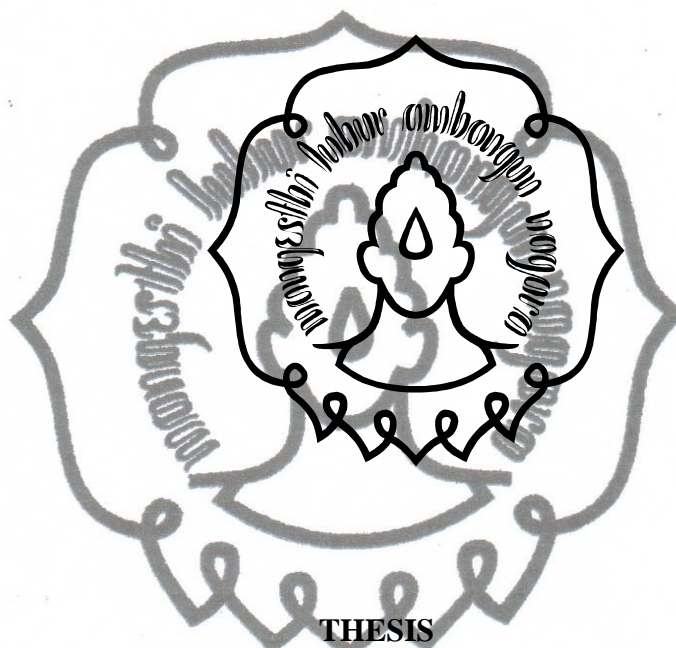


**QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF SENTENCES CONTAINING
WH- QUESTIONS IN THE NOVEL *THE SKY IS FALLING* BY SIDNEY
SHELDON AND ITS TRANSLATION *LANGIT RUNTUH*
BY HIDAYAT SALEH**



THESIS
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of
Requirements for the Sarjana Sastra Degree
At the English Department of Faculty of Letter and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University

By :

HUSNUL CHOTIMAH
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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
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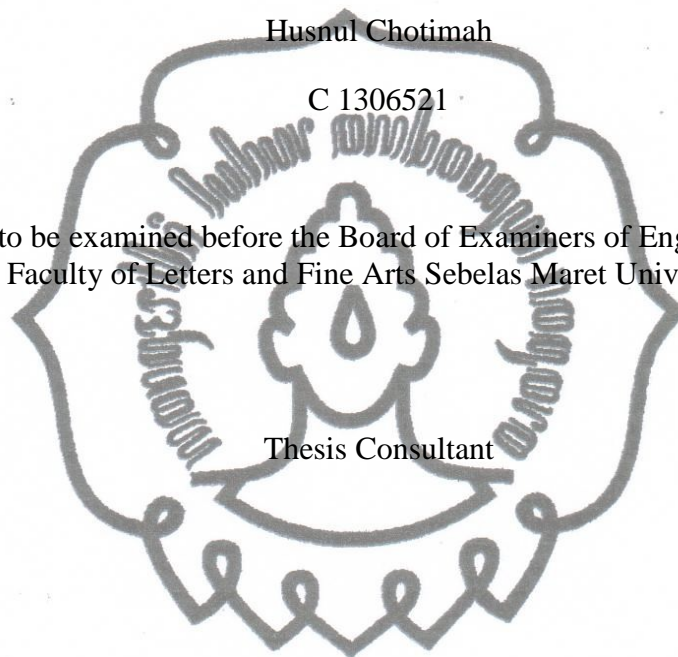
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Surakarta,

2010

The researcher

Husnul Chotimah

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MOTTO



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DEDICATION



I dedicated this thesis to :

My Father and Mother, for their love and care

My Beloved sisters

My Superbejo

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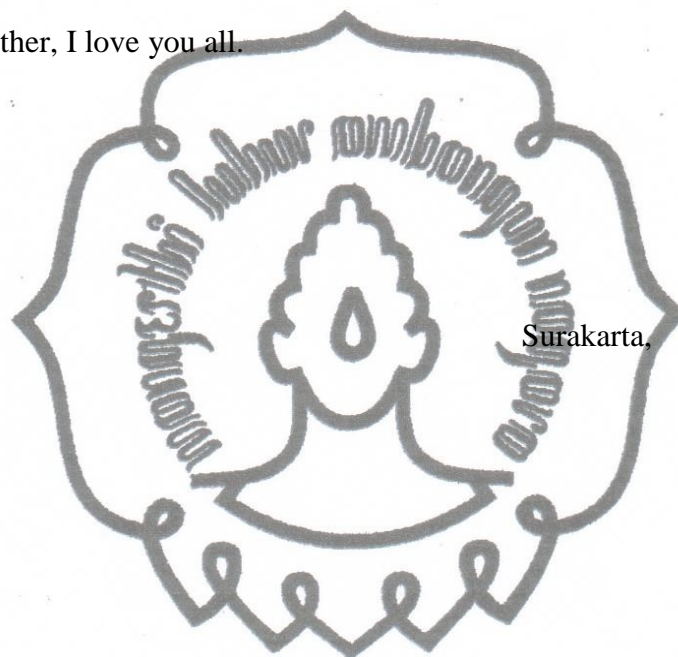
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2010
Husnul Chotimah

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ABSTRACT

Husnul Chotimah. C1306521. **Quality Assessment Of Sentences Containing Wh- Questions In The Novel *The Sky Is Falling* By Sidney Sheldon And Its Translation *Langit Runtuh* By Hidayat Saleh. English Department. Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts. Sebelas Maret University. Surakarta.**

This thesis belongs to a descriptive research. The research aims to describe a) the sentences containing of Wh-questions in the novel entitled *The Sky is Falling* and its translation entitled *Langit Runtuh* and to find out b) the quality assessment of wh-question that covers accuracy, acceptability and readability of translation of the wh-question. This research applies total sampling technique, since the samples are taken from the entire Wh- questions found in the novel. The data sources of the research are a) the novel of *The Sky is Falling* and its translation entitled *Langit Runtuh*, b) the questionnaire which is distributed to the raters. There are 124 data of wh-questions.

The result of the data analysis shows that there are 6 types of wh-questions found in this novel. They are *when* (8 data or 6.5 %), *where* (17 data or 13.7 %), *why* (14 data or 11.3 %), *who* (6 data or 4.8 %), *what* (62 data or 50 %), and *how* (17 data or 13.7 %). The wh-word of *what* is dominant in the novel.

The analysis of accuracy shows that there are 119 data (96%) considered as accurate translation, 5 data (4%) considered as less accurate. The wh-question which is translated accurately namely *when*, *where*, *why*, and *how*. The analysis on the acceptability of the translation shows that there are 116 data (93.5%) considered as acceptable, 8 data (6.5%) considered as less acceptable. The wh-question which is translated

accurately namely *when*, *where*, and *who*. The analysis of readability shows that there are 84 data (67.7%) considered as very easy to read, 34 data (27.4%) considered as easy to read, 6 data (4.8%) considered as difficult to read. This research is expected to be able to use as an additional knowledge and reference for other researchers, lecturers, and students of English Department, especially students of translation studies in translating literary work.

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Table 1 Classification Based on Types of Wh-question

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background to the study

As a social creature, we need other people. Thus, we must have a good communication with them. To communicate with other people, we need a language. Language is an important means of communication. People can express their ideas, thought, feeling and information by using language.

There are many languages in the world. One of the examples of the language is English which is mostly used as an International language. It has been used widely as international communication among countries in the world in various fields, such as politic, technology, science, education, social and cultural issues.

There are also many literary works which are written and published in English. Therefore, there are a lot of efforts done to translate the book translated into other languages. One of the languages is Indonesian. Translating English into Indonesian is not easy to do because we have to know the equivalence of the translation. Nida and Tiber state that “translating consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closets natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” (1969,33)

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From the statement above, it can be concluded that we must try to find the natural equivalence having close meaning from the source language into the target language in order to translate the message well.

Becoming a translator is not an easy job. She or he has to find out the equivalence of the source language. Larson states “ a translator will often find that there is no exact equivalence between the words of one language and the words of another” (1984,57). Besides mastering and understanding the source language and the target language, a translator must understand about the socio-cultural background of both languages in order to deliver the message of the translation well.

Related to the translating process, a translator sometimes faces some difficulties. One of the difficulties that we can find in translation is Wh-questions. A translator should be able to know the equivalence of the Wh-questions translation.

In the novel entitled *The Sky is Falling* by Sidney Sheldon and its Indonesian version *Langit Runtuh*, the researcher finds many dialogues containing Wh- questions. Here are some examples :

1. SL : “She sure was, “Bruce Bowler said. He hesitated. “That’s what was so unusual.” “**What was ?**” (043/SL/210/IE)

TL : “Benar sekali,”kata Bruce Bowler. Ia ragu-ragu. “Itulah yang sangat ganjil.” “**Apa yang sangat ganjil ?**” (043/TL/223/IE)

The Wh-word *what* in this example is translated into *apa*. The translation is not really appropriate with the source language. The translation will be better if it is translated into *Apanya yang sangat ganjil ?*

2. SL : “In the car, driving to the apartment, Dana said,” ***How do you like your new arm now, Kemal ?*** Are you getting used to it?“
(086/SL/304/IF)

TL : “ Di dalam mobil, sambil mengemudi menuju apartment, Dana berkata,”
Bagaimana dengan lengan barumu, Kemal ? Apakah kau sudah terbiasa memakainya ?” (086/TL/320/IF)

In this example, the translation of *Bagaimana dengan lengan barumu, Kemal ?* sounds natural but it is not accurate. Since the message of the source language is not conveyed accurately. Based on the researcher’s opinion, the speaker asks about the feeling of Kemal on having the new arm since there is a word “like”.

