THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDUR IN "AARON AND THE MAGIC APPLE" BY ARLEEN AMIDJAJA

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Language Teaching Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Syekh Nurjati Cirebon in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Education

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ABSTRACT

RODATUL JANNAH :   THE   ANALYSIS   OF   TRANSLATION PROCEDURE IN 'AARON AND THE MAGIC APPLE' BY ARLEEN AMIDJAJA

There are some ways to express ideas, especially in literary works. There is a literary works that bring us to the world of dreams and takes us away from reality. The man was born cannot be separated from nature that has been determined by God. Start born; they are given the knowledge, talents, and abilities of each to appreciate the art in life. Every human being has a different way to appreciate the art, there is disclosed in paint and described in a paper, walls, means of transportation, even on the part of the human body. In addition, there are appreciated through books that are usually in the form of novels, comics, some are through a moving picture, either cardboard or a movie.In addition, many people appreciate in the form of a very unique story. Because every human being is not the same in showing his art, especially the art of growing and evolving their hobbies in reading story without limits. Art is a form of expression and the appearance that never experienced a deviation from reality and a process of imitation of nature. (Aristotle : 2002)

Translationconsists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of style of meaning and second in terms of style. (Newmark : 2012)

The aims of the research from the thesis are: To find out the types of translation procedures are used in the short story book entitled Aaron and the magic apple by Arleen Amidjaja, and to find out the most dominant translation procedures in the short story book entitled Aaron and the magic apple.

In this research, the writer used the qualitative research since the data are in the form of written or oral words the techniques of collecting data, the collected from thetheshort story book entitled Aaron and the magic apple by Arleen Amidjaja. And the writer did seven steps to the techniques of analysis data, follows: reading the novel, underlining the sentence which related in figurative language, identifying, classifies certain sentences, reanalyzed the sentences, coding, and the last is made a table and a pie chart.

The result of the research the writer found the translation procedures in the theshort story book entitled Aaron and the magic apple by Arleen Amidjaja are, transposition, naturalization and adaptation. And the most dominant translation procedures which is used in the short story book entitled Aaron and the magic apple by Arleen Amidjaja is **Adaptation.**
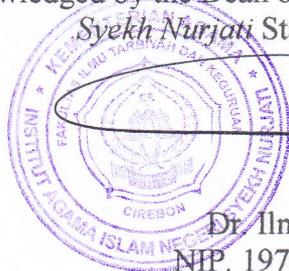
RATIFICATION

The thesis which is entitled **"The Analysis of Translation Procedure in 'Aaron and The Magic Apple' by Arleen Amidjaja",** written by Rodatul Jannah, student number: 59430737, has been examined on May 28th, 2015, it has been accepted by broad of examiners. It has been recognized as one of the requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Departement at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Chapter one outlines research background, formulation of problem, research questions, limitation of research, aims of research, usefulness of research, theoretical foundation, previous research, and research methodology. Research methodology consists of objective of research, place and time, method of research, source and type of date, instrument, technique of collecting data and technique of data analysis. This chapter is orientation from next chapter especially theoretical foundation. Introduction is like an opening of this research consists all things relate to this research before discussing result.

1.1 The Background of the Problem

This study will investigate bilingual story book that are used for children's learning media easily in daily life. There are someways to express ideas, especially in literary works. There is a literary works that bring us to the world of dreams and takes us away from reality. The man was born can not be separated from nature that has been determined by God. Start born; they are given the knowledge, talents, and abilities of each to appreciate the art in life. Every human being has a different way to appreciate the art, there is disclosed in paint and described in a paper, walls, means of transportation, even on the part of the human body (tattoos). In addition, there are appreciated through books that are usually in the form of novels, comics, some are through a moving picture, either cardboard or a movie.

In addition, many people appreciate in the form of a very beautiful poem, with musical accompaniment. Because every human being is not the same in showing his art, especially the art of growing and evolving yang music without limits. In this world there are countless number of music now, because its development regardless of time and place. Even in Indonesia itself has a wide range of music, both belonging to the traditional music, a mix between the traditional and the modern. Art can not be separated from the culture of each region. So between one area and another will give you the feel of different musical art. Art is a form of

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expression and the appearance that never experienced a deviation from reality and a process of imitation of nature. (Aristotle : 2012)

Since many centuries, literature as the language art has become the media of the people to express their mind, either in imaginative literature or in unimaginative literature. This shows us that literary work has strong correlation with the reflection of people's life or social life, remembering that they who utilize literature as the way to expressing is the part of the society. As the opinion of Wellek and Warren in their book "Theory of Literature":

"Literature is an expression of society… It is common place, trite and vague if it means only that literature depicts some aspects of social reality. A writer inevitably expresses his experience and total conception of life, but it would be manifestly untrue to say that he expresses the whole life or even life of given time completely and exhaustively." (1973: 95)

The man was born can not be separated from nature that has been determined by God. Start born; they are given the knowledge, talents, and abilities of each to appreciate the art in life. Every human being has a different way to appreciate the art, there is disclosed in paint and described in a paper, walls, means of transportation, even on the part of the human body (tattoos). In addition, there are appreciated through books that are usually in the form of novels, comics, some are through a moving picture, either cardboard or a movie.

