

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

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

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Data Description

The writer presents the list of data in this study. The data are the first paragraph of every chapter which are 22 chapters in the Indonesian translation of the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World”. There are seventy (70) sentences to be analyzed by using the theory of translation method formulated by Newmark’s (1988). In translating the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World” from English into Indonesian, the translator used six methods which are Word-for-word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

4.1.2 Result of the Analysis

In this part, the writer explains the analysis of the translation method based on Newmark’s theory (1988) in every first paragraph of every chapter which are 22

chapters in the Indonesian translation of the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World”.

4.1.2.1 Word-for-word Translation

Word-for-word translation keeps the SL word-order and the words are translated one by one based on the most common meaning of the SL. The writer only found one sentence which is translated from English into Indonesian by using word-for-word translation.

Data 7

SL: He loved engines.

TL: *Dia mencintai mesin.*

In this sentence, the translator uses word-for-word translation because the SL words are translated one by one based on the common meaning of the SL. It can be seen that the phrase “he loved engines” is translated into *dia mencintai mesin*. The words in the SL are translated word by word in the TL by using the SL common meaning.

4.1.2.2 Faithful Translation

Faithful translation tends to reproduce the exact contextual meaning by keeping the SL grammatical structure. The writer found twelve sentences which are translated from English into Indonesian by using faithful translation.

Data 10

SL: Here I am at the age of nine.

TL: *Inilah aku pada usiaku yang kesembilan.*

The translation method that is used in the sentence above is faithful translation because this method reproduces the precise contextual meaning without changing the SL grammatical structure. The phrase "Here I am" is translated into *Inilah aku*, and "at the age of nine" is translated into *pada usiaku yang kesembilan*. It shows that the sentence structure of the TL is practically similar with the SL.

Data 15

SL: Inside the caravan I stood on a chair and lit the oil lamp in the ceiling.

TL: *Di dalam caravan aku berdiri di kursi untuk menyalakan lampu di langit-langit.*

The translator translates this sentence using faithful translation because this method tries to reproduce the precise contextual meaning by keeping the SL grammatical structure. The TL sentence is translated based on the structure of the SL, only the word "and" is translated into *untuk* to make it appropriate in the TL and the word "the oil" is omitted because it has already mentioned in the previous sentence.

Data 23

SL: I held my breath and listened again.

TL: *Aku menghela napas dan mendengarkan lagi.*

The translator uses faithful translation to translate this sentence because in this method, the grammatical structure of the TL is similar to the grammatical structure of the SL. It can be seen that all of the words in the TL are translated based on the

grammatical structure of the SL, except the word “my” in the SL is not translated in the TL or omitted.

Data 25

SL: All were listening.
TL: *Semuanya mendengarkan.*

In this sentence, the translator uses faithful translation because this method reproduces the precise contextual meaning by keeping the SL grammatical structure.

The SL is translated word by word except “were listening” is translated into *mendengarkan*, in Indonesian, it should be *sedang mendengarkan*, but the translator tends to omit the word “were” in order to be appropriate in the TL. However, the omission does not change the meaning of the SL and TL.

Data 27

SL: Silence was listening to silence.
TL: *Kesunyian mendengarkan kesunyian.*

In translating this sentence, the translator uses faithful translation because she follows the grammatical structure of the SL to get the closest meaning in the TL.

Faithful translation reproduces the precise contextual meaning within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure. Although the grammatical structure of the TL is similar to the grammatical structure of the SL, the translator omits the word “to” because the translator wants to reproduce the acceptable meaning in the TL. The word “to” in the SL is not appropriate if it is translated into TL. In addition, the

translator also omits the word “was” as the ‘to be’ of past continuous in English which is equal to *sedang* in Indonesian.

Data 31

SL: The face was a brown and wrinkled as a shrivelled apple.

TL: *Wajahnya coklat dan berkerut seperti apel layu.*

The translator uses faithful translation in translating this sentence because the grammatical structure of the TL is similar to the SL to get the closest meaning in the TL. Here, the translator omits the article “a” and the word “was” in the SL to make it acceptable in the TL. However, all of the words in the SL are translated one by one in the TL except the words “the face” which are translated into *wajahnya* instead of *wajah* in order to be appropriate in the TL.

Data 35

SL: As soon as the doctor had driven away from the filling-station, I went into the office and got out the sign that said SORRY CLOSED.

TL: *Segera setelah dokter itu berlalu dari pompa bensin, aku pergi ke kantor dan mengeluarkan tanda yang bertuliskan MAAF TUTUP.*

The translation method that is used in this sentence is faithful translation because he translator does not change the original text to get the acceptable meaning in the target text. It means that the grammatical structure of the SL and TL are same.

In this data, “the doctor” is translated into *dokter itu* because the translator wants to make it appropriate in the TL and avoid the confusion of the readers. In addition, “had driven away” is actually translated into *setelah berlalu*, but the word *setelah* is

translated before the word *dokter*. However, both grammatical structure of the SL and TL remain the same.

Data 36

SL: I hung it on one of the pumps.

TL: *Aku menggantungkannya di salah satu pompa.*

This sentence is categorized into Faithful translation because the translator attempts to reproduce the contextual meaning of the SL within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure. The translator keeps the SL grammatical structure. It can be seen in the data above, all of the words in the TL are translated one by one based on the grammatical structure of the SL.

Data 38

SL: I was too tired to undress.

TL: *Aku begitu lelah untuk berganti baju.*

This sentence belongs to faithful translation because the translator follows the SL grammatical structure in translating the TL to get the closest meaning. In the sentence above, the TL grammatical structure is similar to the SL grammatical structure.

Data 43

SL: My father came in and lit the oil-lamp hanging from the ceiling.

TL: *Ayahku masuk dan menyalakan lampu minyak yang tergantung di langit-langit.*

In translating, the translator uses faithful translation because she does not change the grammatical structure of the SL. Faithful translation is the method that

reproduces the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure. Although the structure of the SL and TL are same, the translator adds the word *yang* in the TL and changes the meaning of “from” in the SL to make it acceptable and understandable to the readers. Actually, the word “from” means *dari* in Indonesian, but the translator changes it into *di*.

Data 44

SL: It was getting dark earlier now.
TL: *Hari menjadi lebih cepat gelap saat ini.*

The translator uses faithful translation in this sentence because she attempts to reproduce the exact contextual meaning by keeping the SL grammatical structure.

The words in the TL are translated one by one based on the SL grammatical structure except the word “it” which is translated into *hari* which means “day” in English because the translator has already mentioned the word “day” in the previous sentence.

Then, she replaces it with the word “it” in the next sentence.

Data 55

SL: In the wood behind us the shadows and the spaces in between the trees were turning from grey to black.
TL: *Di hutan belakang kami bayang-bayang dan celah antar pohon berubah dari abu-abu menjadi hitam.*

The translation method that is used in this sentence is faithful translation because the grammatical structure of the TL is similar to the grammatical structure of the SL. However, the meaning of the TL is still appropriate with the SL. Here, the TL grammatical structure follows the SL grammatical structure, only the word “spaces”

which actually means *celah-celah* is translated into *celah*. In this case, the translator changes plural form into singular form to avoid redundancy.

4.1.2.3 Semantic Translation

The writer found that there are thirty three sentences which are translated from English into Indonesian by using semantic translation in the children storybook

“Danny the Champion of the World”.

Data 1

SL: When I was four months old, my mother died suddenly and my father was left to look after me all by himself.

TL: *Ketika usiaku empat bulan, ibuku tiba-tiba meninggal dan ayahku membesarkanku sendirian.*

The translator uses semantic translation in translating this sentence because this method is more flexible than faithful translation. Semantic translation does not need to keep the grammatical structure of the SL. The phrase “I was four months old” is translated into *usiaku empat bulan*, if it is translated based on the grammatical structure of SL, it should be *aku berusia empat bulan*. Here, the word “was” is omitted in TL. Then, the words “died suddenly” in the SL are translated into *tiba-tiba meninggal* instead of *meninggal tiba-tiba* in the TL, it means that the TL has different structure with the SL. Besides, the words “was left” and “all” are omitted; these words are not translated into TL in order to be appropriate with the meaning of the TL.