Assessing the translation is very important. It is done to know the quality of the translation. Assessing the translation is not easy because it needs special requirements to do it. A good translation which includes accuracy, acceptability and readability indicates that a translator has a good capability in translating. In assessing the quality of the translation, the researcher involves three raters which fulfill the requirements.

In accordance with the explanation above, the researcher is interested to explore the Wh-Question and its translation. This research is entitled “**QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF SENTENCES CONTAINING WH- QUESTIONS IN**
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**THE NOVEL *THE SKY IS FALLING* BY SIDNEY SHELDON AND ITS
TRANSLATION *LANGIT RUNTUH* BY HIDAYAT SALEH.**

A. Problems Statements

Based on the research background above, the researcher defines the problems as follows :

1. What kinds of Wh-questions found in the sentences in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtu* ?
2. How are the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the sentences containing of Wh-questions found in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtu* ?

B. Research Objectives

This research is aimed to describe :

1. The kinds of Wh-questions found in the sentences in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtu*.
2. The accuracy, acceptability and readability of the sentences containing of Wh-questions found in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtu*.

C. Research Limitation

It is necessary to limit the problem of this study in order to make the analysis more focused on questions under investigation. The research is limited to
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analyze the type and quality assessment of Wh-questions in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation.

D. Research Benefits

The researcher hopes this research will be beneficial for :

1. English Departments Students

The result of the research can be used as additional knowledge to improve their abilities in translating Wh-questions

2. Other Researchers

It is hoped that this research can stimulate other researchers to conduct further related study to the translation of Wh-questions.

E. Thesis Organization

This thesis will be arranged as follows :

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

Research Background, Problem Statement, Research Objectives, Research Limitation, Research Benefits, Thesis Organization.

CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Translation, Process of Translation, Types of Translation, Definition of Dialect, Problems in Translation, The Translation of Film, Subtitling,

Accuracy and Acceptability in Translation, A Brief History of Black English.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology, Data and Source of Data, Sample and Sampling Technique, Instrument of the Research, Research Procedure, Technique of Collecting Data, Technique of Analyzing Data.

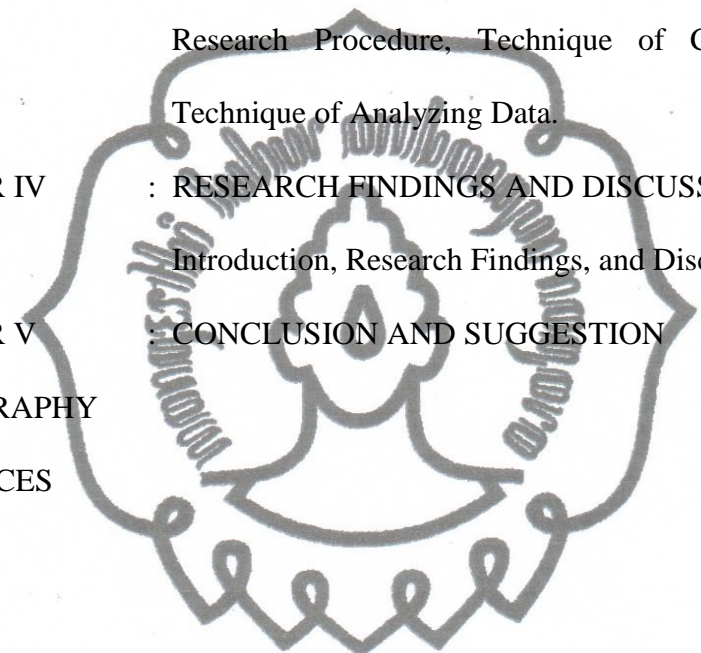
CHAPTER IV : RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction, Research Findings, and Discussion.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, there are some theories and terms supporting the data analysis. Here the researcher will discuss the theories and terms of the data analysis.

A. The Definition of Translation

There are some explanations of expert's definition about translation. Even though there is a lot of definition, translation refers to the process of transferring both written and spoken messages from Source Text into Target Text. According to Newmark, he says that "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and / or statement in another language."(1981,7).

As described by Bell, "translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence"(1991,5). He states that translation is a different language expression of Source Text with maintaining the semantic and stylistic equivalent of Target Text.

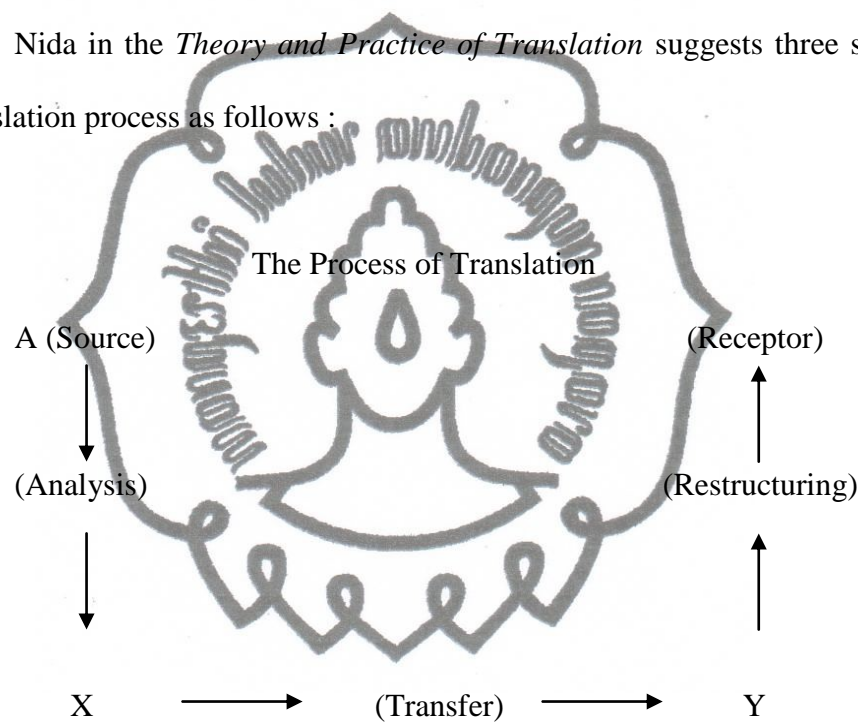
Meanwhile, Catford states, "the translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language)" (1974,20). The main problem of translation activity is finding the target text equivalent and determining what kind of translation which will be made.

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From the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is the transferring messages, thoughts, ideas and its language style from the source language into the target language.

B. Process of Translation

Nida in the *Theory and Practice of Translation* suggests three steps of the translation process as follows :



(Nida & Taber, 1974:33)

In the first step, the translator's activities are reading the source language text, understanding the meaning of each word, phrase, or sentence, finding the message of the text, finding foreign words and giving sign for difficult words or sentence.

The second step deals with the activities of translator are finding equivalents and translating the text.

The third step is checking process by reading, naturalizing and rewriting the revision. It has to do with the restructuring of the translation to ensure that an accurate, acceptable, and readable translation has been produced.

C. Problems of Translation

A translator sometimes finds some problems every time he or she transfers a message from one language to another. The problems occurred commonly related to difficulties in transferring the message or the content of the text as well as its form and style because translation is not merely changing the language into another; it is a reproduction of the source language into target language. Translation is a complicated activity which requires some specific competence of the translator to result a good quality of product. Newmark states “...you may see it as complicated, artificial, and fraudulent, since by using another language you are pretending to be someone you are not.” (1988,5).

Besides, there are also other problems in translation. These are the following problems in translation by Mona Baker (1992,21)

1. Culture-specific concepts

The source language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food.

2. The source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language

The source language word may express a concept which is known in the target culture but simply not lexicalized, that is not 'allocated' a target language word to express it. The example for this problem is the adjective *standard* (meaning 'ordinary, not extra', as in standard range of products.) expresses a concept which is very accessible and readily understood by most people, yet Indonesia has no equivalent for it.

3. The source language word is semantically complex

The source language word may be semantically complex. This is a fairly common problem in translation. Words do not have to be morphologically complex. In other words, a single word which consists of a single morpheme can sometimes express a more complex set of meanings than a whole sentence.

4. The source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning

The target language may make more or fewer distinctions in meaning than the source language. What one language regards as an important distinction in meaning another language may not perceive as relevant. For example, Indonesian makes a distinction between going out in the rain with the knowledge that it is *raining* (*kehujan*) and going out in the rain with the knowledge that it is *raining* (*hujan-hujan*)

5. The target language lacks a super ordinate

The target language may have specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (super ordinate) to head the semantic field. On the other hand, sometimes the target language lacks a specific term (hyponym) since each language makes only those distinctions in meaning which seem relevant to its particular environment.

Considering of the problems of translation above, the translator needs to be careful in translating the text. The translator have to find out the exact strategy in transferring the message so the readers can read the translation as if they were reading the real book.

D. Wh-Questions (English and Indonesian Language Versions)

a. English Version

According to his book in *A Grammar for English Language Professionals*, Roderick A Jacobs states that “Wh-questions are so named because they contain question words that, with the exception of how, begin with wh. The Wh-question word is normally at the beginning of the clause and may be part of question phrase (e.g, for what reason and whose apple)” (1995,65).

Betty Schramper Azar states that here are the kinds of Wh- Question (1989,34). They are :

1. **When** is used to ask questions about time.

