samurai*' describe as 'tradition suicide done by Japanese due to they cannot bear shame after their failure in doing a task and 'the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century'

7. Synonymy

When we translate a source language word, we usually try to find the correct equivalent, or at least the nearest equivalent to replace it. Now, when translator decides to use another equivalent beside the exact one, the translator uses a translation procedure called synonymy. This procedure is used despite the existence or the inexistence of the precise equivalent.

However, we still have to bear in mind that the synonymy equivalent has to possess the similar or the nearest sense the precise one. This procedure is recommended when we have no clear one-to-one



equivalent and the translated word does not hold an important role in the text.

In addition to that, a synonymy could be used when we cannot translate a word or sentence using literal translation due to the translated word is not pretty essential to be translated with componential analysis. For instance, the exact equivalent for ‘Thursday night’ in Bahasa Indonesia is ‘*Kamis malam*’. When we decide to use synonymy, we can replace the previous equivalent by ‘*malam Jum’at*’ which contains the similar meaning.

8. Through-Translation

This procedure has the similar process with literal translation. We may say that this is the same with literal translation, The only different is that this procedure deals with more specific part of a language. Through translation readers literally common collocation, names of organization, the component of compound, or even phrases.

But when we intend to create a good translation, we have to take into our consideration that this procedure is only used when the users of the target language are already familiar with the target language equivalent that we will see.

As the examples, European Cultural Convention rendered into French as ‘*Convention Culturelle Europeenne*’, or a French phrase like ‘*goupe de’stude*’ translated as ‘study group’. The most common example is the translation international organization; UN (United Nation) is translated as ‘*PBB (Persatuan Bangsa-Bangsa)*’ in Bahasa.

9. Shift or Transposition

In this procedure, we will be dealing with the change of grammar. The grammar of the source language word will change as it is rendered into the target language form. To be more specific, a singular source language word could be a plural word in the target language.

The grammar change of this procedure could be ranged from verb to noun (*essai*, ‘attempt’), noun group to noun (des contradiction, ‘inconsistencies’), to adverbial phrase to only adverb (‘*d’une manie’re bourrue*’, ‘gruffy’). Newmark has added that transposition could be use



when you want to maintain the stress of the source language sentences. Additionally, as cited in Leonardi (2000), Catford categorizes the shift procedures as follows:

Sturcture-shifts, which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL text and that of the TL text;

Class-shift, when a SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class, i.e. a verb may be translated with a noun;

Intra-system shift, which occur when SL and TL process system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system, for instance, when the SL singular becomes plural.

10. Modulation

Modulation is a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of thought category. According to Vinay and Darbelnet as cited in Newmark (1988; 88) modulation is term to define a variation through change that related to the shift of meaning. It occurs when each language describe the situations from a different viewpoint.

Newmark (1988; 89) specifically divides modulation into eleven procedures of modulation. They are: negated contrary, positive for double negative, abstract for concrete, cause for effect, one part for another, reversal of term, active for passive and vice versa, space for time, part for the whole, intervals and limits, and change of symbol.

For instance: positive for double negative (e.g. it is not impossible that = *adalah mungkin bahwa*), active for passive (e.g. the way the readers will understand= *cara yang dimengerti oleh pembaca*).

11. Recognized Translation

We used procedure when the target language has already generally accepted equivalent for the source language words or sentences. Anyway, this translation procedure could be sometimes inappropriate or poor but the users of the target language are fine with that. We must use recognized equivalent instead the better one to avoid confusion.



As an example, though Newmark thinks that translation of *Mitbestimmung* to be co-determination is a poor translation and in addition that he might have a better equivalent, we cannot use other equivalent beside ‘co-determination’ to translate *Mitbestimmung*. The reason is that we cannot render ‘cooking the rice’ to be ‘*memasak beras*’ in Bahasa. The Indonesian people are already familiar with the term ‘*memasak nasi*’ though all Indonesians know that the one we usually cook is *beras* not *nasi*.

12. Label

In this procedure, we put an additional and temporary translation of the source language word. This procedure is considers appropriate to translate a new institutional term. We can put the additional plus the literal translation of source language term. And we separate with comma. For instance we translate ‘heritage language’ with ‘*bahasa adat*’.