Data 3

SL: My father, without the slightest doubt, was the most marvellous and exciting father any boy ever had.

TL: *Ayahku, tak diragukan lagi, adalah ayah paling mengagumkan dan mengasyikkan yang pernah dipunyai anak laki-laki manapun.*

In translating, the translator uses semantic translation because this method does not keep the grammatical structure of the SL to reproduce the appropriate meaning in the TL. Here, the word "without" is translated into *tak*, while it should be translated into *tanpa* in Indonesian. The translator concerns to the meaning of the sentence instead of the meaning of the word. In addition, "any boy ever had" is translated into *yang pernah dipunyai anak laki-laki manapun*. In this case, the translator does not follow the SL grammatical structure, she translates it based on the meaning which is understood by the readers. Besides, the translator adds the word *yang* in TL which does not exist in SL.

Data 5

SL: My father was a fine mechanic.

TL: *Ayahku montir yang andal.*

The translator uses semantic translation in translating the sentence above because this method takes more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, but it is still considered appropriate with the TL. The word "was" in the SL is omitted in the TL, but it does not change the acceptable meaning of TL. Besides, the word *yang* is added in the TL in order to be more appropriate although it does not exist in the SL.

Data 6

SL: People who lived miles away used to bring their cars to him for repair rather than take them to their nearest garage.

TL: *Orang-orang yang tinggal beberapa mil jauhnya biasa datang membawa mobil mereka untuk diperbaiki, bukan membawanya ke bengkel terdekat.*

This sentence belongs to semantic translation because this method is more flexible than faithful translation. In this data, the translator adds the word *datang* in the TL, and omits the words “to him” in the SL to make the sentence more acceptable for the readers. Besides, “rather than” which actually means *lebih baik* in Indonesian is translated into *bukan* because the word *bukan* is more appropriate when it is connected to the other words.

Data 11

SL: This picture was made before all the excitement started and I didn't have a worry in the world.

TL: *Gambar ini dibuat sebelum semua kehebohan dimulai dan aku tidak khawatir terhadap apapun di dunia ini.*

In this sentence, the translator uses semantic translation because this method takes more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, but it is still considered appropriate with the TL. Here, “I didn't have a worry” is translated into *aku tidak khawatir terhadap apapun*. The translator adds “terhadap apapun” and does not translate the word “have” in the SL to avoid the confusion of the readers.

Data 16

SL: I had some weekend homework to do and this was as good a time as any to do it.

TL: *Aku mempunyai beberapa pekerjaan rumah dan ini saat yang baik untuk mengerjakannya.*

This sentence is categorized into semantic translation because this method allows the translator's intuitive based on the original meaning. It is also more flexible than faithful translation. The words "to do" after "homework" in the SL are not translated because there are another "to do" before "any" which is translated into *untuk mengerjakan*, and the translator only translates one of them to avoid repetition. In addition, "this was as good a time as any to do it" is translated into *ini saat yang baik untuk mengerjakannya*. Here, the translator wants to make it simpler by omitting the words "was", "as", and "as any".

Data 17

SL: I laid my books out on the table and sat down.
 TL: *Kutaruh buku-bukuku di meja dan duduk.*

The translation method that is used in this sentence is semantic translation because this method focuses on the SL, but it is still considered appropriate with the TL. The phrase "out on the table" is only translated into *di meja* because the translator tries to make it understandable for the readers without adding inappropriate word. Besides, "I laid" is translated into *kutaruh* to make it acceptable in Indonesian.

Data 22

SL: I listened and listened.
 TL: *Aku mendengarkan dan terus mendengarkan.*

In translating, the translator uses semantic translation because she does not need to keep the SL grammatical structure to reproduce the appropriate meaning in

the TL. It can be seen in the data above, the translator adds the word *terus* in the TL although it does not exist in the SL. The translator does not need to follow the SL structure to get the appropriateness in the TL.

Data 24

SL: I had a queer feeling that the whole wood was listening to me, the trees and the bushes, the little animals hiding in the undergrowth and the birds roosting in the branches.

TL: *Aku mempunyai perasaan aneh seolah seluruh hutan mendengarkanku; pepohonan, semak-semak, binatang-binatang kecil yang bersembunyi di bawah belukar, dan burung-burung yang bertengger di cabang-cabang pohon.*

The translator uses semantic translation in translating this sentence because this method takes more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text and compromises the appropriate meaning. Here, “was listening with me” is translated into *mendengarkanku* to make it shorter and understandable in the TL. Besides, the word “that” is translated into *seolah*, while the original meaning is *yang*. It is more appropriate to use *yang* to avoid ambiguity in the TL. In addition, the word “and” after the word “tree” in the SL is translated after coma in the TL. The translator also omits the article “a” in order to be acceptable in Indonesian.

Data 26

SL: Even the silence was listening

TL: *Bahkan kesunyian pun seolah mendengarkan.*

In this sentence, the translation method that is used by the translator is semantic translation because this method is more flexible than faithful translation.

Semantic translation allows the translator’s intuitive works based on the original text.

In this case, the translator adds the words “pun”, and “seolah” in the TL because logically, *kesunyian* can not listen. Thus, it is appropriate to add those words to produce comfortable reading.

Data 28

SL: My father once told me that Doc Spencer had been looking after the people of our district for nearly forty-five years.

TL: *Ayahku pernah bilang Doc Spencer telah melayani orang-orang di distrik kami hampir selama empat puluh lima tahun.*

The translator uses semantic translation in translating this sentence because she concerns to the aesthetic value of the SL text without keeping the SL grammatical structure. Here, the words “me” and “that” in the SL is omitted to produce the appropriate meaning in the TL. In addition, “for nearly” which should means *selama hampir* is translated into *hampir selama*. The meaning is similar, but the translator wants to make it more acceptable for the readers.

Data 29

SL: He was over seventy now and could have retired long ago, but he didn’t want to retire and his patients didn’t want him to either.

TL: *Kini dia berusia lebih dari tujuh puluh tahun dan bisa pensiun beberapa tahun yang lalu, tetapi dia tidak ingin pensiun dan pasien-pasiennya tidak menghendakinya juga.*

The translator translates this sentence using semantic translation because this method does not need to keep the grammatical structure of the SL. In this data, “long ago” is translated into *beberapa tahun yang lalu* to make it clearer and acceptable in

the TL. Then, the translator changes the position of the adverb of time “now” to the beginning of the sentence in the TL.

Data 30

SL: He was a tiny man with tiny hands and feet and a tiny round face.

TL: *Doc lelaki kecil dengan tangan dan kaki kecil serta wajah bulat kecil.*

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is semantic translation because this method takes more account of the aesthetic values of the SL text and allows the translator’s intuitive works based on the original meaning. Here, the word “he” is translated into “Doc” because the translator memorizes the reader that “he” refers to “Doc”. Besides, the word “and” after “feet” is translated into *serta* instead of *dan*. The translator has already used *dan* in the previous word, thus she replace it with *serta* to avoid repetition. In addition, the translator omits the word “was” and the article “a” in the TL because they do not change the meaning although they are not translated.

Data 33

SL: Nobody feared him.

TL: *Tak seorang pun takut padanya.*

This sentence belongs to semantic translation because the translator does not need to keep the SL grammatical structure to get the appropriate meaning in the TL. Here, “nobody feared him” is translated into *tak seorang pun takut padanya* instead of *tak seorang pun takut dia*. Although both meaning are same, the translator prefers to *padanya* because it is more appropriate to be used.

Data 34

SL: Many people loved him, and he was especially gentle with children.

TL: *Banyak yang menyayanginya, dan dia sangat lembut pada anak-anak.*

In translating, the translator uses semantic translation because this method focuses on the SL, but it is still considere appropriate with the TL. However, this method does not need to keep the grammatical structure of the SL. The word "people" in the TL is omitted because its meaning is already clear although the translator only translates it into *banyak*. Then, the word "yang" is added in the TL to make it appropriate and avoid the confusion of the readers. Besides, the word "especially" is translated into *sangat* instead of *terutama* and the word "with" is translated into *pada* instead of *dengan*. The translator prefers to use those words than the original meaning because they are more acceptable when they are connected to the other words. In addition, the translator omits the word "was" because it does not change the meaning although it is not translated.