Example : *When did they arrive ?*

2. **Where** is used to ask questions about place

Example : *Where is she ?* *commit to user*

3. **Why** is used to ask question about reason.

Example : *Why did he leave early ?*

4. **Who** is used as the subject of a question.

Example : *Who came to visit you ?*

Who is usually followed by a singular verb even if the speaker is asking about more than one person.

Example : *Who wants to come with me ?*

5. **Whom** is used as the object of a verb or preposition.

Example : *To whom should I talk ?*

6. **Whose** asks questions about possession.

Example : *Whose key is this ?*

7. **Which** is used instead of what when a question concerns choosing from a definite known quantity or group.

Example : *Which book should I buy ?*

8. **What** is used as the subject of a question. It refers to “things”.

Example : *What made you angry ?*

What is also used as an object.

Example : *What do you need ?*

What kind of asks about the particular variety or type of something.

Example : *What kind of soup is that ?*

What + a form of do is used to asks questions about activities.

Example : *What is Mary doing ?*

What may accompany a noun
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Example : *What countries did you visit ?*

What + be like asks for a general description of qualities.

Example : *What is Edy like ?*

What + look like asks for a physical description.

Example : *What does Edy look like ?*

9. **How** generally asks about manner.

Example : *How did you come to school ?*

How is used with much and many.

Example : - *How much money does it cost ?*

- *How many people came ?*

How is also used with adjectives and adverbs.

Example : *How old are you ?*

How long asks about length of time.

Example : *How long has he been here ?*

How often asks about frequency.

Example : *How often do you write home ?*

How far asks about distance.

Example : *How far is it to Miami from here ?*

a. **Indonesian Language Version**

Hasan Alwi in his book entitled *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* defines Wh-question in Indonesian language version. In this research, it will be described in Indonesian language version.

The question word in Indonesian language is divided into :

- a. Apa
- b. Siapa
- c. Mana, di mana, ke mana, dari mana
- d. Mengapa, kenapa
- e. Kapan, bila(mana)
- f. Bagaimana
- g. Berapa

A. Apa

The question word *apa* has two different role. Firstly, the word *apa* just changes the affirmative into interrogative and it is put in the beginning of sentences.

Example :

Dia sudah datang : Apa dia sudah datang?

In formal language, particle *-kah* can be embedded into the question word *apa*. It is can be seen in the following example :

Kasusnya akan dibawa ke pengadilan

Apakah kasusnya akan dibawa ke pengadilan ?

Secondly, the question word *apa* is also replace the things or something which is asked.

Example :

Yusyanti membeli mobil : Yusyanti membawa apa ?
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B. Siapa

The question word *siapa* can substitute the object without changing the word order as long as has the same place.

Example :

Ibu mencari Pak Dahlan : Ibu mencari siapa ?

If the question word *siapa* becomes the replacement of object, put in the beginning of sentence, the whole construction of sentence changes so that the question word *siapa* becomes predicate followed by subject which is in form of the affirmative sentence.

Example :

Ibu mencari siapa ? : siapa yang ibu cari ?

C. Mana, di mana, ke mana, dari mana

The question word of *mana* is used to ask about the choice of person or something.

Example :

- a. *Penyanyi itu orang mana?*
- b. *Buatan mana pompa itu?*
- c. *Sepedamu yang mana?*

If the word *mana* is embedded in *di*, *ke* and *dari* ; *darimana* ask about the place ; *kemana* ask the place to go ; *darimana* ask about the origin place or left place.

D. Mengapa dan Kenapa

The question word *mengapa* and *kenapa* have the same meaning namely asking the chronology of something. Both of them commonly used, but *mengapa* is more formal than *kenapa*. In the standard of Indonesian language, these question words are laid in the beginning of sentence and the word order in follows the order of the affirmative sentence.

Example :

Anggi tidak masuk (karena sakit).

Mengapa/ kenapa Anggi tidak masuk ?

E. Kapan dan Bila (Mana)

The question word *kapan* or *bila (mana)* ask about time of event. This word is placed in the beginning of sentence and also followed by particle-*kah*.

Example :

Mereka akan naik haji tahun depan.

Kapan/ bilamana mereka akan naik haji ?

F. Bagaimana

The question word *bagaimana* ask about something or the way to do something.

Example :

Bagaimana orang tuamu sekarang ?

G. Berapa

The question word *berapa* is used to ask number or amount. This word can be put in the beginning, middle or the end of sentence.

Example :

Berapa harga minyak goreng sekarang?

Harga minyak goreng berapa sekarang?

Harga minyak goreng sekarang berapa?

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are many kinds of Wh-question in Indonesian language.

E. Translating Quality Assessment

In assessing the quality of a translation, the three raters compare the target language text and the source language. There are three important aspects in determining the quality of a translation such as the accuracy of the message transfer, acceptability and readability of the target text.

These are the following explanation of those assessments :

1. Accuracy

Accuracy is one of the aspects of translation quality assessment. As what Shuttleworth and Cowie states,

“A term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. While it usually refers to preservation of the information content of Source Text in Target Text, with an accurate translation being generally literal rather than free, its actual meaning in the context of a given translation must depend on the type of equivalence found in the translation.” (1997,3).

A translation product can be stated as an accurate translation when it can transfer the whole message from source language to the target language. In other words, the target language does not betray the message or the content of the source language.

According to Baker, “ Accuracy, is no doubt an important aim in translation, but it is also important to bear in mind that the use of common target-language patterns which are familiar to the reader plays an important role in keeping the communication channel open “ (1992,57)

The accuracy of the word choice deals with the ability to choose the right words in transferring the idea accurately.

2. Acceptability

Shuttleworth and Cowie have stated that “ a translation which is considered to be acceptable is the one fulfilling the requirement of ‘reading as an original’ written in the target language (TL) and sound natural for the target reader rather than as ‘reading as the original’ in the source language (SL)” (1997,2)

It can be concluded that the translation is acceptable. The translator does not only have to translate whatever stated in the Source Language, but also has to consider the cultural background and common expression of the target readers.

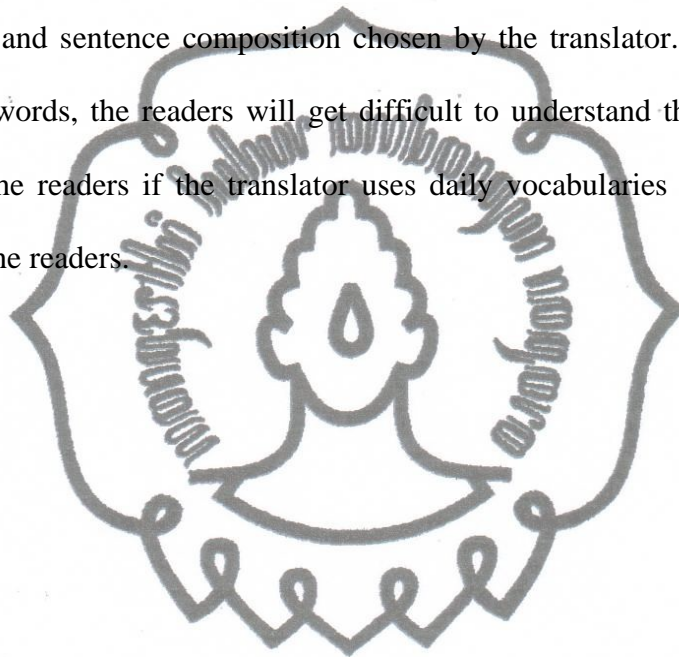
3. Readability

Readability level deals with how easy the translation can be read and understood by the readers. Nababan states,

“ *Keterbacaan, antara lain, bergantung pada kosa kata dan bangun kalimat yang dipilih oleh pengarang untuk tulisannya. Tulisan yang*

banyak mengandung kata yang tidak umum lebih sulit dipahami daripada yang menggunakan kosa kata sehari-hari, yang sudah dikenal oleh pembaca pada umumnya. Demikian pula, bangun kalimat ganda susun yang panjang dan rumpil menyulitkan pembaca untuk memahaminya. Kesulitan yang disini berkait dengan keterbacaan nas, dan tidak ada hubungannya dengan isi yang sukar dicerna. Isi yang sukar dalam batas tertentu, dapat disajikan dengan bahasa yang sederhana sehingga uraian keterbacaanya tinggi.”(1999,63)

The degree of readability as the above quotation suggests depends on vocabulary and sentence composition chosen by the translator. If he uses many unfamiliar words, the readers will get difficult to understand the text. It will be easier for the readers if the translator uses daily vocabularies which have been known by the readers.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

In doing this research, the researcher employs a descriptive qualitative method. As Djajasudarma states that “Data yang dikumpulkan bukanlah angka-angka, dapat berupa kata-kata atau gambaran sesuatu. Hal tersebut sebagai metode kualitatif.” (1993,15). As Arikunto states that “descriptive study, generally, is non-hypothetical study so that in the process of study the researcher does not need to formulate any hypothesis, (1985,67). Thus, there is no hypothesis.

Similarly, Sutopo describes a descriptive qualitative method as such “Penelitian kualitatif melibatkan kegiatan ontologi. Data yang dikumpulkan terutama berupa kata-kata, kalimat atau gambar yang memiliki arti lebih daripada sekedar angka atau frekuensi.” (2002,35)

The researcher limits the study only at the sentences containing Wh-questions. Furthermore, the data will be observed to analyze the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation.

B. Data and Source of Data

In this research, the researcher uses two kinds of data namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data is sentences containing of wh-question found in the novel entitled *The Sky is Falling* by Sidney Sheldon and its translation in Indonesian language entitled *Langit Runtuh* by Hidayat Saleh.