13. Compensation

This procedure is used when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part or in a contagious sentence. An incomplete sentence can be translated into Indonesian completely by adding a complement word as traditional information, for instance, ‘I confused’ is translated to ‘*saya merasa bingung*’. It means that the sentence is complemented by word ‘feel or experience, etc’

14. Componential Analysis

This is the spitting up of a lexical unit into its sense component, often one-to-two, or –three or –four translation. Componential analysis can be presented as many kinds of diagrams, such as parallel diagrams which are useful in showing up lexical gaps. Take the word dinner for example. We can translate it into based on meals diagram (Newmark 1988; 122) in componential analysis as follows:



	Time	Class	Area	Content
Dinner →	1-2 p.m.	Working class	UK	Hot meal
Supper →	8-11 p.m.	-	UK	Light meal
Dinner →	8-9 p.m.	Upper-middle class	UK	Main meal

15. Reduction and expansion

Reduction procedure eliminates some part of source language sentence or phrase while expansion does the opposite of it. Those procedures may be conducted in translating non-authoritative sentence or phrase, for example:

Reduction → Anak laki-laki = Son

Expansion → Mertua = Mother In Law

16. Paraphrase

This procedure is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of a text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implication or omission.

17. Couplets, Triplets, Quadruplets

These procedures combine two, three, or four translation procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem in translating. They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or cultural equivalent. For example: a term General Assembly is translated into *MPR* and explains as *Lembaga Perwakilan Rakyat*.

18. Notes, Addition, and Glosses

Those three procedures above are meant to provide the reader additional information about the translated word. A translator is allowed to use notes (at bottom of page or at the end of chapter) as a way to explain further or to cover the lack of his translation. Additions are written within the text and the last one, glossary, are put at the end of the book.



1.5.2 “Twilight Saga New Moon” The Movie

A. Movie

Movie (also known as film or motion pictures) are type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn about new ideas). People in every part of the world watch film or movie as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. Fun for some people can mean laughing, while for others it can mean crying, or feeling afraid. Most of movies are made, so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres.

Stories are an essential part of every human culture; they help us to make meaning and to understand ourselves, each other, and our place in the world. The means by which these stories are told – whether they are written, spoken, or acted on stage or screen – influences the way we approach and interpret them. Movie, while it may be influenced by written work, should always be considered an entirely unique piece of art for the purposes of critique and analysis. This explores the complex interplay between movie and literature. Selected novels, short stories and plays are analyzed in relation to film versions of the same works in order to gain an understanding of the possibilities—and problems—involved in the transposition to movie.

B. Subtitle

In this research, subtitle holds the important role as the source of data. Subtitles are textual versions of the dialog or commentary in films, television programs, video games, and the like, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written translation of a dialog in a foreign language, or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf and hard-of-hearing to follow the dialog, or people who cannot understand the spoken dialogue or who have accent recognition problems.

The word "subtitle" is the prefix "sub-" (below) followed by "title". In some cases, such as live opera, the dialog is displayed above



the stage in what are referred to as "surtitles" ("sur-" for "above"). Sometimes, mainly at film festivals, subtitles may be shown on a separate display below the screen, thus saving the film-maker from creating a subtitled copy for perhaps just one showing. Television subtitling for the deaf and hard-of-hearing is also referred to as closed captioning in some countries.

Subtitles can be used to translate dialogue from a foreign language into the native language of the audience. It is not only the quickest and cheapest method of translating content, but is also usually preferred as it is possible for the audience to hear the original dialog and voices of the actors.

Subtitle translation is sometimes very different from the translation of written text. Usually, during the process of creating subtitles for a film or television program, the picture and each sentence of the audio are analyzed by the subtitle translator; also, the subtitle translator may or may not have access to a written transcript of the dialog. Especially in the field of commercial subtitles, the subtitle translator often interprets what is meant, rather than translating the manner in which the dialog is stated; that is, the meaning is more important than the form—the audience does not always appreciate this, as it can be frustrating for people who are familiar with some of the spoken language; spoken language may contain verbal padding or culturally implied meanings that cannot be conveyed in the written subtitles. Also, the subtitle translator may also condense the dialog to achieve an acceptable reading speed, whereby purpose is more important than form.