There so many people is not know that learning something is not only in formal or informal institution, but we can learn something throughfully language in many places, from many gadget and anything. Literary work depicts social reality. This is because, human being and literature are intertwined each other. They have interrelationship where literary work can be the representation of social reality and the literary work itself can influence the society and is published to the society. We can conclude that literary work is from and for the society.

Novel as one of literary genres is an example of literary work which describes social reality. One type of novel that reflects social reality factually and is

very useful for entertaining, informing, and educating is historical novel. Goethe in Gaarder (2010: 23) stated that he who cannot draw on three thousand years is living from hand to mouth. So, history is not only past moments which pass away and just become the invaluable story; it is more as the life learning. By learning about history, we will also find a lot of factual useful knowledge about the growth of the society. This will encourage us to be better person in our social life. Even, we will get a lot of knowledge about how to manage social environment better. There so many kinds of novel that we can find it in a book store or searching in internet by downloaded PDF novel.

Translation is very valuable for people who do not understand foreign language to get the information. Then, in transferring the message, the translator should produce the best translation. It is generally accepted that the best translations are produced by persons who are translating into their own native language. Hence, translation is the correct way to solve the problem for peoples and children's who do not master English very well. Some story books are written in two versions, English as Source language and Indonesia as Target language. One of the story books that use two languages is Bilingual "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja.

Translating text, the translator uses several procedures of translation. Translation procedures are methods applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT) (Delisle, 1999, p.139). More than one procedure can be seen in one translation, and some translations may result from a cluster of procedures that is difficult to discern. It is not always possible to translate the segments with equivalent structures. That is the reason why translators often use several procedures in order to assure the translation of a determined text.

There are different translation procedures that are commonly used namely: literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses

(Catford, 1965; Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958; Larson, 1984; Newmark, 1988; Delisle, 1999).

The ability to translate texts from foreign language becomes an important thing. Translation of text and books is needed because people have to get the information and knowledge as soon as possible instead of spending times to have acquisition of foreign languages. By translating, people can get information from a foreign language without having difficulties in receiving it.

Translating a text is obviously not simple. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another. On the other hand, it is complicated, artificial and fradulent, since by using another language we are pretending to be someone are not.

According to Soemarno, as quoted by Zifana, translating a text is very complicated because the translator should understand aspects related to the translation process of a text, such as the background of the text or cultural aspects.

Nida and Taber (1974:12) describe that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, secondly in terms of style.

According to Kahterine Barnwell, on her book, "Bible Translation: An Introductory Course in Principles", a good translation should be:

- **Accurate**

The translator must re express the meaning of the original message as exactly as possible in the language into which he is translating.

- **Clear**

The translation should be clear and understandable. The translator aims to communicate the message in a way that people can readily understand.

- **Natural**

A translation should not sound "foreign". It should not sound like a translation at all, but like someone speaking in the natural, everyday way.

Translation is not an easy task. A translator must know about a specific method in translating English text especially noun phrases, in order that the result of translating is correct. Besides that method, a translator must know the

grammatical system of the source language and target language. And also considering the culture of language is very helpful.

Translation is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world and it is a subject of interest not only to linguists, professional and amateur translators and language teachers, but also to electronic engineers and mathematicians. Book and articles on translation have been written by specialist in all these fields (Catford, 1998:7). To achieve a good translation, the specialization is much required because each field has its own problems.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target) (Catford, 1965:20). We can see that Catford uses the word "equivalent" and "textual material" in the definition of translation. According to Catford, for example we can translate a book a part of book, a sentence, a phrase, or even only a word. Textual material here is not always in written form, but also in spoken material.

In recent years, for the purpose of science, technology, and knowledge transfers, many texts and books are translated. Many English texts and books are translated into Indonesian versions, including literary works, such as short story. It's very useful to make people understand who want to study foreign language.

In translation, we always find addition, transposition, modulation, and adaptation of word in the text. When the source language in the short story is translated into target language, not all the words can be transformed. To find what the procedure of translation used in short story, a comparison (analysis) of the English version and the Indonesian version can be done.

From the reason above, the writer is very interested in this research which the title TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF SHORT STORY "AARON AND THE MAGIC APPLE" BY ARLEEN AMIDJAJA FROM ENGLISH TO BAHASA INDONESIA.

1.2 The Formulation of The Problem

1.2.1 The Field of the Research

The field of this research is Translation. The researcher wants to conduct the research in Translation Literature.

1.2.2 The Kinds of the Problem

The kind of the problem is needed to give clarification about the problem that will be investigated. The writer arranged the kind of the problem refer to the background above. This study entitled "THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROCEDURE IN "AARON AND THE MAGIC APPLE" BY ARLEEN AMIDJAJA. This research only focuses on analyzing the translation procedures in Aaron and the Magic Apple. This particularly designed paper is to get the best result of the study with effective time and energy. It is also to make specific focus of the study.

1.2.3 The Main Problem of the Research

The main problem Because most people have difficulties to understand the translation of short story "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja.

1.3 The Limitation of the Problem

The problems are lmited on aspects as follows:

1. The translation concepts and procedures in the short story "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja.
2. The equivalence of meaning between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) and the translation of the short story "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja.

1.4 The Questions of the Research

In accordance with the statements of the background of the problem and the identification of the research above, the researcher tries to put some questions as the problem of this research. The questions of the research are:

1. What types of translation procedures are used in "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja?
2. How does such use of procedure affect the meaning in the target language?
3. What is the most dominant translation procedure found in the Story Book entitled " Aaron and the Magic apple"?