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The secondary data is the result of analyzing questionnaire to measure the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translation. This questionnaire requires the informants who evaluate the accuracy and the acceptability of the Wh-questions. The respondents for this questionnaire are three raters who own linguistic cultural competence, have experiences in translation, know translation study, know both source language and target language. The raters assess the accuracy and acceptability of Wh-questions translation based on the criteria given.

To assess the readability of the translation, the researcher asks some students as the target readers. Since the readers of the novel are teenagers and adults, so, the researcher chooses the students as the respondent. They give their opinions about the Indonesian language version at Wh-questions and to give the reason why they choose the answer.

C. Method of Data Collection

The object of this research is Sidney Sheldon's novel, *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtuh* by Hidayat Saleh. In this research, the researcher focuses on content analysis and questionnaire that are included in :

A. Content Analysis

To collect the data, the researcher did some steps, starting from reading and understanding both novel carefully, collecting and writing down the types of Wh-question, identifying the Wh-question based on its translation accuracy, acceptability and readability, writing down all the collected data, and the last steps is encoding the collected data.

B. Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher use close and open-ended questionnaire. It means that the questionnaire consists of question with some alternatives answer, but in the end of the sheet, there are spaces for respondents to write the reason of their answer.

D. Sample and Sampling Technique

One of the important things that should be noticed by the researcher in doing research is to determine the sample and sampling technique. The sample of this research is sentences containing of Wh-questions found in the novel entitled *The Sky is Falling* and its translation entitled *Langit Runtuh*.

The researcher employs a total sampling technique. Thus, she takes all sentences containing Wh-questions as reflected in the novel entitled *The Sky is Falling* and its translation entitled *Langit Runtuh*. Those sentences are taken as sample of this research.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The data collected were analyzed as follows:

1. The researcher observed and compare the original, the sentences containing of Wh-question and its Indonesian language translation. Then, the researcher classified Wh-questions including its translation into some categories.

2. The researcher arranges questionnaire containing the data from the novel and its translation into Indonesian language. Then, the researcher asks the raters to analyze the accuracy, acceptability and readability level of the message transfer of the data. After the raters have completed their analysis, the researcher classifies the data based on the accuracy, acceptability and readability levels.
3. The researcher counts the percentage of each classification. For the first analysis, the researcher determines the percentage by dividing the total number of the data then multiplied it with 100. For second analysis, the researcher counts the mean of the data by dividing the total score given by all raters with total raters.
4. The researcher drew the conclusion of the results of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Introduction

This chapter will present the types of Wh-questions found in the novel and the quality assessment of Wh-question. The source and the target texts are compared to assess the quality of translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation. This chapter tries to answer the questions stated in the problem statements as follows:

1. What kinds of Wh-questions found in the sentences in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtuh* ?
2. How are the accuracy, acceptability and readability of the sentences containing of Wh-questions found in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtuh* ?

There are 124 data containing Wh-question in *The Sky is Falling* novel in terms of its quality assessment including the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation.

To answer the problem statements, some classifications of wh- questions are made into six including when, where, why, who, what, and how. The classifications are those stated by Betty Schramper Azar. As mentioned previously, the quality assessment is divided into three categories in terms of the accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The accuracy level is divided into accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The acceptability level is classified into

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acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable. Moreover, the readability level includes very easy to read, easy to read, difficult to read, and very difficult to read.

The classifications are described further below:

Wh- Questions

IA : When

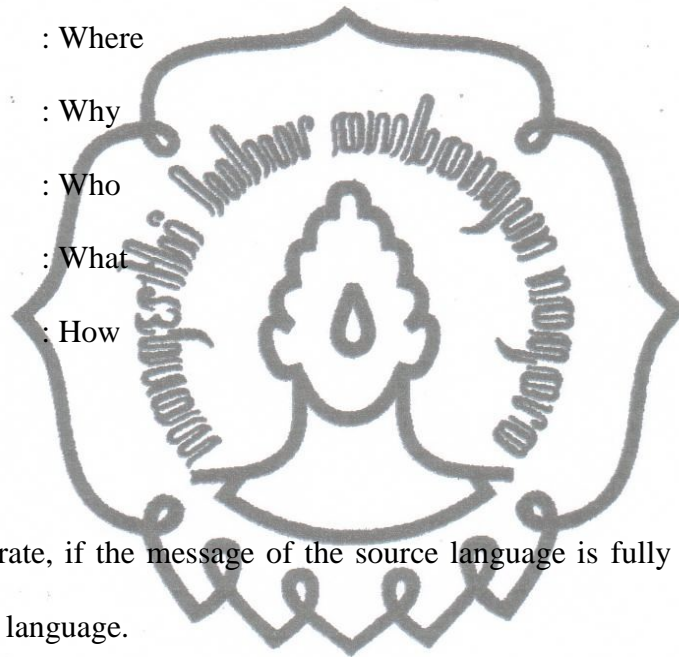
IB : Where

IC : Why

ID : Who

IE : What

IF : How



Accuracy

- 1 : Accurate, if the message of the source language is fully transferred to the target language.
- 2 : Less Accurate, if the message of the source language is less accurately transferred into the target language since there are some additions or deletion found.
- 3 : Inaccurate, if the message of the source language is not accurately transferred to the target language. The message of the target language is totally different with that in the source language.

Acceptability

- 1 : Acceptable, if the translation sounds natural. The translation is almost unlike a work of translation.

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- 2 : Less Acceptable, if the translation less natural and is like a translation work.
There are less natural expressions and choices of words or sentence.
- 3 : Unacceptable, if the sentence of source language sounds unnatural in the term of expressions and choices of words or sentence.

Readability

1. : Very easy to read means the sentence includes the simple sentence and does not contain foreign words or unfamiliar word.
2. : Easy to read means the sentence belongs a quite easy to be read but need a change and addition. The change refers to the addition of comma or point to split a sentence or familiar equivalent for foreign terms.
3. : Difficult to read means there are foreign terms or unclear punctuation or complex sentence (the sentence has some clauses).
4. : Very difficult to read means there are foreign terms and/or unclear punctuation and/or complex sentence.

I. Research Findings

a. Types of wh- question

The result of comparison between the source text and the target text shows that there are six types of wh- questions occurred in the novel as table 1 below shows:

Table 1**Classification based on types of Wh-question**

IA : When

IB : Where

IC : Why

ID : Who

IE : What

IF : How

Classification	Number of Data	Total of Data	Percentage
IA (When)	009, 029, 047, 051, 056, 062, 072, 110	8	6.5 %
IB (Where)	008, 026, 027, 039, 040, 041, 058, 065, 079, 090, 091, 099, 103, 105, 107, 109, 121	17	13.7 %
IC (Why)	005, 024, 025, 030, 033, 036, 044, 059, 066, 068, 094, 100, 101, 112	14	11.3 %
ID (Who)	055, 080, 092, 102, 114, 117	6	4.8 %
IE (What)	002, 003, 004, 006, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 017, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 028, 031, 042, 043, 045, 046, 049, 050, 052, 053, 054, 057, 060, 061, 063, 064, 067, 069, 070,	62	50 %

	071, 075, 076, 077, 078, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 089, 093, 095, 096, 098, 104, 106, 108, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124		
IF (How)	001, 007, 016, 018, 032, 034, 035, 037, 038, 048, 073, 074, 086, 087, 088, 097, 119	17	13.7%
	TOTAL	124	100 %

The calculation shows that the most dominant types of wh- questions occurred is *what* which amounts to 50 %. The second place includes two types of wh-questions, i.e. *how* and *where*. Coming at the third place is *why* (11.3%) and the fourth place is *when* (6.5 %), meanwhile, *who* was used for 4.8 %.

IA. When

Table 2

Clause Category (When)

Category	Number of Data	Total
IA When	009 029 047 051 056 062 072 110	8

The first category of wh-question category is *when*. It is used to ask questions about time. Wh-question *when* in this novel is translated into *kapan*. There are 8 data (6.5 %) belong to this classification.

The following analysis is example of *when* sub category

DATUM No.009

“ **When will you be back ?**” Dana asked. (009 / SL / 029 / IA)

“ **Kapan kau akan kembali ?** “ tanya Dana. (009 / TL / 038 / IA)

Here, the translator translates the word of wh- question in the source text *when* into *kapan* in the target text. The translation has an equal meaning in the target language. Because *when* is used to ask questions about time. Besides, according to the researcher, the translator has given the appropriate translation as the context of situation of the target text shows that Rachel (Jeff’s ex-wife) is about to have a journey to Hawaii. Thus, Dana asked when Rachel is going back to Washington. Rachel said, ”I don’t think I’ll be coming back to Washington, Dana. I hope you and Jeff will be very happy.” The statements have supported the translation that the information required is about time. As the wh- question *when* is located at the beginning of the sentence and a question mark is found at the end of the sentence, in so doing, the word *kapan* is appropriate to use in the target text as a question word.

IB. Where**Table 3****Clause Category (Where)**

Category		Number of Data					Total
IB	Where	008	026	027	039	040	17
		041	058	065	079	090	
		091	099	103	105	107	

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	109 121	
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In the target language, the wh-word *where* is translated into *dimana* and *kemana*. These following analysis are the examples of both forms.

DATUM No.090

“**Where do I register ?**“ The woman shook her head. “ No register. You pay now. One day. “ (090 / SL / 315 / IB)

“**Dimana saya harus mengisi formulir pendaftaran?** “ Perempuan itu menggeleng. “ Tidak perlu mendaftar. Anda bayar sekarang. Satu hari.”