Especially in fansubs, the subtitle translator may translate both form and meaning. The subtitle translator may also choose to display a note in the subtitles, usually in parentheses (“(” and “)”), or as a separate block of on-screen text—this allows the subtitle translator to preserve form and achieve an acceptable reading speed; that is, the subtitle translator may leave a note on the screen, even after the character has finished speaking, to both preserve form and facilitate



understanding. For example, the Japanese language has multiple first-person pronouns (see Japanese pronouns) and each pronoun is associated with a different degree of politeness. In order to compensate during the English translation process, the subtitle translator may reformulate the sentence, add appropriate words and/or use notes.

C. **Twilight Saga New Moon**

Twilight Saga is a fantasy/romance series about a seventeen year old girl named Bella who leaves the comfort of her home in Arizona to live with her father in Forks, Washington. While in Forks she develops a romantic relationship with a vampire named Edward Cullen. As star-crossed lovers, Bella and Edward's relationship stirs up conflict not only amongst Edward's family, but also with the local werewolves who despise vampires, as well as with the elite vampire coven known as the Volturi. This saga of forbidden love combined with the trappings of danger and suspense, creates a potent storyline that draws readers into a seductively dark and sometimes violent world of vampires and werewolves.

New Moon is second film adaptation from twilight Saga series which adapted from novel with the same title author by Stephenie Meyer. A film adaptation of *New Moon* was released on November 20, 2009. The film starred Kristen Stewart, Robert Pattinson, and Taylor Lautner, reprising their roles as Bella Swan, Edward Cullen, and Jacob Black, respectively. Film begins when Isabella "Bella" Swan's 18th birthday, Edward Cullen, the vampire she loves, and his family throw her a birthday party. While unwrapping a gift, she gets a paper cut, which causes Edward's adopted brother, Jasper, to be overwhelmed by her blood's scent and attempt to kill Bella. Trying to protect her, Edward and the Cullens move away from Forks, but in an attempt to get Bella to move on, Edward tells her it is because he no longer loves her. This leaves Bella heartbroken and depressed.

In the months that follow, Bella learns that thrill-seeking activities, such as motorcycle riding and cliff-diving, allow her to "hear" Edward's voice in her head. She also seeks comfort in her






deepening friendship with Jacob Black, a cheerful companion who eases her pain over losing Edward. Bella later discovers that Jacob and other tribe members are werewolves. Jacob and his pack protect Bella from the vampire Laurent and also Victoria, who seeks revenge for her dead mate, James, whom the Cullens killed in *Twilight*.

Meanwhile, a series of miscommunications leads Edward to believe that Bella has killed herself by jumping off a cliff. Distraught over her supposed suicide, Edward flees to Volterra, Italy to provoke the Volturi, vampire royalty who are capable of killing him. Alice and Bella rush to Italy to save Edward, arriving just in time to stop him. Before leaving Italy, the Volturi tell Edward that Bella, a human who knows that vampires exist, must either be killed or transformed into a vampire to protect the secret. When they return to Forks, Edward tells Bella that he has always loved her and only left Forks to protect her. She forgives him, and the Cullens vote in favor of Bella being transformed into a vampire, to Edward's dismay. However, Jacob sternly reminds Edward about an important piece in their treaty: if the Cullens bite a human, the treaty is over and the wolves will attack.

Here are the characters as in wikia.nocookie.net, with their role in film/movie whose their communication one to each other will be investigate in this research.


Table. 1 **The Characters of “Twilight Saga New Moon” film**

Image	Actor	Role
	Kristen Stewart	Bella Swan
	Robert Pattinson	Edward Cullen
	Peter Facinelli	Carlisle Cullen



	Elizabeth Reaser	Esme Cullen
	Ashley Greene	Alice Cullen
	Kellan Lutz	Emmet Cullen
	Nikki Reed	Rosalie hale
	Jackson Rathbone	Jasper hale
	Billy Burke	Charlie Swan
	Taylor Lautner	Jacob Black
	Gil Birmingham	Billy Black
	Graham Greene	Harry Clearwater
	Chaske Spencer	Sam ulley

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	Tyson Houseman	Quill ataeira
	Kiowa Gordon	Embry call
	Alex Meraz	Paul
	Bronson Pelletier	Jared
	Edi Gathegi	Laurent
	Rachelle Lefevre	Victoria

1.6 Methodology of Research

A. The Objective of The Research

The objective of the research is to convey the types of translation procedures that performed in subtitle or written translation of dialogues in Twilight Saga New Moon Film. The other is to analyze and categorize kinds of translation procedures and describe the mostly procedure that used in translating dialogue in it. Besides, researcher either analyzes the effect of translation procedure to the new creation of text or translation product.