Data 37

SL: Then I headed straight for the caravan.

TL: *Kemudian aku langsung ke caravan.*

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is semantic translation. Here, "headed straight" is only translated into *langsung*. On the other words, the word "headed" is not translated or omitted to make it simpler. However, the meaning remains the same. Besides, the word "for" which means *untuk* in

Indonesian is translated into *ke*, because it is not appropriate if the translator uses *untuk* in the TL.

Data 39

SL: I didn't even take my dirty old sneakers.

TL: *Bahkan aku tidak sempat melepas sepatu ketsku yang kotor.*

The translator translates this sentence using semantic translation because this method takes more account of the aesthetic values of the SL text, but it does not need to keep the SL grammatical structure. The translator changes the position of the word "even" which is translated into *bahkan* to the beginning of the sentence in the TL.

Besides, "take my dirty old sneakers" in the SL is translated into *sempat melepas sepatu ketsku yang kotor* in the TL. In this case, it can be seen that the grammatical structure of the SL and TL are different. It means that the TL does not follow the SL grammatical structure to get the appropriate meaning. However, the meaning of both SL and TL are still similar. In addition, the translator omits the word "old" in the TL.

Moreover, the TL meaning is still acceptable although there is omission of the word "old".

Data 42

SL: Five minutes later, I was lying on my bunk in my pyjamas.

TL: *Lima menit kemudian, aku berbaring di tempat tidurku dengan memakai piama.*

In translating this sentence, the translator uses semantic translation because this method is more flexible than faithful translation. The translator does not need to keep the SL grammatical structure to get the appropriate meaning in the TL. Here, "I

was lying” is translated into *aku berbaring* instead of *aku sedang berbaring* to make it more appropriate when it is connected to the other words. Then, “in my pyjamas” is translated into *dengan memakai piyama*. In this case, the translator changes the SL grammatical structure when it is translated into TL. Although the meaning of the SL and TL are similar, the translator attempts to produce the understandable reading by changing the SL structure.

Data 47

SL: The next day was Thursday, and before we set out for the walk to my school that morning I went around behind the caravan and picked two apples from our tree, one for my father and one for me.

TL: *Hari berikutnya hari Kamis, dan sebelum kami bersiap berangkat ke sekolahku pagi itu, aku pergi ke belakang caravan dan mengambil dua apel dari pohon, satu untuk ayahku dan satu untukku.*

The translation method that is used by the translator in translating this sentence is semantic translation because this method takes more account of the aesthetic values of the SL text, but it is still considered appropriate with the TL. The word “was” in the SL is omitted because Indonesian language does not have the concept of tenses. In English, it shows an event that happened in the past. Then, “set out for the walk” is translated into *bersiap berangkat* to make it simpler and clearer.

Besides, the translator translates “went around” into *pergi* to make it understandable and appropriate in the TL. In addition, the word “our” before “tree” is not translated.

Based on the context, the tree belongs to Danny and his father because the position of the tree is on the behind of their caravan. Thus, the translator chooses to omit the word “our”.

Data 52

SL: My father came out of the caravan wearing the old navy-blue sweater and the brown cloth-cap with the peak pulled down low over his eyes.

TL: *Ayahku keluar dari caravan memakai sweter biru laut dan topi coklat yang ujungnya ditarik kebawah menutupi mata.*

Semantic translation is used in translating this sentence because it allows the translator's intuitive works based on the original meaning. The word "old" in the SL is omitted in the TL to make it acceptable in the TL. However, it does not change the meaning although it is not translated. In addition, "his eyes" which actually means *matanya* is only translated into *mata* because the word "his" refers to "my father" that is already mentioned in the beginning of the sentence. Therefore, it is clear although the translator omits the word "his"

Data 53

SL: We sat on the grassy bank below the hedge, waiting for darkness to fall.

TL: *Kami duduk di pinggiran berumput dibawah pagar tanaman, menunggu malam tiba.*

The translation method that is used in this sentence is semantic translation because this method focuses on the SL, but it is still considered appropriate with the TL. The word "darkness" is translated into *malam*, while in Indonesian, it means *kegelapan*. Based on the context, Danny and his father are actually waiting for the night comes to the Hazel's wood. Thus, it is more appropriate to use *malam* rather than *kegelapan* to explain the adverbial time in the sentence. In addition, "to fall" which actually means *jatuh* is translated into *tiba* to make it more acceptable in the

TL.

Data 54

SL: The sun had set now and the sky was a pale smoke blue, faintly glazed with yellow.

TL: *Matahari telah tenggelam sekarang dan langit berwarna biru pucat, sedikit berlapis kuning.*

In translating this sentence, the translator uses semantic translation. Here, the word “was” is translated into *berwarna* to avoid misunderstanding of the readers.

Then, the translator omits the word “smoke” in the SL because it is not appropriate if it is translated. However, the meaning is clear although the word “smoke” is omitted.

In addition, the word “faintly” is translated into *sedikit* and the word “with” is omitted, because the translator tries to produce the appropriateness in the TL.

Data 58

SL: Two minutes later we were safely inside the taxi and cruising slowly down the bumpy track towards the road.

TL: *Dua menit kemudian, kami berada dalam taksi dengan selamat dan bergerak pelan-pelan di sepanjang jalur terjal menuju jalan besar.*

The translator translates this sentence using semantic translation. This method is more flexible than faithful translation because it does not need to keep the SL grammatical structure. Here, the word “safely” after the word “were” in the SL is translated after the word “taksi” in the TL. It means that the translator shifts the position of the word “safely” in the TL which is translated into *dengan selamat*.

Then, “slowly down” is translated into *pelan-pelan* to make it more acceptable in the TL. Besides, the translator adds the word *sepanjang* in the TL although it does not exist in the SL. In addition, “the road” is translated into *jalan besar* instead of *jalan*.

Based on the context, the road that is passed by the taxi is a kind of a big street.

Hence, it is more appropriate to use *jalan besar* than *jalan*.

Data 59

SL: Soon we had left the village behind us and were open country.

TL: *Tidak lama kemudian kami meninggalkan desa dan berada di daerah terbuka.*

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is semantic translation. In this sentence, the translator omits the words “behind us” in the SL in order to be simpler in the TL. However, the meaning is still similar. Besides, the word *di* is added in the TL to avoid the confusion of the readers. In addition, the word “country” is translated into *daerah*, while the original meaning is *desa*. Based on the context, the location where Danny and his father were is an open area, not a country.

Thus, it is more appropriate to use *daerah*.

Data 60

SL: There was no one else in sight, just two of us, my father and I, tired but happy, striding out along the curvy country road in the light of the moon.

TL: *Tak seorang pun kelihatan, hanya kami berdua, ayahku, dan aku, lelah tetapi bahagia, menyusuri jalan yang berkelok-kelok di bawah sinar bulan.*

The translator translates this sentence using semantic translation because the translator does not need to keep the grammatical structure of the SL. Here, “there was no one else in sight” is translated into *tak seorang pun kelihatan* because the translator attempts to make it simpler in the TL and understandable for the readers.

Besides, the words “along” and “country” are omitted to avoid ambiguity of the

sentence. In addition, the translator adds the word *bawah* in the SL to explain that the position of the moon is above Danny and his father.

Data 61

SL: At eight-thirty the next morning my father went into the workshop and dialled Doc Spencer's number on the telephone.

TL: *Pada pukul 08.30 keesokan harinya, ayahku pergi ke bengkel dan menelepon Doc Spencer.*

The translator uses semantic translation in translating this sentence because semantic translation takes more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text, but it is still considered appropriate with the TL. The word *pukul* is added in the TL because it has to be mentioned in Indonesian as an adverb of time although it does not exist in English. Besides, "number on the telephone" is not translated in the TL because it has already replaced by the previous word "dialled".