(090 / TL / 332 / IB)

The above example is uttered by the woman and Dana. In this situation, Dana wanted to stay for a night in a little hotel then she asked the receptionist who already knew that it was Dana. Dana asked the woman where she can fulfill the registration form as the woman directly gave her the room key. According to Dana, the situation was awkward because commonly the hotel employees would ask further information to the guest especially to foreigner. As written in the novel, “*Dana felt a new sense of alarm. A hotel in Russia where foreigners didn't have to register? Something was very wrong.*” Thus, there might be something wrong happened.

In datum number 090 above, the wh- word *where* is translated into *dimana*. The wh- word *where* is to ask questions about a place where Dana could register for herself. Although the translation has already matched the context of

situation, the researcher suggests the translation as follow, *Di mana saya harus mendaftar?*

DATUM No.008

“ **Where are you heading for this time ?**” Jeff wanted to know.

(008 / SL / 029 / IB)

“ **Mau kemana kau kali ini ?**” Jeff paham.

(008 / TL / 038 / IB)

The above example is uttered by Dana, Jeff, and Rachel. Here, Jeff asked Rachel where she would go. Rachel said that she wanted to go to Hawaii. The wh- word *where* in the novel is translated into *kemana*. In the target language, the wh- word of *where* can be translated not only into *dimana* but also *kemana*. The expression of *mau kemana kau kali ini?* is more acceptable in the target language rather than if it is translated into *dimana kau kali ini?* Since Jeff asked Rachel about where she is going, not to ask about the location or place where she is at the moment. Thus, the translation of *where* into *mau kemana* is appropriate due to the previous reason.

IC. Why

Table 4

Clause Category (Why)

Category	Number of Data					Total
IC. Why	005	024	025	030	033	14
	036	044	059	066	068	

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	094 100 101 112	
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There are three forms of the translation of wh- word *why* in the target language, namely *mengapa*, *kenapa* and *bagaimana*. These following analysis are the example of those forms.

DATUM No.036

He looked at Dana curiously. “ **Why are you so interested in this ?**” (036 / SL / 179 / IC)

Ia memandang Dana dengan perasaan ingin tahu. ” **Mengapa Anda begitu tertarik dengan masalah ini ?**” (036 / TL / 192 / IC)

From the example above wh- word *why* is translated into *mengapa*. The context of situation shows that Dana asked the stranger about the cause of fire which seemed suspicious to her. She kept interrogating the man and continued asking more questions to him. The man felt inconvenient with the situation since he was not familiar with her. The wh- question *why* is translated into *mengapa* as in Indonesian language *mengapa* is commonly used to ask some reasons to someone in formal way. Here, the man did not know who Dana is. The translation *mengapa* and *Anda* were addressed to Dana and showed an emphasis that they did not know each other. Besides, by providing the translation with *mengapa* the man wanted Dana realize that he did not want to be bother further with the question. He felt that he was being interrogated. Hence, the translation is appropriate.

DATUM No. 044

“**Why not ?** Let’s finish lunch, and I’ll take you up myself.” (044 / SL / 213 / IC)

“**Kenapa tidak ?** Mari kita selesaikan makan siang dulu, setelah itu saya akan membawa Anda ke sana.” (044 / TL / 226 / IC)

In this example the wh- word of *why* is translated into *kenapa*. The wh-question *why* is translated into *kenapa* as in Indonesian language *kenapa* is commonly used to ask some reasons to someone in informal way. Dana was having a conversation with Bruce Bowler (Dana’s acquaintance whose occupation was a member of Sea Dog Rescue. Since they had already known before, they tended to use a language in a less formal way. The word *why* is translated into *kenapa* instead of *mengapa* to show that they were not in a formal situation. If the translator provided the translation with *mengapa*, it would seem awkward as the situation became more formal. The researcher agrees with the translation.

DATUM No.025

”**Why don’t we have dinner together ?**” Rachel thought about it for a moment.

“Fine.” (025 / SL / 156 / IC)

“**Bagaimana kalau kita makan malam bersama nanti malam ?**” Rachel mempertimbangkannya sejenak. ”Baiklah” (025 / TL / 165 / IC)

The wh- word *why* in this example is translated into *bagaimana*. The expression above implies a suggestion to have dinner together. The translator provided the translation into *bagaimana* instead of *kenapa* or *mengapa* since the

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speaker offered a dinner invitation and wanted to ask for a consideration to Rachel whether she agreed to have the dinner together with him or not . The translator wanted to give an emphasis that the speaker wanted Rachel to think about it the invitation. In this example, the translator chose *bagaimana* because the wh-question functions as invitation not as reason.

ID. Who

Table 5
Clause Category (Who)

Category	Number of Data	Total
ID. Who	055 080 092 102 114 117	6

The fourth category of wh- question category is *who*. There are six data that belong to this classification. In this novel, the wh-question of *who* is translated into *siapa*. The following analysis is the example of *who* sub category.

DATUM No. 114

Dana turned to her fans. “**Who’s first ?**” They were pressing around her, holding out pens and pieces of paper. (114 / SL / 360 / ID)

Dana berpaling pada penggemar-penggemarnya. “**Siapa yang pertama?**” Mereka berdesakan di sekelilingnya, menyodorkan pena dan kertas. (114 / TL / 380 / ID)

In this datum, the wh- word *who* shows that Dana asked her fans who wanted to be the first given her signature. The translation of wh- word *who* in this example is correct that the question requires information about *a person*.

IE. What

Table 6
Clause Category (What)

Category		Number of Data					Total
IH.	What	002	003	004	006	010	62
		011	012	013	014	015	
		017	019	020	021	022	
		023	028	031	042	043	
		045	046	049	050	052	
		053	054	057	060	061	
		063	064	067	069	070	
		071	075	076	077	078	
		081	082	083	084	085	
		089	093	095	096	098	
		104	106	108	111	113	
		115	116	118	120	122	
		123	124				
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The fifth category of wh- question is *what*. This category contains of 62 data. Here are the following analysis :

DATUM No.070

“ **What can you tell me about him ?** “ He’s quite a character. He’s what you American’s call “big time”. (070 / SL / 280 / IE)

Apa yang bisa kau ceritakan padaku tentang pria itu ? “ Ia tokoh yang cukup hebat. Kalian, orang Amerika, mungkin menyebutnya “orang besar”. (070 / TL / 280 / IE)

From the example above, it can be seen that the wh- word *what* is translated into *apa*. The function of wh- word here is to ask information about a person (the man). Therefore, the translation is correct.

DATUM No.108

“ I’ll send someone over. **Now what about you ?** You say someone is trying to kill you ?” (108/ SL / 353 / IE)

“ Saya akan menyuruh seseorang ke sana. **Bagaimana dengan Anda sendiri ?** Ada mengatakan ada yang mencoba membunuh Anda ?” (108 / TL / 372 / IE)

In datum number 108 above, it can be seen that the wh- word *what* is translated into *bagaimana*. The wh- word *what* is to ask the second speaker’s action in the plan. The clause has the same proportional meaning with *how about?*. In source language *what about* is an alternative of *how*. Thus, the translation is correct since the function is fulfilled.

II. How

Table 7
Clause Category (How)

Category	Number of Data	Total
II. How	001 007 016 018 032 034 035 037 038 048 073 074 086 087 088 097 119	17

The sixth category of wh- question is *how*. This category contains of 17 data (13.7 %). In this novel, the wh-question *how* is translated into *bagaimana*, *berapa lama*, *seberapa* and *kapan*. Here are the following analysis :

DATUM No. 034

On the drive home, Rachel asked, " **How is Dana ?** " (034 / SL / 170 / IF)

Dalam perjalanan pulang, Rachel bertanya " **Bagaimana kabar Dana ?** " (034 / TL / 183 / IF)

In datum number 34, it can be seen that wh- word *how* is translated into *bagaimana*. The function of *how* is to ask about the condition of the woman. The translation has the equal meaning to *bagaimana* in the target language. There are some ways in English to ask about someone's condition, such as: *How are you going*, *How is she?* *How are you doing?* *How's life*, etc. Therefore, the translation *bagaimana kabar Dana ?* is in order to ask about Dana's condition is correct since

it is common in Indonesian language to ask about someone's condition by using the expression of *Bagaimana kabarmu?* Or *Bagaimana keadaanmu?*

b. Quality Assessment of The Translation

According to the methodology that has been determined, the quality of the translation is measured into three parts including accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Here is the following quality assessment analysis of wh- question.

The Accuracy, Acceptability and Readability of Translation

The raters are asked to complete the questionnaire by rating each datum on its level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability after analyzing the source text and the target text in accordance with the level description.

The raters determine the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translation and they may give comments and suggestions if needed.

1. Accuracy

The accuracy of the word choice deals with the ability to choose the right words in transferring the idea accurately. In this classification, the researcher distributed a questionnaire to three raters. They compared the source text to the target text and marked the score of accuracy. It is an open questionnaire which means that the raters may answer and give any comment.

The accuracy of wh- question translation is measured based on a scale of four levels as shown in the table below :

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Table 8
The Scale of Accuracy

Scale	Description
1	Accurate, if the message of the source language is fully transferred to the target language.
2	Less Accurate, if the message of the source language is less accurately transferred into the target language since there are some additions or deletion found.
3	Inaccurate, if the message of the source language is not accurately transferred to the target language. The message of the target language is totally different with that in the source language.