B. The Object and Time of The Research

1) The object of the research

The object of the research is twilight saga new moon film. Writer chooses this film because it has become the most popular film around the world and language use is casual and easy to understand so it can be a referential for learners. Besides, in writer's point of view, it embraces



some parts of translation procedures within this film rather than other media. In this case, writer only take some dialogues from main characters of this film. They are Bella swan, Edward Cullen, and Jacob. For some reasons, those persons represent the whole story of the movie, and the audience must be giving more attention to them.

2) Time of research

Due to some steps that should take, writer needs the right time to do this research. Start with collecting data, data processing, analyzing and categorizing data. So writer considers it will be done at 20 of November until 20 of December 2014.

C. The Method of The Research

Applying appropriate method is important to support the research and reaching the purposes of the research. The researcher will use qualitative method in doing the research. Because it analyze the utterances performed by the characters in movie. The data will be analyzed descriptively.

In conducting this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative method to answer the questions about translation procedures found in “Twilight Saga New Moon” film. It is used because the results of this study have to be described clearly after the classification and analysis process. This research method applied to written material for the purpose of identifying specified characteristic of the materials. Qualitative research has two main purposes. Firstly, is describing and exploring. And the second is describing and explaining. (Nana, 2009).

This type of research has a greater emphasis on holistic description that is, on describing in detail all of what goes on in a particular activity or situation rather than on comparing the effects of a particular treatment (as in experimental research), say, or on describing the attitudes or behaviors of people. (Fraenkel, 2012).

Qualitative research is inductively. The researcher let the problems comes from the data to be interpreted. Data are collected by observation,



consist of the description in detail context and the note taking of document analysis result.

The qualitative research deals with the data that are in the form of words or pictures, rather than number or statistic. Janesick (1994, p.212) said in Donald Ary (Introduction to Research in Education) that qualitative design is holistic. It looks at the larger picture, the whole picture, and start with a search for understanding of the whole. It focused on understanding a given social setting. Not necessarily on making prediction about that setting. In addition, although the research applies a qualitative descriptive method which emphasizes presenting data in form of words rather than numbers, but it is supported data presentation in such table (Arikunto, 2005:53).

Furthermore, Schwedt (p.251) also stated in the most recent edition of his Dictionary of Qualitative Inquiry (2007), stated that “qualitative studies can and often do make use of quantitative data”. (Maxwell, 2010)

D. The Sources of The Data

The idea of qualitative research is to purposely select informants (or documents or visual materials) that will be best answer of the research questions, researcher should consider four parameters suggested by Miles and Huberman they are; the setting (where the research will take a place); the actors (who will be observed or interviewed); the events (what the actors will be observed doing or interviewed about); and the process (the evolving nature of events undertaken by the actors within the setting), (Creswell; 1994).

In this thesis arrangement, the setting will not take a current place since the data are taken from the film. The actor is the main characters of the movie, who deliver some dialogues. The event is some dialogues which is been translated into target language. And the last is the process, to notice the whole story from dialogues involving context, it can be refers to the right material, exact data processing for producing a good written translation. The writer also uses primer data source, secondary data source.



1. Primer Data Source

According to Lofland & Lofland (1984: 47) that, the main data source in qualitative research is the words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and other (Moleong, 2007: 157). Refer to the quote above, this research will be concern about some dialogues which is contains words, phrase, and sentences. The utterance of speech may be including by some idioms, statement, and or imperative sentences which are each of them will have different serve in the field of translation. The words in the data source are obtained by noting written notes or through recording (audio or audio visual record), taking photographs or film. So, the writer's main data source is Twilight Saga New Moon film with its subtitle or written translation.