Data 62

SL: The big shiny silver Rolls-Royce had braked suddenly and come to a stop right alongside the filling-station.

TL: *Rolls-Royce besar metalik tiba-tiba mengerem dan berhenti tepat di pompa bensin.*

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is semantic translation. The noun phrase "shiny silver" is translated into *metalik* to make it acceptable in the TL. Then, the position of the word "suddenly" which is after the words "had braked" in the SL is changed before the word *mengerem* in the TL. The word "suddenly" is translated into *tiba-tiba* and the word "had braked" is translated into *mengerem*. It shows that the translator does not follow the SL grammatical

structure to get the acceptable meaning in the TL. Besides, “come to a stop” is only translated into *berhenti* to make it simpler in the TL. In addition, the word “alongside” is translated into *di* in order to be more appropriate in the TL.

Data 63

SL: Behind the wheel I could see the enormous pink beery face of Mr Victor Hazell staring at the pheasants.

TL: *Di belakang kemudinya aku bisa melihat wajah Mr. Hazell, yang besar seperti buah beri merah jambu, menatap burung-burung pegas.*

This sentence belongs to semantic translation because this method does not need to keep the grammatical structure of the SL to reproduce the appropriate meaning in the TL. In this case, the phrase “the enormous pink beery face” is translated into *yang besar seperti buah beri merah jambu* to show the similarity between the face of Mr. Hazell and the enormous pink beery. In addition, the translator changes the position of “face of Mr Victor Hazell” before “the enormous pink beery face” in the TL, while the position of “face of Mr Victor Hazell” is actually after “the enormous pink beery face” in the SL. Although the position of the sentence is changed, the TL meaning is still appropriate.

Data 66

SL: There was a yellow silk scarf with red dots on it round his neck, and he had a sort of bowler hat on his head.

TL: *Di sekeliling wajahnya ada scarf sutra kuning bertitik-titik merah, dan dia juga memakai semacam topi bundar di kepalanya.*

In translating this sentence, the translator uses semantic translation because this method allows the translator’s intuitive works based on the original meaning.

Here, the translator changes the position of the phrase “on it round his neck” in the SL to the beginning of the sentence in the TL. The word “neck” is translated into *wajah*. Actually, the word “neck” means *leher* in Indonesian, but the translator translates it into *wajah* because based on the context, the position of the scarf is closer to Mr. Hazel’s face. Hence, the translator prefers to use *wajah*. Then, the word “with” is omitted in the TL because the meaning is already clear without translating it.

Besides, the word “had” is translated into *memakai* to make it appropriate in the TL. The translator also adds the word *juga* in the TL although it does not exist in the SL. However, the meaning of the SL and TL remains the same.

Data 67

SL: The great shooting party was about to begin and he was on his way to greet the guests.

TL: *Pesta besar perburuan hampir di mulai dan dia dalam perjalanan menyambut para tamunya.*

The translator translates this sentence using semantic translation. The phrase “was about to begin” is translated into *hampir dimulai* in order to be accepted by the readers. Then, the word “was” is omitted because Indonesian language does not have the concept of tenses. In English, “was” shows an event that happened in the past.

Besides, the word “his” is not translated to produce the appropriateness in the TL. In addition, “the guests” is translated into *para tamunya* instead of *para tamu* because “the guests” belongs to “he” which is already mentioned after the word “and”. In this case, the word “he” refers to “Mr. Hazel”.

Data 68

SL: Out on the main road, a line of about twenty cars and Lorries was parked bumper to bumper, and the people were standing in groups, laughing and talking about the astonishing sight they had just witnessed.

TL: *Di jalan utama, sekitar dua puluh mobil dan truk parkir berderet dengan rapat, sementara orang-orang berdiri berkelompok, tertawa dan bicara mengenai pemandangan mengherankan yang baru saja mereka saksikan.*

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is semantic translation because this method does not need to follow the SL grammatical structure.

Here, the word “out” is omitted because it is not appropriate with the context. Then, “a line” after coma in the SL is translated before “was parked” in the TL to make it connected to the other words. Here, “a line” is translated into *berderet*. Besides, “bumper to bumper” is translated into *dengan rapat* and “in group” is translated into *berkelompok* instead of *dalam kelompok* to produce the acceptable meaning in the

TL. In addition, the translator translates “they had just witnessed” into *yang baru saja mereka saksikan* in order to be acceptable for the readers. Although the TL structure is quite different with the SL structure, but the meaning is similar.

Data 69

SL: It was all over now.

TL: *Kini semuanya telah berakhir.*

The translator uses semantic translation in translating this sentence because semantic translation is more flexible than faithful translation. Here, the position of the word “now” is changed to the beginning of the sentence. In the TL, it is translated

into “kini”. In addition, “it was all” is translated into *semuanya telah* to produce the appropriate meaning in the TL.

Data 70

SL: My father and I stood alone just outside the workshop and suddenly the old place seemed to become very quiet.

TL: *Dad dan aku berdiri persis di luar bengkel, dan tiba-tiba tempat tua ini terasa luar biasa sepi.*

The translation method that is used by the translator is semantic translation.

In this sentence, “my father” is translated into “Dad” because in this storybook, Danny called his father with the word “Dad”. Then, the word “alone” is omitted.

Based on the sentence, there are Danny and his father who stood outside the workshop, besides, “alone” refers to single person. In addition, “the old place” is translated into *tempat tua ini* instead of *tempat tua* because the word *ini* emphasizes that the old place belongs to workshop. Besides, the word “seemed” is translated into *terasa* instead of *tampak* and the word “become” is omitted in order to be more accepted by the readers and appropriate with the context.

4.1.2.4 Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the TL text without using the form, style, or contents of the SL text. The writer found eleven sentences which are translated from English into Indonesian by using free translation in the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World”

Data 2

SL: This is how I looked at the time.

TL: *Beginilah aku waktu itu.*

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is free translation because the TL text does not maintain the content of the SL. Here, "this is how I looked at the time" is translated into *beginilah aku waktu itu*. In this case, the TL sentence is paraphrased from the SL sentence by omitting the word "how" and "looked" to make the readers easier to understand. However, the SL message is still semantically the same.

Data 4

SL: Here is a picture of him.

TL: *Inilah gambarnya.*

The translator uses free translation in translating this sentence because this method produces the TL text without the form of the SL text. In this data, "here is a picture of him" is translated into *inilah gambarnya*. Here, the translator more focuses on the TL by making the TL text shorter than the SL to avoid difficulty in understanding the text.

Data 18

SL: But I found it impossible to keep my mind on my work.

TL: *Tetapi rasanya tidak mungkin memusatkan pikiran.*

In translating, the translator uses free translation because she paraphrases the original text (SL) without using the form, style, and content of the SL. It can be seen

in this sentence, the SL is translated into *tetapi rasanya tidak mungkin memusatkan pikiran*. In this case, the TL form is very different with the SL. The TL will be very hard to understand if it is translated by following the original meaning. However, the message of the SL is not change and still understood by the readers.

Data 21

SL: I tried to keep absolutely still for as long as possible to see if I could hear anything at all.

TL: *Aku mencoba diam selama mungkin, supaya dapat mendengar sesuatu.*

The translator translates this sentence using free translation because the TL text is reproduced without keeping the form, style, or content of the original text (SL). Here, the SL is translated into *aku mencoba diam selama mungkin, supaya dapat mendengar sesuatu*. In translating, the translator does not follow the SL form and content by making the TL text shorter than the original (SL) to get the understanding of the readers. However, the SL message is still delivered in the TL.

Data 40

SL: I just flopped down on the bunk and went to sleep.

TL: *Aku membaringkan tubuh di tempat tidur dan pulas.*

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is free translation because the TL text does not maintain the content of the original text (SL) and uses the forms that are easier to understand. In this case, the translator focuses on the TL by translating it into *aku membaringkan tubuh di tempat tidur dan pulas*.

Here, the translator makes the TL text different with the SL by changing the meaning

of “flopped down” and “went to sleep”, omitting the word “just” in the SL and adding the word *tubuh* in the TL to make the readers easier to understand the text.