There are three categories in three classifications:

1. Classification A : Accurate, the score of the data ranges from 1.0 – 1.4
2. Classification B : Less Accurate, the score of the data ranges from 1.5 – 2.4
3. Classification C : Inaccurate, the score of the data ranges from 2.5 – 3.0

In order to know the score of those classifications, it will be shown in the following table :

Table 9**The Analysis of Accuracy**

No.	Classification	Number of Data	Total of Data	Percentage
1	A	001 002 003 004 005 006 007 008 009 010 011 012 013 014 015 016 017 018 019 021 022 023 024 025 026 027 029 030 031 032 033 034 036 037 038 039 040 041 042 043 044 045 046 047 048 049 050 051 052 053 054 055 056 058 059 060 061 062 063 064 065 066 067 068 069 070 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079	119	96 %

		080 081 082 083 084		
		085 086 087 088 089		
		090 091 092 093 094		
		095 096 097 098 099		
		100 101 102 103 104		
		105 106 107 108 109		
		110 111 112 113 114		
		115 116 117 118 119		
		120 121 122 123		
2	B	020 028 035 057 124	5	4%
3	C	-	-	-
TOTAL			124	100 %

Mean of all data = total score : total data : total raters

$$= 398 : 124 : 3$$

$$= 1,06$$

As shown in the table above, it shows the amount and the percentage of the data for accuracy level. From the total of the data, 119 data (96 %) are accurately translated, 5 data (4%) are less accurately translated and 0 data is translated inaccurately. The detailed analysis of the classifications is described as follows :

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1. Classification A (Accurate; the score ranges from 1.0 – 1.4)

In this classification, all data are considered accurate in the target language. The mean score of the data is ranging from 1.0 – 1.4. The description of an accurate datum in this classification is the wh- questions are translated accurately into the target language. The message of the source text is not only delivered correctly but also is maintained well according to the context. It does not need any rewriting. Here are the following examples of this classification:

DATUM No. 044

“ **Why not ?**” Let’s finish lunch, and I’ll take you up myself.”

(044 / SL / 213 / IC)

”**Kenapa tidak ?**” Mari kita selesaikan makan siang dulu, setelah itu saya akan membawa Anda ke sana.” (044 / TL / 226 / IC)

The example above was rated by the raters as translated accurately. In this example the wh- word of *why* is translated into *kenapa*. As mentioned previously, the wh- question *why* is translated into *kenapa* as in Indonesian language *kenapa* is commonly used to ask some reasons to someone in informal way. The raters gave the same scores to the data which is 1. In example, the wh- word *why* in the sentence *Why not ?* is translated into *Kenapa tidak ?*. It can be seen that the message of source language is totally conveyed into the target language. The content of the source text and the target text is equivalent.

DATUM No.062

“ I see. **And when is Dana coming back from Brussels ?**” (062 / SL / 257 / IA)

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” Begitu. **Kapan Dana kembali dari Brussels ?**” (062 / TL / 272 / IA)

All of the three raters gave the data score 1. It indicates that the translation is accurate. The message of the data is accurately translated into the target text. It does not deviate from the message of the source text. The wh- word *when* in the sentence *When is Dana coming back from Brussels ?* is translated accurately as the speaker wanted to get information about the time when Dana is coming back from Brussel. The translation of wh-question of *when* is appropriate with the message of the source text.

2. **Classification B (Less Accurate; the score ranges from 1.5 – 2.4)**

In this classification, there are 5 data from 124 data or 4 % belonging to this category. The message conveyed from the source text into the target text is considered less accurate. Not all parts of the message are delivered well into the target language. The choice of word in the target language is unsuitable. There are some examples of the data categorized into this classification:

DATUM No.113

Shoppers began to stop to see what was happening. The manager came hurrying over. **“What’s the problem here ?”** (113 / SL / 359 / IE)

Orang-orang berbelanja mulai berhenti untuk melihat apa yang terjadi. Sang manajer buru-buru datang. ” **Ada masalah ?**” (113 / TL / 378 / IE)

The translation belongs to less accurate translation since the mean score is 1.3. The first rater gave score 2, meanwhile, the other two raters gave score 1.

According to the first rater, the wh- question in the sentence *What's the problem here?* is better be translated into *Ada masalah apa ?*. The additional word *apa* is used to emphasize the kinds of trouble faced by the speaker. There is an additional writing suggested by the speaker. The researcher agrees to the suggested translation by the first rater.

DATUM No.057

Zander's expression narrowed. "What about him?" (057 / SL / 243 / IE)

Ekspresi Zander menyuram. "Kenapa dia?" (057 / TL / 257 / IE)

The three raters have the same opinion of the example above. It is less accurate since they don't fulfill the criteria. The first rater has a suggestion that the translation would be better if it is translated into *Ada apa dengannya ?*. She has an opinion that the choice of equivalent word is unsuitable. The second rater has an opinion that the translation is less accurate. She suggested the translation is translated into *Bagaimana dengannya ?*.

3. Classification C (Inaccurate; the score ranges from 2.5 – 3.0)

In this classification, all data are considered inaccurate. There is no data from 124 data included in this category.

B. Acceptability

In this level, acceptability always deals with the naturalness in the target language. The analysis of acceptability based on the average score from the three

raters who assessed and give score for the acceptability of wh- question translation from Source Language into Target Language.

The acceptability of wh- question is measured based on a scale of three levels as shown in the table below :

Table 10

The Scale of Acceptability

Scale	Description
1	Acceptable, if the translation sounds natural. The translation is almost unlike a work of translation.
2	Less Acceptable, if the translation less natural and is like a translation work. There are less natural expressions and choices of words or sentence.
3	Unacceptable, if the sentence of source language sounds unnatural in the term of expressions and choices of words or sentence.

There are three categories in three classifications:

- a. Classification A : Acceptable, the score ranges from 1.0 – 1.4
- b. Classification B : Less Acceptable, the score ranges from 1.5 – 2.4
- c. Classification C : Unacceptable, the score ranges from 2.5 – 3.0

In order to know the score of those classifications, it will be shown in the following table:

Table 11
The Analysis of Acceptability

No.	Classification	Number of Data	Total of Data	Percentage
1	A	001 002 003 004 006 007 008 009 010 011 012 013 014 015 016 017 018 019 021 022 023 024 025 026 027 029 030 031 032 033 034 036 037 038 039 040 041 042 044 045 046 047 048 049 050 051 052 053 054 055 056 058 059 060 061 062 063 064 065 066 067 068 069 070 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079 080 081	116	93.5 %

		082 083 084 086 087		
		088 089 090 091 092		
		093 094 095 096 097		
		098 099 100 101 102		
		103 104 105 106 107		
		108 109 110 111 112		
		113 114 115 116 117		
		118 119 120 121 122		
		123		
2	B	005 020 028 035 043 057 085 124	8	6.5%
3	C	-	-	-
TOTAL			124	100 %

Mean of all data = total score : total data : total raters

$$= 421 : 124 : 3$$

$$= 1,13$$

As shown in the table above, it shows the amount and the percentage of the data for acceptability level. From 124 data, there are 116 (93.5%) data *commit to user*

acceptable, 8 (6.5%) data are less acceptable and no data are considered to be unacceptable. The detail analyses of the classifications of analyses are as follows :

1. **Classification A (Acceptable; the score ranges from 1.0 – 1.4)**

In this classification, all data are considered acceptable in the target language. The description of an acceptable datum is that sounds natural as an Indonesian language expression. The grammar and the choice of words of the translation are appropriate and are well-matched with the culture of the target language. In addition, there is no problem with the grammar. The following data are some examples of the acceptable translation:

DATUM No. 040

In the executive tower of WTN, Elliot Cromwell was saying, “ **Where is Dana now, Matt ?**” (040 / SL / 192 / IB)

Di menara eksekutif WTN, Elliot Cromwell berbicara,”**Dimana Dana sekarang, Matt ?**” (040 / TL / 205 / IB)

From the example above, all of the three raters gave the highest score to the datum. The translation sounds natural and the message of the source language is delivered well in the target language. The translation is grammatically correct in the target language.

DATUM No.014

Dana said,” **What if they weren’t accidents?**” (014 / SL / 080 / IE)

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Dana berkata, ” **Bagaimana kalau semua itu bukan kecelakaan ?**”

(014 / TL / 091 / IE)

The second example above is similar to the first one. The message is delivered well into target language. Because in the target language, the wh word *what if* is translated into *bagaimana kalau*. Furthermore, the translation is common in target language and it is easier to be understood. When it is translated word-for-word, it sounds unnatural and makes for the target readers confused since it is inappropriate with the standard Indonesian language.

2. **Classification B (Less Acceptable; the score ranges from 1.5 – 2.4)**

In this classification, all data are considered less acceptable in the target language. There are some grammatical mistakes and incorrect choices of word. The message sounds unnatural for the target reader of target language so it is difficult to be understood. The following explanations are the examples of this option :

DATUM No.104

Dana said to a bellman, ” **What time does the next bus leave for the airport ?**”

(104 / SL / 345 / IE)

Dana bertanya pada pegawai hotel, ” **Pukul berapa bus berikut yang berangkat ke bandara ?**” (104 / TL / 364 / IE)

The second rater considered datum number 104 as less acceptable translation. She suggested an opinion to the translation of *Pukul berapa bus*
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berikut yang berangkat ke bandara ? which sounds unnatural. She suggested the translation as *Pukul berapa bus berikutnya berangkat ke bandara ?*. She thinks that *bus berikut* means the speaker points to some specific buses; meanwhile *bus berikutnya* refers to the *next bus* which is going to leave for the airport. She also has an opinion to delete the word *yang*. She thinks that in the source text, Dana asks about time of the next bus leave for. The researcher agrees to the recommended translation from the second rater.