1.5   The Aims of the Research

In accordance with the research problems formulated above, the objectives of the study are drawn. It expected that the finding of this study will disclose the following:

1.   To find the types of translation procedures in "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja .

2.   To analyze use of procedure affect the meaning in the target language.

3.   To find out the most dominant trranslation procedure found in the story book entitled "Aaron and the magic apple"?

1.6   The Usefulness of the Research

The result of the research hopefully provides a practical and theoretical contribution to study the research includes:

1.   Theoretical Benefit

This study is hoped by the researcher to give new contribution and information especially for translation field.

2.   Practical Benefit

This study is hoped to give deeper and enrich the knowledge and experience especially for researcher and generally for the reader also can provide information about translation methods and the meaning of equivalence between source language (SL) and target language (TL).

1.7   The Theoretical Foundation

In this chapter   the researcher presents some theories concerning the problems. Discussion of this chapter will involve the analysis of translation procedures in Aaron and the magic apple.

1.7.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is an effort to divert message from one language into another, therefore, we can not see the translation just transfer the text in one language into other language. Translation is described as an activity transfering source language

from into target language. According to Newmark (1981), 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.

Translation seems that there are two important elements that are related to each other, namely the content and the form. The content of translation is meaning or message, and the form is a language unit. In this case, it is emphasized one meaning and its message, though the realization of retelling the message obviously influenced by the language form. According to Newmark, translation is concerned with moral and with factual truth.

Nida and Taber have defined that translation is consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of style of meaning and second in terms of style.

The term of translation offered by the experts is varying. According to their view on the language and translation, however in simply, translation is an operation performed in language a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in anoher.

Considering the term mentioned above, it can be concluded that translation involves two different language in which there is relation between them that one language transfer its message in the other different language form. It can be also realized that the delivered message should be the same as the original message delivered by the source language although the form of the language is different. So, translation is about the matter of transferring. Translation is also the process of changing the small units of language such as words, phrases, clauses, paragraphs and other written or spoken into another language.

1.7.2 The Principles of Translation

Before Translation has got some principles that confronted by the experts, the principles are:

1.   The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.
2.   The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible.

In the world of translation, there are some principles that should be considered by the translation. The principles are:

1. A translation must give the words of original
2. A translation must give the ideas of original
3. A translation should read like an original work
4. A translation should read like translation
5. A translation should reflect the style of the translation
6. A translation should process the style of the translation
7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original
8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation
9. A translation may add to or omit from the original
10. A translation mat never add to or omit from the original
11. A translation of verse should be in verse
12. A translation of verse should be prose

In above explanation, that translation has principles. We can classify the distinction between the literal or faithful translation and the idiomatic or free translation. The first six principles are used in literal translation when the translation depends on the original text. And the last principles are used in idiomatic translation when the translation is free and the translator has many rights to elaborate the meaning, but both of the principles must holds the purpose of the translation text itself.

1.7.2.1 The Characteristics of Translation

Emphasizing While translation methods related to whole texts, translation procedures are used to translate sentences and the smaller units (such as clauses) of a text. Translation procedures proposed by Newmark are usually used in the method of literal translation.

There are some procedures commonly used:

1. Transposition

Transposition is one of the common procedures used in translation which is the only concerned about grammar without changing the meaning

of the message. According Newmark, as quoted by Sayogie, transposition consist of four types of grammatical changes, those are:

a. Automatic transposition is caused by the grammatical structure of a language and offers the translator no choice. For example:

   1. The change of plural into singular, such as "a pair of pants" is translated into "sebuah celana panjang".

   2. The change of position of the adjective, such as "flowers garden" is translated "kebun bunga", not "bunga kebun".

b. Transposition required when a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. For example:

   SL : Kelas itu harus kamu ambil.

   TL : You should take that class.

   The translation above shows that the object "kelas" in SL (Bahasa Indonesia) is located forward. This passive form does not exist in TL (English), so the sentence should be change into active voice. Another example shows that the adjective of the sentence is located in front of the subject. Example:

   SL : Bingung aku.

   TL : I'm confused.

c. Transposition that grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usege in the TL. For instance, the SL noun phrase can be shifted into a TL verbal phrase, as follows:

   SL : We must all responsible for the existence of fresh water.

   TL : Kita semua bertanggung jawab untuk menjaga air bersih.

d. Transposition as the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. Example:

   SL : He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant.

   TL : Ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong.

   In short, transposition concerns about the changes of grammatical categories in translation. It is he most frequent device used by translators,

since it offers a variety of possibilities that help avoiding problems of untranslatability.

2. Modulation

Modulation entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view. Vinay and Darbelnet, as quoted by Newmark, define modulation as a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought. Example :

SL : You should know that module writing takes time.

TL : Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul itu memakan banyak waktu.

3. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as translation procedure. It means that not all part of the source language sentence is translated into the target language. It accurs when the TL has no equivalent for the SL word or expression of cultural aspect, language or custom.

4. Naturalization

Naturalization succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to he normal pronunciation, then to he normal morpholoy (word-forms) of the TL. Example : escalator → escalator

5. Cultural equivalent

This is an approximate where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cltural word. Example:

SL : "A" level exam.