Data 41

SL: The time was five minutes past eight in the morning.

TL: *Saat itu pukul delapan pagi lewat lima menit.*

The translator translates this sentence using free translation because this method focuses on the TL by reproducing the TL text without maintaining the form, style, and content of the SL. In this data, the SL is translated into *saat itu pukul delapan pagi lewat lima menit*. In this case, the TL form is different from the SL because it is not acceptable and hard to understand if it is translated by following the SL form. The translator tends to make the TL text shorter and simpler than the SL in order to be more comprehended by the readers.

Data 49

SL: It was the day I longed for and the day I dreaded.

TL: *Inilah hari yang kurindukan tapi juga kutakutkan.*

The translator uses free translation in translating this sentence because she reproduces the TL text without retaining the form, style, and content of the original (SL). In this case, the SL is translated into *inilah hari yang kurindukan tapi juga kutakutkan*. The translator focuses on the TL and makes it shorter than the SL by omitting the word “was”, “and”, and “the day”. The form and content of the TL are also different with the SL because the translator attempts to produce the understandable meaning of the readers.

Data 50

SL: It was also the day of butterflies in the stomach except that they were worse than butterflies.

TL: *Ini juga hari yang bikin perut mulas.*

This sentence belongs to free translation because the translator reproduces the TL text without the form, style, or contents of the SL text. Here, “the day of butterflies in the stomach except that they were worse than butterflies” is translated into *hari yang bikin perut mules*. In this case, the translator changes the content and form of the SL to avoid the difficulty of understanding the text. In addition, the translator also changes the meaning of the SL because the message will be different and very hard to understand if the translator uses the original meaning.

Data 56

SL: It was not as dark as I had expected it to be inside the wood this time.

TL: *Di dalam hutan saat ini ternyata tidaklah segelap yang kubayangkan.*

The sentence above is translated using free translation because this method does not maintain the content and the form of the original (SL). Here, the translator translates the SL into *di dalam hutan saat ini ternyata tidaklah segelap yang kubayangkan*. In this case, the TL and SL form are not same. The translator paraphrases the SL and does not use the form of SL to make the TL simpler and not complicated. Although the SL and TL forms are different, the message of the SL is not change.

Data 57

SL: Little glints and glimmers from the brilliant moon outside shone through the leaves and gave the place cold eerie look.

TL: *Kilauan cahaya dan samar-samar bulan yang cemerlang melalui dedaunan mengakibatkan tempat ini kelihatan menakutkan.*

Free translation is used in translating this sentence. This method reproduces the TL text without keeping the form, style, and content of the SL. The SL is translated into *Kilauan cahaya dan samar-samar bulan yang cemerlang melalui dedaunan mengakibatkan tempat ini kelihatan menakutkan*. Here, the translator does not use the original meaning of the SL in translating the TL to avoid the confusion of the readers. Besides, the TL will be meaningless and complicated if it is translated based on the SL. The translator makes the TL different with the SL by changing the words “glints” and “glimmers” from the plural into singular form, omitting the words “little”, “and”, “from” and “outside”, adding the words *ini* and *yang* in the TL although it does not exist in the SL, and changing the meaning of the sentence to make the readers easier to understand. Even though the TL form and meaning are different from the SL, both messages are same.

Data 65

SL: The car door opened and out he came, resplendent in fawn-coloured riding-breeches and high polished boots.

TL: *Pintu mobilnya terbuka dan Mr. Hazell keluar, memakai celana berwarna cokelat kekuningan yang bagus dan sepatu bot mengilap.*

The translation method that is used in this sentence is free translation because the translator uses different form, style, and content of the SL that are easier to

understand. Here, the SL is translated into *Pintu mobilnya terbuka dan Mr. Hazell keluar, memakai celana berwarna cokelat kekuningan yang bagus dan sepatu bot mengilap*. In this case, the translator focuses on the TL without following the SL form and using the meaning of the original (SL). Besides, the translator makes the TL simpler and acceptable by omitting the words “in” and “high” and conquering the words based on the appropriateness of the sentence. However, the message of the SL is still same and can be understood by the readers.

4.1.2.5 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the SL by referring colloquialisms and idioms in the TL which do not exist in the SL. The writer found three sentences which are translated from English into Indonesian by using idiomatic translation in the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World”.

Data 20

SL: The sense of loneliness was overwhelming, the silence was as deep as death, and the only sounds were the ones I made myself.
 TL: *Perasaan kesepian meliputiku, kesunyiannya sedalam kematian, dan satu-satunya suara hanyalah suaraku sendiri.*

The translation method that is used in this sentence is idiomatic translation because this method reproduces the message by using colloquialisms and idioms in the TL where these do not exist in the SL. The phrase “the silence was as deep as death” is translated into *kesunyiannya sedalam kematian*. *Kesunyian sedalam kematian* is an idiom in the TL which is used by the translator to describe that there is

a deep silence in the wood. Besides, the phrase “the only sounds were the ones I made myself” is translated into *satu-satunya suara hanyalah suaraku sendiri* instead of *satu-satunya suara adalah suara yang ku buat sendiri* because it will create the ambiguity if the translator uses the original meaning.

Data 32

SL: He was some sort of an elf, I used to think to myself each time I saw him, a very ancient sort of an elf with wispy white hair and steel-rimmed spectacles; a quick clever little elf with a **swift eye** and a flashing smile and a fast way of talking.

TL: *Doc seperti peri, pikirku setiap kali melihatnya, semacam peri kuno dengan gumpalan rambut putih dan kaca mata berbingkai metal; peri kecil yang pandai dan cekatan dengan **mata yang lincah**, senyum sekilas, dan cara bicara yang cepat.*

In translating this sentence, the translator uses idiomatic translation only in the words “a swift eye”. These words are translated into *mata yang lincah* in the TL.

Mata yang lincah is an idiom which does not have the exact meaning. Thus, it is categorized as an idiomatic translation.

Data 51

SL: I had snakes in the stomach the moment I opened my eyes on that Friday morning.

TL: *Perutku bagai diaduk-aduk ketika aku membuka mata pada hari jumat pagi itu.*

Idiomatic translation is used in translating this sentence. Here, “I had snakes in the stomach” is translated into *perutku bagai diaduk-aduk* instead of *aku memiliki ular di perut*. The translator uses different meaning from the SL because it will create the ambiguity if it is translated by using the original meaning. Moreover, *perutku bagai diaduk-aduk* is an idiom in the TL which does not exist in the TL.

4.1.2.6 Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to deliver the exact meaning of the SL where the content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the readers.

The writer found eleven sentences which are translated from English into Indonesian by using communicative translation in the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World”.

Data 8

SL: ‘A petrol engine is sheer magic,’ he said to me once
TL: “*Mesin bensin benar-benar ajaib*”, dad pernah bilang.

The translation method that is used in translating this sentence is communicative translation because this method attempts to deliver the exact meaning of the SL where the content and language are acceptable to the readers. Here, “a petrol engine is sheer magic” is translated into *mesin bensin benar-benar ajaib* instead of *mesin bensin adalah keajaiban besar*. Besides, the word “he” is translated into “Dad” because based on the context, Danny called his father with the word “Dad”. In addition, the translator omits “to me” to make it acceptable in the TL.

Data 9

SL: ‘Just imagine being able to take a thousand different bits of metal... and if you fit them all together in a certain way... and then if you feed them a little oil and petrol... and if you press a little switch... suddenly those bits of metal will all come to life... and they will purr and hum and roar... they will make the wheels of a motor-car go whizzing round at fantastic speeds...’