3. **Classification C (Unacceptable; the score ranges from 2.5 – 3.0)**

In this classification, all data are considered unacceptable. There are no data from 124 data that can be included in this category.

C. Readability

Readability refers to how easy written materials can be read and understood by the readers. The analysis of readability based on the average score from the five respondents who assessed and gave score for the readability of Wh-question translation from the source text into the target text. The researcher distributed questionnaires to five respondents. The data in the questionnaire that have been spread out only included the Indonesian version as the target language. It is an open questionnaire, so the respondents may answer and give comment.

The readability of Wh-question in the target text is measured by the scales below :

Table 12
The Scale of Readability

Scale	Description
1	Very easy to read means the sentence includes the simple sentence and does not contain foreign words or unfamiliar word.
2	Easy to read means the sentence belongs a quite easy to be read but need a change and addition. The change refers to the addition of comma or point to split a sentence or familiar equivalent for foreign terms.
3	Difficult to read means there are foreign terms or unclear punctuation or complex sentence (the sentence has some clauses).
4	Very difficult to read means there are foreign terms and/or unclear punctuation and/or complex sentence.

The researcher picks up five respondents from the students of English Department to assess the readability of wh- question. They are signed with Respondent 1, Respondent 2, Respondent 3, Respondent 4 and Respondent 5. The score ranges from 1.0 – 1.4

The readability data are categorized into four classifications :

1. Classification A : Very easy to read, the score ranges from 1,0 – 1,5
2. Classification B : Easy to read, the score ranges from 1,6 – 2,5
3. Classification C : Difficult to read, the score ranges from 2,6 – 3,5

4. Classification D : Very difficult to read, the score ranges from 3,6 – 4,0

In order to know the score of those classification, it will be shown in the following table :

Table 13

The Analysis of Readability

No.	Classification	Number of Data	Total of Data	Percentage
1	A	002 004 007 008 009 011 014 015 019 020 022 023 025 030 033 034 035 038 039 040 041 044 045 046 047 048 049 050 051 053 054 056 058 059 060 062 063 064 065 066 068 069 070 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079 080 081 082 083 087 088 089 090 091 092 095 096 098 099 101 102 103 104 105 107 109 110 112 115 116 117 119 120	84	67.7 %

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		121	122	123	124			
2	B	001	003	010	012	013	34	27.4 %
		016	017	021	024	026		
		028	029	031	032	036		
		042	043	052	055	057		
		061	067	084	085	086		
		093	094	097	100	106		
		108	111	113	114			
3	C	005	006	018	027	037	6	4.8 %
		118						
4	D			-			-	-

Mean of all data = total score : total data : total raters
 = 735 : 124 : 3
 = 1.98

As shown in the table above, it shows the amount and the percentage of the data for readability level. From the total of the data, 84 data (67.7 %) are very easy to read translated, 34 data (27.4%) are easy to read translated, 6 data (4.8%) and 0 datum is very difficult to read. The detailed analysis of the classifications is described as follows :

1. Classification A (Very easy to read; the score ranges from 1.0 – 1.5)

In this classification, all data are considered very easy to read in the target language. A translation text is classified in very easy to read if it can be very

easily understood by readers in terms of the diction and the meaning of the translation. These are some examples of this classification:

DATUM No.047

“ Matt, kapan Jeff Connors kembali ? Kita membutuhkannya.”

(047 / TL / 233 / IA)

DATUM No.107

Ia bergegas ke depan dan bertanya pada seorang pramugari yang hendak pergi,”**Di mana Dana Evans duduk ?**” (107 / TL / 368 / IB)

From the example above, all respondents gave the highest score to the datum. The mean score is 1.0. Readers can understand the message of the sentence easily, because the length of the sentence is short. They understood the content of the translation easily even they did not need to read it several times.

2. Classification B (Easy to read; the score ranges from 1.6 – 2.5)

In this classification, all data are considered highly readable in the target language. The criterion of this classification is easy to understand that it can be seen from the choice of words and the delivered message. The examples of the classification are as follows :

DATUM No.086

Di dalam mobil, sambil mengemudi menuju apartment, Dana berkata, ”**Bagaimana dengan lengan barumu, Kemal ?** Apakah kau sudah terbiasa memakainya ?” (086 / TL / 320 / IF)

From the example above, the translation of Wh-question is easy to understand. The choice of words is not difficult and the message can be delivered well. Therefore, the respondents gave score 2 to this classification that the translation is easy to read.

3. Classification C (Difficult to read; the score ranges from 2.6 – 3.5)

In this classification, all data are considered difficult to read in the target language. The respondents have a difficulty in understanding the message of text. There are some examples of data included in this classification:

DATUM No.005

Pertanyaan berikut rasanya logis karena Jeff suka anak-anak. “**Kenapa tidak ada anak ?**” (005 / TL / 34 / IC)

From the example above, this example is classified in difficult to read category. Most of respondents stated that the translation is ambiguous because the sentence emerges two perceptions. First, Jeff was married and had no children. Second, there were no children at the time of speaking. Therefore, the respondents cannot catch the meaning easily. The researcher has an opinion to translate the sentence into *Kenapa kalian tidak mempunyai anak ?*. It is more appropriate and based on the context of the situation that Dana (Jeff’s girlfriend) asked Jeff about

his past and Jeff explained that he married with Rachel then they divorced without children.

4. Classification D (very difficult to read; the score ranges from 3.6 – 4.0)

In this classification, all data are considered very difficult to read in the target language. The criterion of this classification is that a translation of wh-question is very difficult to understand both in terms of its diction and meaning. Here are the examples of this classification:

DATUM No.027

“Kau tau apa yang kumaksud. **Mana prostesemu ?**” (027 / TL / 169 / IB)

Most of the respondents choose those data included in the very difficult to read classification. The translation is difficult to understand because the translator borrowed the word *prostese* of the source language as the same word *prostese* in the target language. The above example shows that Dana asked her child (Kemal) who had physical defect of not having a left arm. At the time of speaking, Kemal did not put on his artificial arm because he felt freak. The borrowing expression of *prostese* is not commonly used by Indonesian people in everyday life especially for the lay person. The researcher does not agree with the translation as it is better for the translator to find the equivalence in the target text in order to make readers easy in understanding the sentence. It is better to provide the translation with a clearer or more understandable expression in the target text. Therefore, the

researcher think, it will be better translated into “*Kau tahu yang kumaksud. Mana lengan kirimu?*”

II. Discussion

This subchapter will discuss the classifications of Wh-question and the quality assessment of Wh-question translation.

1. The Classifications of Wh-question

In the beginning of this chapter, the researcher has explained the classifications of Wh-question in the novel *The Sky is Falling* and its translation *Langit Runtuh*. There are 124 data of wh-questions found in the novel. They are *when, where, why, who, what, and how*.

The first classification of Wh- question is *when*. There are 8 data from 124 data. In this classification, the wh-word of *when* is translated into *kapan*. The second classification of Wh- question is *where*. In the target language, the meaning of where is translated into *kemana* and *dimana*. There are 17 data from 124 data.

The third classification of Wh- question is *why*. The translator translates the wh word of *why* in the novel is *mengapa, kenapa, and bagaimana*. There are 14 data from 124 data. The fourth classification, there are 6 data of the wh word of *who*. In the novel, the wh word of *who* is translated into *siapa*.

The fifth classification of Wh- question is *what*. This is the biggest classification. There are 62 data from 124 data. In this classification, the wh-word of *what* is translated into *apa, bagaimana, mengapa, kenapa, and berapa*.

The last classification is *how*. There are 17 data from 124 data. There are many translation of *how* in the novel such as *bagaimana*, *berapa lama*, and *kapan*.

2. Quality Assessment of The Translation

Accuracy, acceptability, and readability are used to measure the quality of translation. As the previous explanation about quality assessment, accuracy deals with the transfer of content or message from the source language into the target language. Meanwhile, acceptability deals with its natural in the target language. Readability refers to how easy written materials can be read and understood. Here are the table of analysis of quality assessment :

1. Accuracy

Accuracy is one of the factors which determine the quality of translation. It deals with the transfer of content or message from the source language into the target language. Here are the relationship between the classification of wh-question and the accuracy.

Table 14

The Analysis of Accuracy of Wh-question

Classification	Accuracy	Less Accuracy	Inaccurate
I.A (When)	009, 029, 047, 051, 056, 062, 072, 110	-	-
	8 (100%)		
I.B (Where)	008, 026, 027, 039, 040, 041, <i>commit to user</i>	-	-

	058, 065, 079, 090, 091, 099, 103, 105, 107, 109, 121		
	17 (100%)		
I.C (Why)	005, 024, 025, 030, 033, 036, 044, 059, 066, 068, 094, 100, 101, 112	-	-
	14 (100%)		
I.D (Who)	055, 080, 092, 102, 114, 117	-	-
	6 (100%)		
IE (What)	002, 003, 004, 006, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 017, 019, 021, 022, 023, 031, 042, 043, 045, 046, 049, 050, 052, 053, 054, 060, 061, 063, 064, 067, 069, 070, 071, 075, 076, 077, 078, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 089, 093, 095, 096, 098, 104, 106, 108, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 122, 123	020, 028, 057, 124	-
	58 (46.8%)	4 (3.2%)	
IF (How)	001, 007, 016, 018, 032, 034, 037, 038, 048, 073, 074, 086, 087, 088, 097, 119	035	-

	16 (12.9%)	1 (0.8%)	
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Most of the data are included accurate, means that the translations mostly conveyed well in the target text. There are 119 data or 96 % of total data are included into this classification. However, 5 data or 4 % of total data are less accurate. It occurs because the message is not conveyed well into the target language.