TL : ujian SPMB.

6. Functional equivalent

This procedure used by translator to find the lexical meaning by giving explanation of the function of the word in source language to the target language. Example :

SL : A box made of soil or plastic, designed in the from of an animal for saving money.

TL : Celengan.

7. Descriptive equivalent

This procedure is used by translator to find the lexical meaning by giving description of the word in source language and target language.

Example : Licensed software → perangkat lunak yang dilisensikan

8. Translation label

This is provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly with drawn. It could be done through literal translation.

9. Compensation

This is said to occur when loss meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentences. Example for word "Damned" in sentence "he is a damned fool guy" can be translated "sangat".

10. Paraphrase

This procedure used when the concept explained in SL has lexical meaning in receptor language but it has different type, and when the words appear more frequently in SL.

11. Equivalence

An un fortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms. Judging from Vinay and Darbelnet's example, they are simply referring to notice, familiar alternative, phrases and idiom in other words, different ways of rendering the cliches and standard aspect of language.

12. Couple

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem. They are particulary common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent. You can describe them as two or more bites at one cherry.

13. Adaptation

This process use of a recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalence. Example:

SL : Dear Sir

TL : Yang terhormat

14. Addition

Addition gives additional information of SL word. Addition of additional information can be put within the text, notes at the bottom of page, notes end chapter, note or glossary at end of book.

15. Reduction

Reduction is one semantic strategies used by the translator. It means that not every word of the SL sentence is translated into the TL. There are certain parts that are removed, but sometimes some of them are very important to be translated, because it involvest the context of the sentence. Therefore, the translator should make sure that no crucial information is dropped in the TL text.

1.7.3 Method of Translation

According to Newmark in his book textbook of translation, she explains eights methods of translation in two perspective. The first perspective emphasizes on the source language (SL), and the other emphasizes on the target language (TL). Each perspective provides four methods of translation.

SL emphasis means that the translation follows what is common or normal in the source language, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture of the source language. The methods emphasize on the source language are:

a. Word-for-word translation

In this method, the translator keeps the SL word order and uses the common equivalent words to express the meaning of the source text. The mechanical and cultural words are translated literally to make the translator easier to understand the text before translating it. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

b.   Literal translation

The translator tries to changed the SL structure into TL structure, but the lexical words are translated singly out of context. As pre-translation process, literal translation indicates the problems to be solved.

c.   Faithful translation

A faithful translation tries to reproduce the contextual meaning of the SL, within the contraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormality (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

d.   Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text. The less important cultural words are translated by the natural word or functional term, but not as the cultural equivalent. It is more flexible than the faithful translation term of allowing the translator's intuition works based on the original meaning.

Besides SL emphasis methods, Newmark also describes TL emphasis methods. In this method, the translator does not only consider the discourse, but also any other aspect, such as the structure, the lexis, and the culture, on the TL. The methods that emphasize on the target language are:

a.   Adaptation

It is the freest form of translation. This method transfers the cultural elements of SL into cultural elements of the TL. It is used mainly to translate drama or poem. The themes, characters, and plots are usually preserved, but the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

b.   Free translation

In this method, the translator usually paraphrases the content of the SL without considering the manner and form of original text. It is usually used on journalistic. Newmark explains the free translation as the method of translation, but he also objects to say that the results is a translation, because the TL text is much different from the SL.

c. Communicative translation

It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original text considering the TL readers (their level of education, class, and age). The translation product convey the meaning of the source text communicatively, so it can be read and understood easily by the reader.

1.7.4 The Kinds of StoryBook

Competence A short story is work of fiction that is usually written in prose, often in narrative format. This format tends to be more pointed than longer works of fiction, such as novellas (in the 20th and 21st century sense). Short story definitions based upon length differ somewhat even among professional writers, somewhat in part because of the fragmentation of the medium into genres. Since the short story format includes a wide range of genres and styles, the actual length is determined by the individual author's preference (or the story's actual needs in term of creative trajectory or story are) and the submission guidelines relevant to the story's actual market. Guidelines very greatly among publishers.

Many short story writers define their work through a combination of creative, personal expression and artistic integrity. As a result, many attempt to resist categorization by genre as well as definition by numbers, finding such approaches limiting and counter-intuitive to artistic form and reasoning. As a result, definitions of the short story based upon length splinter even more when the writing process is taken into consideration.

Short stories have their face in oral story telling traditions and the prose anecdote, a swiftly sketched situation that quickly comes to its point. With the rise of the comparatively realistic novel, the short story evolved as a miniature version, with some of its first perfectly independent. Short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Usually a short story focuses on one incident, has a single

plot, a single setting, and a small number of characters, and covers a short period of time. A novel is an extended prose fiction narrative of 50,000 words or more, broadly realistic-concerning broadly everyday events of ordinary people- and concerned with characters.