TL: “*Bayangkan, mesin itu mampu menggerakkan ribuan keping besi... dan jika kau memasangnya dengan cara tertentu... memberinya oli dan bensin... dan menekan tombol kecil... tiba-tiba ribuan besi itu bergerak... besi-besi tersebut mendengung, menderum, dan meraung... membuat roda-roda mobil berputar dengan kecepatan yang luar biasa...*”

The translator uses communicative translation in translating this sentence

because this method focuses on the TL without maintaining the SL grammatical structure. The phrase, “just imagine being able to take a thousand different bits of metal” is translated into *bayangkan, mesin itu mampu menggerakkan ribuan keping*

besi. “Just imagine” is translated into *bayangkan* instead of *hanya membayangkan*, it

becomes a command because based on the context, Danny’s father asked Danny to imagine the story that is told by him. Then, the translator changes the meaning of

“being able to take” into *mesin itu mampu menggerakkan* to make it appropriate in the TL and comprehensible to the readers. Beside, the phrase “and if you” is omitted

because it is already replaced by the same phrase before and the word “together” is omitted to make it clear and acceptable. In addition, the words “feed them” are

translated into *memberinya* instead of *memberi makan mereka* and the phrase “will all come to life” is translated into *bergerak* instead of *semua akan menjadi hidup*.

Logically, the metals are not a human being so they can not be fed and they are not a life. Thus, the translator prefers to use the appropriate words to describe it. Although

there are many different meaning in this sentence, the SL message is still delivered in the TL.

Data 12

SL: ‘All the best way of poaching pheasants were discovered by my old dad,’ my father said.

TL: ‘‘*Cara terbaik berburu burung pegar ditemukan ayahku,*’’ kata Dad.

In translating, the translator uses communicative translation because she produces a translation which the language and content are readily acceptable and comprehensible for the readers. Here, the words ‘‘all’’, ‘‘of’’, ‘‘by’’, and ‘‘old’’ are omitted to make it simple and shorter. Moreover, the meaning does not change although they are omitted. Besides, the word ‘‘pheasants’’ is translated into *burung pegar*, it is a plural form, but it is changed into singular form in the TL. In addition, ‘‘my father’’ is translated into ‘‘Dad’’ instead of ‘‘ayahku’’ because Danny called his father with the word ‘‘Dad’’. According to the context, Danny is talking about the poaching pheasants with his father.

Data 13

SL: ‘My old dad studied poaching the way a scientist studied science.’

TL: ‘‘*Ayahku mempelajari berburu seperti ilmuwan mempelajari ilmu pengetahuan*’’.

Communicative translation is used in translating this sentence because the language and content should be comprehensible and acceptable to the readers. The phrase ‘‘my old dad’’ is translated into *ayahku* instead of *ayah tuaku*. Based on the context, Danny’s father, William, is talking about his father, therefore it is said ‘‘my old father’’ in the SL to differentiate between William and his father. Likewise, the translator uses *ayahku* to make it understandable and comprehensible for the readers.

In addition, “the way” is translated into *seperti* instead of *cara* to describe the similarity between studied poaching and studied science.

Data 14

SL: The following Friday, when we were having supper in the caravan, my father said, ‘If it’s all right with you, Danny, I’ll be going out again tomorrow night.’

TL: *Jumat berikutnya, ketika kami sedang makan malam di caravan, ayahku berkata, “jika kau setuju Danny, aku akan pergi berburu lagi besok malam.”*

The translator translates this sentence using communicative translation because she focuses on the TL by considering the language and content which are acceptable to the readers. Here, the phrase “if it’s all right with you” is translated into *jika kau setuju* instead of *jika baik-baik saja denganmu* to make it simple and acceptable in the TL without changing the message of the SL. In addition, “going out” is translated into *berburu* because based on the context, Danny’s father will be going to poach the pheasants. Hence, it is more appropriate to use *berburu* to make the readers comprehend the sentence.

Data 19

SL: I cannot possibly describe to you what it felt like to be standing alone in the pitchy blackness of that silent wood in the small hours of the night.

TL: *Aku tidak mungkin bisa menggambarkan padamu bagaimana rasanya berdiri sendirian dalam kegelapan hutan yang sepi pada dini hari.*

The translator uses communicative translation in translating this sentence because this method focuses on the TL by considering the language and content which are acceptable to the readers. Here, “the pitchy blackness” is only translated into *kegelapan* to make it simple in the TL. Actually, “pitchy blackness” is used to

show that the condition in the wood is really dark, but the translator uses simple word to describe it. Besides, “the small hours of the night” is translated into *dini hari* to make it acceptable and comprehensible for the readers. In addition, the word “what” which actually means *apa* is translated into *bagaimana* because it is more appropriate to use *bagaimana* to describe the feeling.

Data 32

SL: He was some sort of an elf, I used to think to myself each time I saw him, a very ancient sort of an elf with wispy white hair and steel-rimmed spectacles; a quick clever little elf with a swift eye and a flashing smile and a fast way of talking.
TL: *Doc seperti peri, pikirku setiap kali melihatnya, semacam peri kuno dengan gumpalan rambut putih dan kaca mata berbingkai metal; peri kecil yang pandai dan cekatan dengan mata yang lincah, senyum sekilas, dan cara bicara yang cepat.*

In translating this sentence, the translator uses communicative translation because this method produces the language and content in the TL which are acceptable and comprehensible for the readers. In this case, the phrase “he was some sort of an elf” is translated into *Doc seperti peri*. Besides, the word “he” is translated into “Doc” instead of *dia* because in this sentence, Danny is talking about Doc. Thus, it is appropriate to use “Doc” to make it clear and acceptable. Then, the phrase “I used to think to myself” is translated into *pikirku* instead of *aku berfikir kepada diriku* because it will meaningless if the translator uses the original meaning. Besides, “a very ancient sort of an elf” is translated into *semacam peri kuno* to make it shorter, simpler and understandable for the readers. In addition, “a fast way of talking” is

translated into *cara bicara yang cepat* instead of *cara cepat dalam berbicara* in order to be accepted and comprehended in the TL.

Data 45

SL: ‘All right,’ he said.

TL: ‘*Baik*’, *katanya*.

The translation method that is used in this sentence is communicative translation. In this case, “all right” is translated into *baik* and the phrase “he said” is translated into *katanya* instead of *dia berkata* to make them shorter and acceptable in the TL.

Data 46

SL: ‘What sort of story shall we have tonight?’

TL: ‘*Cerita seperti apa malam ini?*’

The translator uses communicative translation in translating this sentence. Here, “what sort of story shall we have tonight” is translated into *cerita seperti apa malam ini*. In this case, the word “what” which is in the beginning of the sentence in the SL is put after the word *seperti* in the TL. Besides, the phrase “shall we have” is omitted to make it clear, acceptable and comprehensible to the readers. However, the message of the SL does not change and the readers still can understand it.

Data 48

SL: When my father woke me at six o’clock in the morning, I knew at once that this was the day of days.

TL: *Ketika ayahku membangunkanku pada pukul 06.00 keesokan harinya, aku tahu inilah hari yang kutunggu-tunggu.*

The translator translates this sentence using communicative translation because she attempts to deliver the exact meaning of the SL where the content and language are acceptable to the readers. Here, the phrase “the day of days” is translated into *hari yang kutunggu-tunggu* because according to the context, Danny was waiting for the day of poaching pheasants. Therefore, the translator uses *hari yang kutunggu-tunggu* to make it acceptable and appropriate with the context. In addition, the words “at once” and “that” are omitted because they are unnecessary and do not change the meaning although they are not translated.

Data 64

SL: I could see the mouth hanging open, the eyes bulging out of his head like toadstools and the skin of his face turning from pink to bright scarlet.

TL: *Aku juga bisa melihat mulutnya terbuka lebar. Matanya melotot seperti jamur beracun, sedangkan kulit wajahnya berubah dari merah jambu menjadi merah padam.*

The translator uses communicative translation in translating this sentence because this method considers the language and content in the TL which are acceptable and comprehensible for the readers. The phrase “the eye bulging out of his head like toadstools” means *matanya melotot keluar dari kepalanya seperti jamur beracun*, but the translator translates it into *matanya melotot seperti jamur beracun* to make it comprehensible in the TL. Besides, the word “and” is translated into *sedangkan*, while the original meaning is *dan*. In addition, the word “pink” is translated into *merah jambu* instead of *merah muda*. The translator tends to change

the meaning of those words to make it appropriate in the TL and understandable to the readers.