2. Secondary Data Source

In terms of secondary data sources, additional materials are derived from written sources which can be divided over the source of books and scientific magazine, sources from archives, private documents and official documents (Moleong, 2007: 159). For the supporting data, writer takes the data from dictionaries, library books, and internet.

E. The Techniques of Collecting Data

Collecting the data is meant a scientific method used by the researcher to get the data from sample. The data collection steps involve first; setting the boundaries for the study, second; collecting information through observations, interviews, questionnaire and visual materials, and third; publishing the protocol for recording information, (Creswell: 1994). The writer finds and collect the data, in this matter; the writer uses some procedure of collecting data as follows:

1. Observation

In collecting the data, Sudaryanto (1993:133) reveals two kinds of method of collecting data; they are participant observation method and non-participant method. In this research, the writer uses non-participant observation method. This method does not involve the writer in language production. This method of collecting data done is a documentation method.



This technique of collecting data called study documentation. Because of the data are in the form of words. And the data is from the dialogue transcript. Study documentation is one of technique of collecting data in qualitative study. By reading, understanding and taking a note the researcher collects information.

In this research, the data are collected in the form of words. The kinds of data collected in qualitative research include interview transcripts, field notes, photographs, audio recordings, videotapes, diaries, personal comments, memos, official records, textbook passages, and anything else that can convey the actual words or actions of people. (Fraenkel, 2012.p.427)

After collecting all the data, the writer takes notes them that relevant with the purpose of the study. Sudaryanto (1993) also adds that after applying the method of literature, the writer does note-taking technique. Note taking also used in the process of collecting data, to identifies the utterances which are possible to be analyzed. It makes the researcher become easier to analyze the data.

2. Library research

The writer chooses the library research as a technique for collecting data because the writer wants to find the information of methods and techniques of translation based on qualitative research which need some books to be references as an explanation in this thesis.

According to Ali (1988: 2) says that: *riset perpustakaan yaitu penyelidikan yang dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan perpustakaan sebagai objek pokok dalam penyelidikan* (“library research is the investigation that is done by using the library as main object in investigation”). According to Karotono (1990: 23) says that: penelitian perpustakaan bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan data dan informasi dengan bantuan macam-macam material yang terdapat di ruang perpustakaan, misalnya berupa: buku-buku, majalah, naskah-naskah, catatan, kisah sejarah, dokumen-dokumen dan lain-lain (“the library research have the aims to collect the data and information by many material which is being



in the room of library, for example: books, magazines, manuscripts, notes, the history, documents and so on”).

Based on the definition above, the writer makes the conclusion that library research is a research that uses library as a medium in collecting data and information through books, magazines, manuscripts, notes etc.

The writer has visited some libraries in Cirebon such as IAIN Syekh Nurjati library on Perjuangan street, UNSWAGATI library on Perjuangan Street no. 1, and 400 library on Brigjen Dharsono street no. 11. The writer did such ways in order to find some useful books that can be used as references to complete this thesis.

3. Books Survey

Survey is the investigation to get facts from the phenomenon and to search of explanations in factual (Nazir, 2003: 56). Based on definition above that books survey is the investigation to get the facts from the phenomenon and to search of explanations in factual from books. It means from books that have been obtained from the libraries, the writer then reads and analyzes in order to find out and support some theories about literature, language, translation etc.

F. The Techniques of Analyzing Data

In the research, the researcher analyzes the collected data in which the data are utterances spoken or produced by the speaker. There are two ways of presenting data, formal and informal way. In formal method, the data are presented with signs and symbols such as arrows, plus/minus, brackets, etc. Meanwhile, in informal method, the data are presented with natural language (ordinary words) and technical terminology (Sudaryanto, 1993:145). In this research, the writer uses both of them, formal and informal method to present the data. The data presented in the form of table and language.