Novella is a prose fiction longer than a short story but shorter than a novel. There is no standard definition of length, but since rules of the thumb are sometimes handy, we might say that the short story ends at about 20,000 words, while the novel begins at about 50,000. Thus, the novella is a fictional work of about 20,000 to 50,000 words. As Hornby (1995:792) explains that novel is defined as a story in prose low enough to fill one more volumes about either imaginary or historical people. The novel as a work of fiction offers a world, a world that contains an idealized model of life, imaginative world, which was built through the various elements of intrinsic. In literary Indonesia, a novel term as found in the sense that often used in English and American literature already in use gradually. Based on the explanations above, we can conclude that a novel is a pieces of prose fiction. Novel is a fiction prose narrative tale of consider able length in which characters and action representatives of the real life of past or present time portrayed in plot of more or less complexity. A novel generally portrays the author's life, the social conditions of the people and circumstances where and when the author himself lives. From these concepts, we conclude that the novel is more expressing related between a fiction prose narratives, with the characters and characterization which arrange in groove the long of story and imaginary or historical people is an element of the basic for study in a novel. Some definitions above show a great deal of agreement in giving the definitions of the novel. After analyzing the term, the writer would like to make a conclusion that novel is an imaginary of the author about human life and written in long purpose in accordance with even and action.

For convenience in analyzing the forms of the novel, critics often place them in categories that encompass years of historical development. An early and prevalent type was the picaresque novel, in which the protagonist, a social underdog, has a series of episodic adventures in which he sees much of the world

around him and comments satirically upon it. Modern variations of this type include, in addition to those already mentioned, Saul Bellow's *Adventures of Augie March* (1953) and Thornton Wilder's *Theophilus North* (1973). Notable examples of the epistolary novel, which is made up of letters from verious protagonists, are *Dangerous Liaisons* (1782), by Pierre Laclos, a study in depravity made all the more devastating because the characters' evil is revealed obliquely through their correspondence, and *The Documents in the Case* (1930), by Dorothy L. Sayers, in which a crime and its solution are revealed through letters. The historical novel embraces not only the event-filled romances of Scott, Cooper, and Kenneth Roberts, but also works that strive to convey the essence of life in a certain time and place, such as Sigrid Undset's *Kristin Lavransdatter* (1920–22), about life in medieval Norway, and Mary Renault's *Mask of Apollo* (1966), set in ancient Greece. Closely related to the historical novel is the social novel, which presents a panoramic picture of an entire age. Balzac's *Human Comedy* and Tolstoy's *War and Peace* became models for those that followed, including *U.S.A.* (1937), by John Dos Passos. The naturalistic novel studies the effect of heredity and environment on human beings. Emile Zola's series, *The Rougon-Macquarts* (1871–93), influenced Arnold Bennett's novels of the "Five Towns," which treat life in the potteries in the English midlands; other novels that can be called naturalistic are *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* (1918), by Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, and *An American Tragedy* (1925), by Theodore Dreiser. A derivative of the social novel is the regional novel, which delineates the life of people in a particular place—focusing on customs and speech—to demonstrate how environment influences its inhabitants. Notable examples of this genre are Hardy's "Wessex novels" and William Faulkner's novels set in Yoknapatawpha County. The novels of Ignazio Silone, notably *Bread and Wine*(1936), are both social and regional—in a small Italian village Silone reveals a microcosm of Mussolini's Italy. Further classifications include novels of the soil—stark stories of people living close to the earth like Ole Rølvaag's *Giants in the Earth* (1927); novels of the sea such as Richard Henry Dana's *Two Years before the Mast* (1840); and novels of the air

like Antoine de St. Exupéry's *Night Flight* (1931). Novels that treat themes of creation, judgment, and redemption are often called metaphysical novels; famous examples include Franz Kafka's *The Castle* (1926), Georges Bernanos's *Diary of a Country Priest* (1936), and Graham Greene's *Heart of the Matter* (1948). The German called *Bildungsroman* formation types of novel, *Erziehungsroman* education novel, and *Künstlerroman* artist novel make useful distinctions among works like Thomas Mann's *Magic Mountain* (1924), Colette's *Claudine* series (1900–1903), and Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1915) respectively. Taken together, they can be called novels of initiation. So can Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past,* but because of its extensive analysis of the minds and hearts of a large cast of characters it can also be placed with such disparate works as *Demian* (1919), by Herman Hesse, *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951), by J. D. Salinger, and *Thousand Cranes* (tr. 1956), by Yasunari Kawabata, in the ranks of the psychological novel.

The tradition of the novel of manners, with its emphasis on the conventions of a particular group of people in a particular time and place, persists in such works as Edith Wharton's *Age of Innocence* (1920), John O'Hara's *Butterfield 8* (1935), and John Updike's *Couples* (1967). Although classification of novels can be helpful in indicating the breadth and diversity of the form, the great novel transcends such categorization, existing as a complete, many-faceted world in itself. The novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both. The various forms that fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate categories than as a continuum or, more accurately, a cline, with some such brief form as the anecdote at one end of the scale and the longest conceivable novel at the other. When any piece of fiction is long enough to constitute a whole book, as opposed to a mere part of a book, then it may be said to have achieved novelhood. But this state admits of its own quantitative categories, so that a relatively brief novel may be termed a novella (or, if the insubstantiality of the content matches its brevity, a novelette), and a very long novel may overflow the banks of a single volume and become