4.2 Discussion

From the result of analysis, the writer found that there are six translation methods that are used by the translator based on Newmark's theory (1988) in the selected data of the children's storybook "Danny the Champion of the World". They are word-for-word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

The first method is word-for-word translation. The writer found one sentence which is translated by using this method. Word-for-word translation keeps the SL word-order by translating it word by word based on the most common meaning of the SL. For example in the data 7, "He loved engines" is translated into *dia mencintai mesin*. Here, the words in the SL are translated one by one in the TL.

The second method is faithful translation. The writer twelve sentences which are translated by using this method. Faithful translation tends to reproduce the exact contextual meaning of the original by following the SL grammatical structure. For example in the data 10, the sentence "here I am at the age of nine" is translated into *inilah aku pada usiaku yang kesembilan*. In this case, the translator attempts to produce the acceptable meaning in the TL without changing the grammatical structure of the SL.

The third method that is used is semantic translation. There are thirty three sentences which are translated by using this method. The translator uses semantic translation because it focuses on the SL but it is more flexible than faithful translation because it does not need to keep the grammatical structure of the SL. However, semantic translation still considers the appropriateness of the TL to make the readers understand and comprehend the text. For example in the data 1, the translator translates “my father was left to look after me all by himself” into *Ayahku membesarkanku sendirian*. Here, the translator does not follow the SL grammatical structure to make the TL acceptable and understandable to the readers.

The fourth method that is used by the translator is free translation. The writer found eleven sentences which are translated by using this method. Free translation reproduces the TL text without using the form, style, or content of the SL text. For example in the data 2, “this is how I looked at the time” is translated into *beginilah aku waktu itu*. The translator paraphrases the TL by making it shorter than the SL in order to be easily understood by the readers.

Idiomatic translation is also used by the translator in translating the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World”. There are three sentences which are translated by using this method. Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the SL by preferring colloquialisms and idioms in the TL which do not exist in the SL. For example in the data 51, in translating “I had snakes in the stomach” the translator uses *perutku bagai di aduk-aduk* instead of *aku memiliki ular di perut*. In this case, the translator changes the meaning of the SL because it will be meaningless and

creates the ambiguity if it is translated by using the original meaning. Moreover, *perutku* *bagai diaduk-aduk* is an idiom in the TL which does not exist in the SL.

Communicative translation is the last method that is used by the translator. The writer found eleven sentences using this method. Communicative translation tends to focus on the TL. It attempts to deliver the exact meaning of the SL where the content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the readers.

In the result of analysis, the translator used two methods which are idiomatic translation and communicative translation in translating the data 32. This happens because in the data 32, the words “a swift eye” are translated by using idiomatic translation while the other words are translated by using communicative translation.

In the first previous study that is conducted by Nurmallah (2013), the result is a little bit different from this present study. In her result, she found five translation methods in translating the subtitles of *Kungfu Panda Holiday* which are faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation, while the writer found six translation methods which are word-for-word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. In Nurmallah’s result, the translator mostly uses communicative translation, while in the writer’s result, the translator mostly uses semantic translation. This happens because the data sources are different. The data source of Nurmallah’s study is subtitles which is spoken text while this study is children storybook which is written text.

The second previous study by Titisari (2010) is similar to this study in terms of the object which is children storybook. On the other hand, the result is different because she uses the theory of translation procedures and appropriateness to analyze children storybook, while the writer uses the theory of translation method. In her result, she found three structural procedures and nine semantic procedures, and for the appropriateness, she found the criteria of accurateness, clearness, and naturalness. However, the procedure that is mostly used in Titisari's study is semantic procedure and the method that is mostly used in this study is semantic translation. It shows that both semantic procedure and semantic translation method are appropriate in translating the children storybook.

The research by Putri (2013) is also similar in terms of the object which is children storybook, but she only focuses on communicative translation to analyze the data, while this study focuses on eight translation methods. From those eight translation methods, the writer found six translation methods which are word-for-word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

The translator uses word-for-word translation to translate a simple sentence because usually, simple sentence is translated word by word based on the SL common meaning. Besides, the translator also uses faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation to make the TL text understandable, comprehensible and acceptable for the readers.

On the other hand, the writer does not find the other methods such as literal translation and adaptation. The translator did not use literal translator because it is usually used in the pre-translation process and it produces a translation which does not sound natural in the TL. Meanwhile, adaptation produces a translation which is adapted to TL. It is mostly used in the poetry and drama, whereas the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World” is categorized as a fiction book.

In addition, the writer found that semantic translation is mostly used in translating the children storybook because the result of translation is acceptable, and comprehensible to the readers. Since the readers are mostly children, it is important to make them understand the text easily. Thus, it is obvious that semantic translation is appropriate to be used in translating the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World” because it reproduces the precise meaning of the SL but it is still considered appropriate with the TL to make the text understood well by the readers.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of the conclusion and the suggestion.

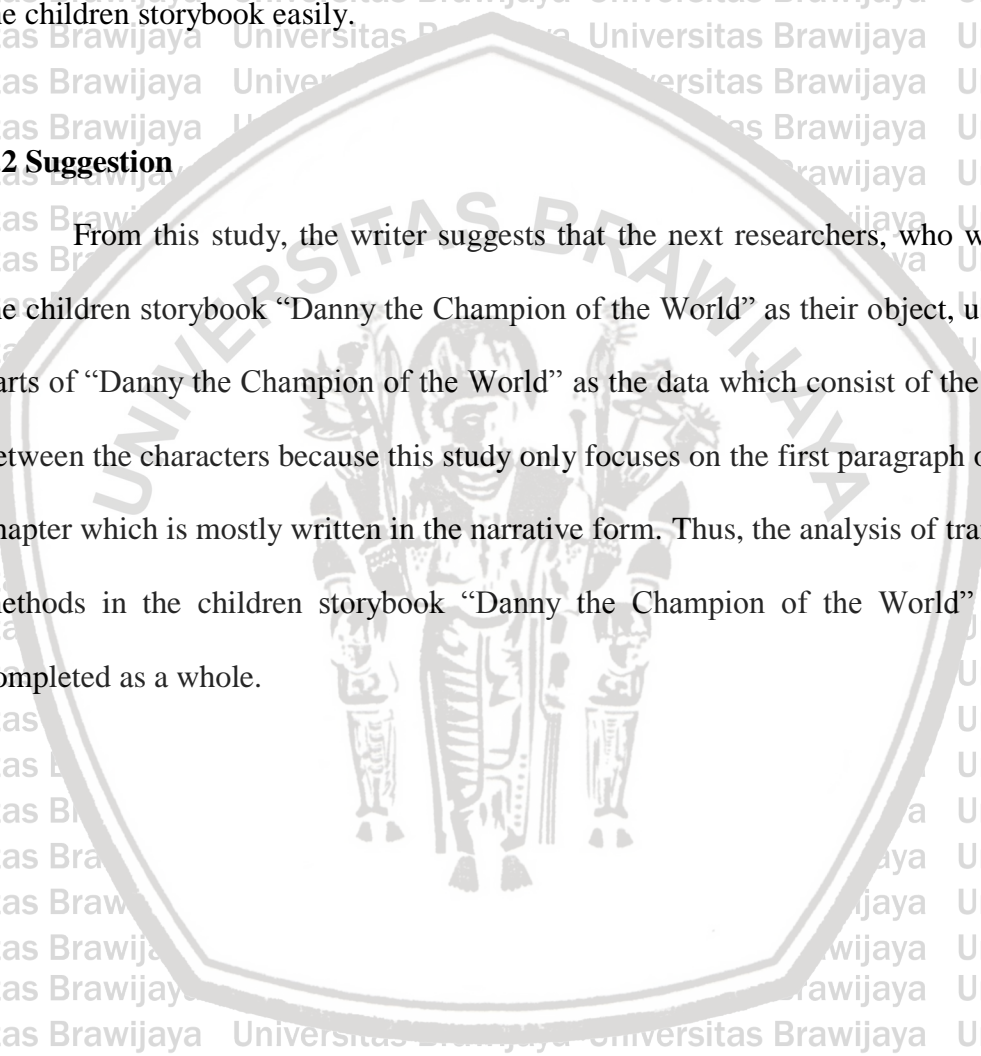
5.1 Conclusion

In this study, the writer found six translation methods from eight translation methods based on Newmark's theory (1988) which is used by the translator in translating the children storybook "Danny the Champion of the World", they are word-for-word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. The result of analysis on the 70 sentences shows that one sentence uses word-for-word translation, twelve sentences use faithful translation, thirty three sentences use semantic translation, eleven sentences use free translation, four sentences use idiomatic translation, and nine sentences use communicative translation. From the result of analysis, each sentence of 69 sentences is translated by using one method, while 1 sentence, data 32, is translated by using two translation methods which are idiomatic translation and communicative translation. According to the result of analysis that has been mentioned, semantic translation is mostly used by the translator. Semantic translation is appropriate to be used in translating the children storybook "Danny the Champion of the World" because the result of translation is very acceptable and comprehensible