2. Acceptable

Acceptability deals with its natural in the target language. Natural in the target language must be carried on so that the readers did not realize that they are reading a translation. Here are the following relationship between Wh-question and acceptability :

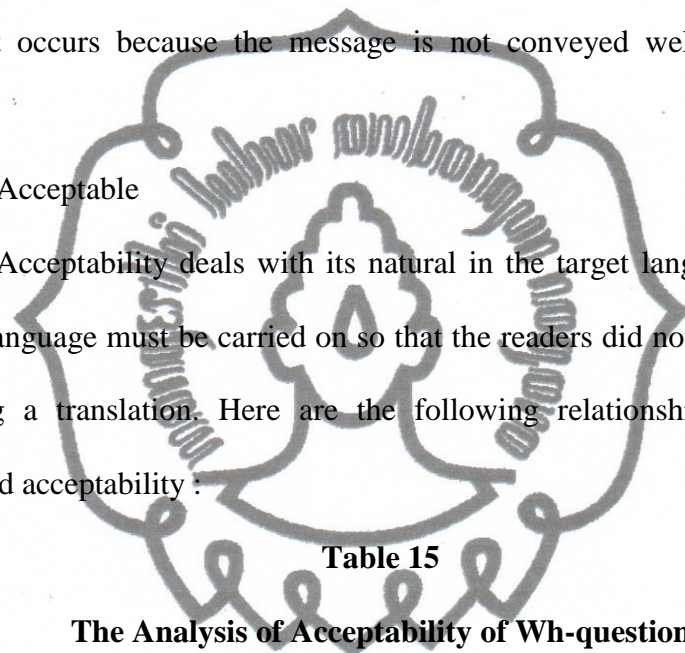


Table 15
The Analysis of Acceptability of Wh-question

Classification	Acceptable	Less Acceptable	Unacceptable
I.A (When)	009, 029, 047, 051, 056, 062, 072, 110 8 (100%)	-	-
I.B (Where)	008, 026, 027, 039, 040, 041, 058, 065, 079, 090, 091, 099, 103, 105, 107, 109, 121 17 (100%)	-	-

I.C (Why)	024, 025, 030, 033, 036, 044, 059, 066, 068, 094, 100, 101, 112	005	-
	13 (10.5 %)	1 (0.8%)	
I.D (Who)	055, 080, 092, 102, 114, 117	-	-
	6 (100%)		
IE (What)	002, 003, 004, 006, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 017, 019, 021, 022, 023, 031, 042, 045, 046, 049, 050, 052, 053, 054, 060, 061, 063, 064, 067, 069, 070, 071, 075, 076, 077, 078, 081, 082, 083, 084, 089, 093, 095, 096, 098, 104, 106, 108, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 122, 123	020, 028, 043, 057, 085, 124	-
	56 (45.1%)	6 (4.8%)	
IF (How)	001, 007, 016, 018, 032, 034, 037, 038, 048, 073, 074, 086, 087, 088, 097, 119	035	-
	16 (12.9%)	1 (0.8%)	

There are 93.5% data transferred acceptable in the target language and 6.5 % translated less acceptable. From the data given to three raters are mostly acceptable because most of the data are translated well in the target language based on the structure of language or the meaning of sentence.

3. Readability

Readability refers to how easy written materials can be read and understood. It is important since a translation can not be separated from reading activity, a good translation should produce a readability translation. Here are the following relationship between Wh- question and acceptability.

Table 16

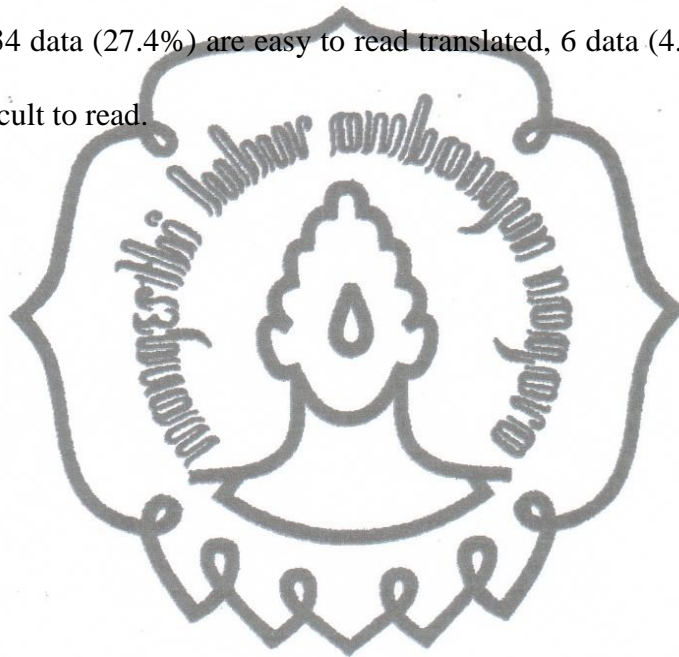
The Analysis of Readability of Wh-question

Classification	Very easy to read	Easy to read	Difficult to read	Very difficult to read
I.A (When)	009, 047, 051, 056, 062, 072, 110	029	-	-
	7 (5.6%)	1 (0.8%)	-	-
IB (Where)	008, 039, 040, 041, 058, 065, 079, 090, 091, 099, 103, 105, 107, 109, 121	026	027	-

	15 (12.1%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.8%)	-
IC (Why)	025, 030, 033, 044, 059, 066, 068, 101, 112	024, 036, 094, 100	005	-
	9 (7.3%)	4 (3.2%)	1 (0.8%)	-
ID (Who)	080, 092, 102, 117	055, 114	-	-
	4 (3.2%)	2 (1.6%)		
IE (What)	002, 004, 011, 014, 015, 019, 020 022, 023, 045, 046, 049, 050, 053, 054, 060, 063, 064, 069, 070, 071, 075, 076, 077, 078, 081, 082, 083, 089, 095, 096, 098, 104, 115, 116, 120, 122, 123, 124	003, 010, 012, 013, 017, 021, 028, 031, 042, 043, 052, 057, 061, 067, 084, 085, 093, 106, 108, 111, 113	006, 118	-
	39 (31.5%)	21 (16.9%)	2 (1.6%)	
IF (How)	007, 034, 035,	001, 016, 032,	018, 037	-

	038, 048, 073, 074, 087, 088, 119	086, 097		
	10 (8.06%)	5 (4.03%)	2 (1.6%)	

From the total of the data, 84 data (67.7 %) are very easy to read translated, 34 data (27.4%) are easy to read translated, 6 data (4.8%) and 0 datum is very difficult to read.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, it will be the last chapter in this thesis. Based on the data analysis, the researcher draws the following conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis result in previous chapter, the conclusion can be drawn as follows :

There are 124 data of Wh-questions found in the novel *The Sky is Falling*. Wh-question in this novel is divided into six categories namely *When*, *Where*, *Why*, *Who*, *What*, and *How*. The first sub category is *When* translated into *kapan*, consisting of 8 data (6.5%); *Where* is translated into *ke mana*, *mana*, *di mana*, consisting of 17 data (13.7%); *Why* is translated into *kenapa*, *bagaimana*, *mengapa*, consisting of 14 data (11.3%); *Who* is translated into *siapa*, consisting of 6 data (4.8%); *What* is translated into *apa*, *bagaimana*, *kenapa*, *mengapa*, consisting of 62 data (50%) and *How* is translated into *bagaimana*, *berapa lama*, *seberapa*, *kapan*, consisting of 17 data (13.7%).

The result of the quality assessment of the translation of *The Sky is Falling* into Indonesian language *Langit Runtuh* covers :

a. Accuracy

The accuracy level is also divided into three scales, namely 1) accurate, 2) less accurate, 3) inaccurate. From the table of accuracy, it can be seen that the

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analysis of accuracy shows that there are 119 data (96%) considered as accurate translation, 5 data (4%) considered as less accurate. The researcher had counted the sum total of the analyzed data of accuracy data and the result is in scale 1,06. It means that the quality of translation is almost accurate.

b. Acceptability

The scales of the readability are divided into three, namely : 1) acceptable, 2) less acceptable, and 3) unacceptable. After analyzing the acceptability, it can be seen that the analysis on the acceptability of the translation shows that there are 116 data (93.5%) considered as acceptable, 8 data (6.5%) considered as less acceptable.

The mean of the score of the acceptability of the translation is 1, 11. This results shows that the target readers can accept the translation.

c. Readability

The readability scale is divided into four scales, namely 1) extremely readable, 2) highly readable, 3) not readable, and 4) extremely. After analyzing the readability, it can be seen that In order to know the readability of whole translation, the researcher had counted the sum total of the analyzed data and the result is in scale 1,19. It means that the quality of translation is nearly easy to understand for target readers.

B. Suggestions

After completing this research, there are some suggestions to the students, the translators, and other researchers.

1. For students

The results of this research will be beneficial as one of information sources to increase their knowledge in translation study, especially in translating wh-question.

2. For translators

It is suggested to translators that in translating wh-question, they have to be able to produce qualified translations by learning not only the target language culture but also the source language culture in order to identify the appropriate meaning. Moreover, they can use this research as a reference.

3. For other researchers

Hopefully, the result of this study can be used as reference for other researchers to conduct a further research related to the study. The researcher suggests to other researchers to explore more about wh-questions and its translation by reading more books.