a *roman-fleuve* or river novel. Length is very much one of the dimensions of the genre. (see also literary genre, short story) The term novel is a truncation of the Italian word *novella* (from the plural of Latin *novellus,* a late variant of *novus,* meaning "new"), so that what is now, in most languages, a diminutive denotes historically the parent form. The *novella* was a kind of enlarged anecdote like those to be found in the 14th-century Italian classic Boccaccio's *Decameron* each of which exemplifies the etymology well enough. The stories are little new things, novelties, freshly minted diversions, toys; they are not reworkings of known fables or myths, and they are lacking in weight and moral earnestness. It is to be noted that, despite the high example of novelists of the most profound seriousness, such as Tolstoy, Henry James, and Virginia Woolf, the term novel still, in some quarters, carries overtones of lightness and frivolity. And it is possible to descry a tendency to triviality in the form itself. The ode or symphony seems to possess an inner mechanism that protects it from aesthetic or moral corruption, but the novel can descend to shameful commercial depths of sentimentality or pornography. It is the purpose of this section to consider the novel not solely in terms of great art but also as an all-purpose medium catering for all the strata of literacy. Such early ancient Roman fiction as Petronius' *Satyricon* of the 1st century AD and Lucius Apuleius' *Golden Ass* of the 2nd century contain many of the popular elements that distinguish the novel from its nobler born relative the epic poem. In the fictional works, the medium is prose, the events described are unheroic, the settings are streets and taverns, not battlefields and palaces. There is more low fornication than princely combat; the gods do not move the action; the dialogue is homely rather than aristocratic. It was, in fact, out of the need to find--in the period of Roman decline--a literary form that was anti-epic in both substance and language that the first prose fiction of Europe seems to have been conceived. The most memorable character in Petronius is a *nouveau riche* vulgarian; the hero of Lucius Apuleius is turned into a donkey; nothing less epic can well be imagined. (see also Latin literature, "Golden Ass, The," , anti-hero)

The medieval chivalric romance (from a popular Latin word, probably *Romanice,* meaning written in the vernacular, not in traditional Latin) restored a kind of epic view of man--though now as heroic Christian, not heroic pagan. At the same time, it bequeathed its name to the later genre of continental literature, the novel, which is known in French as *roman,* in Italian as *romanzo,*etc. (The English term romance, however, carries a pejorative connotation.) But that later genre achieved its first great flowering in Spain at the beginning of the 17th century in an antichivalric comic masterpiece -- the *Don Quixote* of Cervantes, which, on a larger scale than the *Satyricon*or *The Golden Ass,* contains many of the elements that have been expected from prose fiction ever since. Novels have heroes, but not in any classical or medieval sense. As for the novelist, he must, in the words of the contemporary British-American W.H. Auden, (see also "Don Quixote,")

Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. The principle of plot must begin from the beginning, middle into final or the end of the story.

Setting is denoting the location, historical period, and social surrounding in which the action of a text develops. Setting in the story is to support action, character and narrative perspective from an additional level.

Theme is a subject which interest the writer, and which is discussed in the text or portrayed in it in some way. A theme is not a summary. Theme in the literature is important subject and experience in life can become a theme in literature.

Character is the people in a text, they are a part of the ordinary life that meets when we read. We might dislike, admire or sympathize them, but whatever they do or say fell they account for a large part of our first unstudied response.

1.8 **Translating Literary**

Teacher translating literary work is perhaps always more difficult than translating other types of text because literary works have specific values: aesthetic and expressive values. The aesthetic function of the work shall emphasize the beauty of the word (diction), translation procedures, metaphor, etc; while the expressive function shall put forwards the writer's thought (or the process thought), emotion, etc. and the translator should try, at his best, to transfer these specific value into the TL.

Belloc, as quoted by Bassnett, lays down six general rules for the translator of prose texts:

1. The translator should not 'plod out' word by word or sentence by sentence, by should always 'block out' his work. By 'blocking out', Belloc means that the translator should consider the work as an integral unit and translate in sections, asking himself 'before each what the whole sense is he has to render'.

2. The translator should render idiom by idiom 'and idioms of their nature demand translation into another form from that the original.

3. The translator must render 'intention by intention', bearing in mind that 'the intention of phrase in one language may be less emphatic than the form of the phrase, or it may be more emphatic'. By 'intention', Belloc seems to be talking about the weight given expression may have in a particular context in the SL that would be disproportionate if translated literally into the TL. It is often necessary to add words not in the original 'to conform to the idiom of one's own tongue'.

4. Belloc warns about words or structures that may appear to correspond in both SL and TL but actually do not.

5. The translator is devised to 'transmute boldly' and Belloc suggest that the essence of translating is 'the resurrection of an alien thing in a native body'.

6. The translator should never embellish.

He does stress the need for the translator to consider the prose texts as a whole structure in the stylistic and syntactical exigencies of the TL. He accepts that there is a moral responsibility to the original, but feels that the translator has the right to significantly alter the text in the translation process in order to provide the TL reader with a text that conforms to TL stylistic and idiomatic noms.

1.9   The Literature Review

Looking at the previous study, that has related to this research, in Istriani (2008) with the title *"A Translation analyysis in the Novel by JK. Rowling entitled ' Harry Potter and The soccerer Stone Chapter 1 by Rosiana Harahap".* This research discuss about the how the tranlsator use the appropriate words to translate the novel.

1.10 The Methodology of the Research

The In doing a research, methodology is important, because it shows the way how the research is to be conducted. This chapter deals with the determination of the objective of research, the method of the research, the source and type of data, the technique of collecting the data and the technique of analyzing the data.