G. Previous Study

"Translating Technical Analysis Subtitle Film Beckham Unwrapped and its Impact on Quality Translation". Thesis. The Graduate Studies Program in Linguistics, Translation Main Interest, University of March



Surakarta. This study aims to identify and analyze the techniques, methods, and ideology applied translation translators in translating texts Beckham Unwrapped movie subtitles. In addition, this study also aims to determine the impact of the application of the techniques, methods and ideology translations used by translators in translating Beckham Unwrapped movie subtitle text on the quality of the resulting translation. This research is descriptive qualitative research approach to translation theory and case studies form spikes (embedded research). Source of data in this study include: document (text subtitle Beckham Unwrapped movie and its translations) and informants (rater and respondent). The data in this study a lingual unit, words, phrases, clauses and sentences in narrative form which contains a translation technique in Beckham Unwrapped movie subtitle text and its translations. Stages of data analysis using ethnographic methods proposed by Spradley which consists of four main stages are: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, convention analysis, and analysis of the cultural theme. Based on the analysis of the data 178, found 12 kinds of translation techniques applied by the translator with the frequency of use of a total of 621 times. These techniques include: (1) Transposition of as much as 136 times (21.90%), (2) reduction of as much as 104 times (17.04%), (3) Natural Loan as much as 72 times (11.59%), (4) Amplification of as much as 71 times (11.43%), (5) Loan Pure as much as 59 times (9.50%), (6) Kalke as much as 56 times (9.02%), (7) Match Prevalent as much as 46 times (7.41%), (8) Literal Translation 37 times (5.96%), (9) Modulation 14 times (2.25%), (10) Generalizations 13 times (2.09%), (11) Particularization 7 times (1.13%) and (12) Creative Discursive as many as 6 times (0.97%). Methods and ideology applied by translators in translating texts Beckham Unwrapped is a movie subtitle translation of Communicative method with the ideology of domestication. Of the overall 178 existing data, a total of 106 data or 59.55% translated accurately, as many as 70 data or approximately 39.33% translated with less accurate, and there are 2 or about 1.12% of data that is inaccurate. Related to aspects of acceptance, of the data 178, 100 data is approximately 56.18% acceptable translation in the target language, 76 data or approximately 42.96% less acceptable

translation, and as much as 2 or approximately 1.12% of data Lastly, text readability level Beckham Unwrapped movie subtitle is quite high. Of the overall 178 xvii existing data, approximately 175 data or 97.19% have a high degree of legibility and 5 data or 2,81% have moderate levels of legibility. Based on the three aspects of the determinants of the quality of the movie subtitle text translation Beckham Unwrapped, showed that the level of accuracy, acceptability, and high readability. Thus, it can be concluded that the quality of the movie subtitle text translation Beckham Unwrapped is accurate, acceptable, and easy to understand. Overall the movie subtitle text translation Beckham Unwrapped has good quality. Keywords: subtitle, techniques, methods, ideology translation, translation quality



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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The previous chapter has discussed and explored the study. While this last chapter concludes the results have been described. Besides it, this chapter also gives the suggestion for the further research in analyzing the speech act.

A. Conclusion

There are some conclusion can be drawn after analyzing and discussing the study :

1. Regarding from the first research question which is related to the translation procedure in the movie “Twilight Saga; New Moon”. The translation procedures were adapted from the Newmark’s study. Researcher has found ten of sixteen procedures which are used by the movie translator, they are: Transposition, Literal, Reduction and Expansion, Compensation, Modulation, Recognized Translation, Paraphrase, Naturalization, Transference, and Synonymy. Otherwise, The other procedures such as Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Through Translation, Label, Componential Analysis, Couplets; Triplets; Quadruplets, and Notes; Addition; glosses, has not found.
2. Based on the second research question which demands on the translation procedure affects to the new creation text. Researcher concludes that there is more than 60% (containing the units of language; words, phrases, clauses, and sentences as much 905 of 1,440 utterances) proves that translation procedure gives large contribution to the new creation text. Meanwhile, less than 40% (as much 535 of 1,440 utterances) the product of translation has not significant changes.

B. Suggestion

Regarding to the analysis and discussion of the study in the previous chapter, the writer proposes some suggestions that might be helpful for the further study which involves the some content with this study. Furthermore, the further study may complete this study. The further study can consider to take a same field with the different theme and with other data source.

Moreover, it can be more valuable if the next study is completed by various theories in current time. Furthermore, this study may be a material lesson for students in the course of translation to produce a good translation through learning translation procedures. In other hand, the lecturer may also be able to apply movie and its translation text as media to analyze the translation process and procedures, and the changes of structure, pattern, and meaning as well which usually found in the field of translation.



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