1.10.1   The Objective of the Research

The objective of research is to know the translation method used by the translator in translating the story book "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja.

1.10.2   The Place and Time of the Research

The This research began in September 2013 in IAIN Syekh Nurjati's library. And in certain library of university in Cirebon which provide and give information and refereces about material that is needed. The object of this research is story book "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja. The writer started to research on 01 September until 01 December 2014.

1.10.3   The Method of the Research

In this research is applies qualitative method. The researcher uses qualitative method in order to have better understanding about the topic of the research. Qualitative method is the best method in studying social reality and it presents the relation between the researchers and the object of the research directly. And then is more sensitive and more adaptive to the psychology of the object.

According to Sugiyono (2012: 15) stated that "qualitative research method is a method that is based on the philosophy postpositifisme, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as his opponent is doing some experiments) in which the researcher is the key instrument, sampling the data source triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and the results of the study more generalized than pressuring meaning ".

It means that qualitative research that the human investigation the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data and the meaning is very important to the result of data more than generalization. A qualitative research approach is proposed for this study. The writer will not manipulate data. The data will be describe based on the real situation. The data also is collected based on the writer's experience in classroom. qualitative research is that all knowledge is relative, that there is a subjective element to all knowledge and research and that holistic un generalisable studies are justifiable (David Nunan, 1992: 3). According to Toto Syatori Nasehuddien (2008: 24) state that qualitative is explorative research that having different process with quantitative research, because the qualitative research can give special illustration about the problem specifically while the quantitative just give population illustration generally. So, the qualitative research method is the ways to get knowledge or problem about data's collection with sentence in a narration.

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1.10.4   The Source and Type of Data

The In this research, the researcher uses both primary data and secondary data research.

1.10.4.1   Primary data source

Primary data source of this research is to analyzed of the translation procedure in the aaron and the magic apple book. Primary sources are original documents (diaries, report, etc).

1.10.4.2   Secondary data source

The researcher also uses another data source to get deeper understanding that dealing with the field of the research. It related to the field of literature and theory of Communication. The secondary data source are acquired in the form of book, journals, internet, article and so on.

The respondent of this research is the group on which is the information is obtained. The researcher uses the Content analysis and purposive sampling as the sampling technique in this research. Both of them used to gain the data that believed by the researcher related to the study.

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1.10.5   The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research of this qualitative research is the researcher hisself. The researcher is a key in this qualitative research who analyze the investigation data by using own words and connecting with the relate theory. According to Moleong (2007:34) The instrument of this study is the researcher herself with her knowledge and other references which is related to the study. The instrument of this research is the writer his self. According to Thomson (2003:453) said that qualitative studies is the human investigation the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data. In this research, the instrument is the writer himself as the main instrument to obtain qualitative data about methods of translation

and equivalence of meaning by reading and analyzing the short book "Aaron and The Magic Apple" by Arleen Amidjaja and also from other sources that can provide useful information for this research. However, in conducting this study, he writer was supported by some equipment such as the supporting library of the research and internet.

1.10.6 The Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher uses three kinds of technique of collecting data involved in this research namely observation, questionnaire and interview.

1.10.6.1 Study Documentation

Library sources like books and other papers that related with the research. This activity is being started by collecting the opinion and ideas derived from the experts and their writings. And there are books in the library of *IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon* and the library state university to get some theories, opinions and ideas from the experts and their related with the research. The qutations are taken by doing reading activities from different libraries or downloaded from some sites in form of e-books (internet) or other. The writer also browsed internet to get more information about the topic research.

Besides using theories to facilitate the research, as described in qualitative research, the researcher also uses content analysis approach, in principle, anything that can be written and the data can be examined. Because that will be examined are the song lyrics, so it needs to collect data and classify the song included in the translation procedures in which. Using the code in every each of the lyrics are included in the type of translation procedures. As Hancock (1998: 17) said that, "the qualitative research has no system for pre coding so needs a method of identifying and labelling (coding) of data items of roommates

Appear in the text of a transcript." So the writer need a content analysis approach in order to easily the writer doing research.

Content analysis is a procedure for the categorisation of verbal or behavioural data, for purposes of classification, summarisation and tabulation. The content can be analysed on two levels. The basic level of analysis is a descriptive account of the data: this is what was actually said with nothing read into it and nothing assumed about it. Some texts refer to this as the manifest level or type of analysis. The higher level of analysis is interpretative: it is concerned with what was meant by the response, what was inferred or implied. It is sometimes called the latent level of analysis.

Content analysis involves coding and classifying data. Some authors refer to this as categorising or indexing. The basic idea is to identify from the transcripts the extracts of data that are informative in someway and to sort out the important messages hidden in the mass of each interview.

Besides reading the story book over and over again, the writer also used a dialogue in the sentences and then The writer underline the sentences that contained translation procedures. The writer can underline the sentences because the writer have the scripts. Those sentences are entered into data. The data are collected of the research is several sentence in the short story in this study in Aaron and The Magic Apple which is written by Arleen Amidjaja, as the source text and several sveral sentence in its translation text in Indonesian language, as the target language.

1.10.7   The Technique of Analysis Data

Below were the stages of how the data gained from the observation and the interviews in the present research were analyzed:

The writer analyzes the data using qualitative analysis method. Firstly, the writer reads original book and compared to its translation. Then she look up a reliable dictionary to finds out whether the translation is correct or not. If it is correct, she finds out if there is addition or reduction done by translator. She also finds out if there are any absurd or wrong sentences. In addition, the researcher used content analysis and conversation analysis to analyze the data. Content analysis is a procedure for the categorisation of verbal or behavioural data, for purposes of classification, summarisation and tabulation. The content can be analysed on two levels. The basic level of analysis is a descriptive account of the data: this is what was actually said with nothing read into it and nothing assumed about it. Some texts refer to this as the manifest level or type of analysis. The higher level of analysis is interpretative: it is concerned with what was meant by the response, what was inferred or implied. It is sometimes called the latent level of analysis.

Content analysis involves coding and classifying data. Some authors refer to this as categorising or indexing. The basic idea is to identify from the transcripts the extracts of data that are informative in someway and to sort out the important messages hidden in the mass of each interview.

There are several step of content analysis and conversation analysis in order to gain deepest understanding. The steps of procedures are conducted, as follow:

1.   Reading the Story Book (aaron and the mgic apple)

2.   Re-writing the dialogue of on the data sheet

3.   Classifying the data that has related to the types of Translation procedure

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4. Analyzing the sentences according to the theory of Translation procedure

5. Coding de data

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter outlines the analysis of Translation procedures in the story book entitled "Aaron and the Magic Apple" and here, the writer would like to make a conclusion and suggestion, because there's no perfectly word that can the writer designed.

5.1 Conclusion

The term "Translation" can be generally defined as the action of converting the information or the meaning of a source text, and production of the equivalence target text that communicates the same information or message in another language. Based on Newmark Translation is defined as the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalenttarget-language text.

1.   There are 8 principles that can help new translators know how they can best initiate themselves into the principles and procedures of translation:

a)   A language is a series of verbal habits that represent aspects of a culture. Thus persons who wish to use the language of a different language community must learn how to use the words in a culturally acceptable manner.

b)   The meaning of a verbal symbol is defined indirectly by all contrastive symbols. For example, the meaning of traffic symbols is defined by all the other symbols referring to the movement of vehicles on streets. Accordingly, it is not possible to have an absolute set of definitions.

c)   Within any symbolic system the context normally contains more information than any focal term. This means that the different contexts are maximized and the functions of specific terms are minimized.

d)   There are no complete synonyms within a language or between different languages, but such a statement seems evidently incorrect because almost all dictionaries have extensive lists of synonyms, for example, sets such as *rich/wealthy* and *run/race*. But such sets of synonyms are normally limited to a restricted set of contexts.

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e) All languages and cultures are continually in the process of change, and such changes occur on all levels of structure.

f) On all levels of American English, from sounds to discourse, important changes are occurring, but most speakers are largely unaware of what is happening.

g) One important aspect of languages and cultures is the fact that stylistic models have a very important role in communication, and proper adherence to such models is imperative, but highly creative writing is not always controlled by fixed rules.

h) Some universal models of discourse are very important for translators and interpreters. The four most important classes of discourse are narration description, argumentation, and conversation.

2. There are 9 Translation procedures:

a) Transposition

b) Modulation

c) Transference

d) Naturalization

e) Cultural Equivalence

f) Functional equivalence

g) Adaptation

h) Addition

i) Reduction

3. The most dominant Translation procedures which is used in the sentences in the story book aaron and the magic apple is Adaptation with the percentage 57 (63,30%), the second is Transposition with the percentage 19 (21,10%), the third is Alliteration with the percentage 14 (15,50%), the others is 0%. After summarize all of the sentences in the n story book Aaron and the magic apple that the writer researched, the writer found the most dominant of translation procedures in the story book is Adaptation. The total of Adaptation from the novel is 57 translation procedures or same with 63,30%. So, from the many sentences that are found, it can be

concluded that the frequently used in the sentences that the researched the kind translation procedures which is the novel used is Adaptation.

4. Translation is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language original by finding equivalents in the target language. At the same time all the factual information contained in the original text must be retained in the translation. He then suggests that there are three distinguishable meaning for the word. It can refer to:

a) Translating : The process (to translate, the activity rather than the tangible object)

b) A Translation : The Product of the process of the translation

c) Translation : the abstract concept that encompasses both the process of translating and the product of the process

d) "Ukulele" ————> Ukulele

   (SL)   *(TL)*

For example in this case, the word "Ukulele" from Source language (SL) means "Ukulele" it is naturalized from SL to TL without changing in writing system. Naturalization is a borrowing it is the simplest of all translation methods. It refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the TL, but in a 'naturalized' form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. It is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts.

On the explanation above, we can find the changing of the words from Source Language (SL) into Target language (TL). In translating the words from one language into other language, there is a translation procedure that should be obeid by translator as a rule translation. So, we can learn how many kinds of translation procedures in translating a literary works.

5.2 Suggestion

The changes of curriculum are the crucial issues for now, and surely it will be gain next term. So, the writer hopes for this thesis are:

1) For the lecturer, this research can be useful to give the example references to update the educational problems while Translation materal.

2) For the students of English department, they can be learnt more knowledge about the translation procedures.

3) For the reader, its more interesting to read well the appropriate subject as the Translation Subject.

4) For the next researcher to continue the research to compare study, this thesis can be references for them to accomplish their thesis.

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