to the readers, especially children. By using this method, the translator does not change the meaning of the SL to get the appropriateness in the TL. Thus, semantic translation can help the readers to understand the text and comprehend the story of the children storybook easily.

5.2 Suggestion

From this study, the writer suggests that the next researchers, who want use the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World” as their object, use other parts of “Danny the Champion of the World” as the data which consist of the dialogs between the characters because this study only focuses on the first paragraph of every chapter which is mostly written in the narrative form. Thus, the analysis of translation methods in the children storybook “Danny the Champion of the World” can be completed as a whole.



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Appendix 1: First Paragraph of Every Chapter in the English version and Indonesian Translation of the Children Storybook “Danny the Champion of the World.”

Chapter	Number of Data	English Translation	Indonesian Translation	Translation Methods
1	1.	When I was four months old, my mother died suddenly and my father was left to look after me all by himself.	<i>Ketika usiaku empat bulan, ibuku tiba-tiba meninggal dan ayahku membesarkanku sendirian.</i>	Semantic translation
	2.	This is how I looked at the time.	<i>Beginilah aku waktu itu.</i>	Free translation
2	3.	My father, without the slightest doubt, was the most marvellous and exciting father any boy ever had.	<i>Ayahku, tak diragukan lagi, adalah ayah paling mengagumkan dan mengasyikkan yang pernah dipunyai anak laki-laki manapun.</i>	Semantic translation
	4.	Here is a picture of him.	<i>Inilah gambarnya.</i>	Free translation
3	5.	My father was a fine mechanic.	<i>Ayahku montir yang andal.</i>	Semantic translation
	6.	People who lived miles away used to bring their cars to him for repair rather than take them to their nearest garage.	<i>Orang-orang yang tinggal beberapa mil jauhnya biasa datang membawa mobil mereka untuk diperbaiki, bukan membawanya ke bengkel terdekat.</i>	Semantic translation
	7.	He loved engines.	<i>Dia mencintai mesin.</i>	Word-for-word translation
	8.	‘A petrol engine is sheer magic,’ he said to me once.	<i>“Mesin bensin benar-benar ajaib”, dad pernah bilang.</i>	Communicative translation
	9.	‘Just imagine being able to take a thousand different bits of metal... and if you fit them all together in a certain way... and then if you feed them a little oil and petrol... and if you press a little switch... suddenly those bits of metal will all come to life... and they will purr and hum and roar... they will make the wheels of a motor-car go whizzing round at fantastic speeds...’	<i>“Bayangkan, mesin itu mampu menggerakkan ribuan keping besi... dan jika kau memasangnya dengan cara tertentu... memberinya oli dan bensin... dan menekan tombol kecil... tiba-tiba ribuan besi itu bergerak... besi-besi tersebut mendengung, menderum, dan meraung... membuat roda-roda mobil berputar dengan kecepatan yang luar biasa...”</i>	Communicative translation

Table continued...

4	10.	Here I am at the age of nine.	<i>Iniilah aku pada usiaku yang kesembilan.</i>	Faithful translation
	11.	This picture was made before all the excitement started and I didn't have a worry in the world.	<i>Gambar ini dibuat sebelum semua kehebohan dimulai dan aku tidak khawatir terhadap apapun di dunia ini.</i>	Semantic translation
5	12.	'All the best way of poaching pheasants were discovered by my old dad,' my father said.	<i>"Cara terbaik berburu burung pegas ditemukan ayahku," kata Dad.</i>	Communicative translation
	13.	'My old dad studied poaching the way a scientist studied science.'	<i>"Ayahku mempelajari berburu seperti ilmuwan mempelajari ilmu pengetahuan."</i>	Communicative translation
6	14.	The following Friday, when we were having supper in the caravan, my father said, 'If it's all right with you, Danny, I'll be going out again tomorrow night.'	<i>Jumat berikutnya, ketika kami sedang makan malam di caravan, ayahku berkata, "jika kau setuju Danny, aku akan pergi berburu lagi besok malam."</i>	Communicative translation
	15.	Inside the caravan I stood on a chair and lit the oil lamp in the ceiling.	<i>Di dalam caravan aku berdiri di kursi untuk menyalakan lampu di langit-langit.</i>	Faithful translation
7	16.	I had some weekend homework to do and this was as good a time as any to do it.	<i>Aku mempunyai beberapa pekerjaan rumah dan ini saat yang baik untuk mengerjakannya.</i>	Semantic translation
	17.	I laid my books out on the table and sat down.	<i>Kutaruh buku-bukuku di meja dan duduk.</i>	Semantic translation
	18.	But I found it impossible to keep my mind on my work.	<i>Tetapi rasanya tidak mungkin memusatkan pikiran.</i>	Free translation
	19.	I cannot possibly describe to you what it felt like to be standing alone in the pitchy blackness of that silent wood in the small hours of the night.	<i>Aku tidak mungkin bisa menggambarkan padamu bagaimana rasanya berdiri sendirian dalam kegelapan hutan yang sepi pada dini hari.</i>	Idiomatic translation
8	20.	The sense of loneliness was overwhelming, the silence was as deep as death, and the only sounds were the ones I made myself.	<i>Perasaan kesepian melipitiku, kesunyiannya sedalam kematian, dan satu-satunya suara hanyalah suaraku sendiri.</i>	Idiomatic translation
	21.	I tried to keep absolutely	<i>Aku mencoba diam selama</i>	Free translation

Table continued...

	22.	still for as long as possible to see if I could hear anything at all. I listened and listened.	<i>mungkin, supaya dapat mendengar sesuatu.</i> <i>Aku mendengarkan dan terus mendengarkan.</i>	Semantic translation
	23.	I held my breath and listened again.	<i>Aku menghela napas dan mendengarkan lagi.</i>	Faithful translation
	24.	I had a queer feeling that the whole wood was listening with me, the trees and the bushes, the little animals hiding in the undergrowth and the birds roosting in the branches.	<i>Aku mempunyai perasaan aneh seolah seluruh hutan mendengarkanku; pepohonan, semak-semak, binatang-binatang kecil yang bersembunyi di bawah belukar, dan burung-burung yang bertengger di cabang-cabang pohon.</i>	Semantic translation
	25.	All were listening.	<i>Semuanya mendengarkan.</i>	Faithful translation
	26.	Even the silence was listening.	<i>Bahkan kesunyian pun seolah mendengarkan.</i>	Semantic translation
	27.	Silence was listening to silence.	<i>Kesunyian mendengarkan kesunyian.</i>	Faithful translation
9	28.	My father once told me that Doc Spencer had been looking after the people of our district for nearly forty-five years.	<i>Ayahku pernah bilang Doc Spencer telah melayani orang-orang di distrik kami hampir selama empat puluh lima tahun.</i>	Semantic translation
	29.	He was over seventy now and could have retired long ago, but he didn't want to retire and his patients didn't want him to either.	<i>Kini dia berusia lebih dari tujuh puluh tahun dan bisa pensiun beberapa tahun yang lalu, tetapi dia tidak ingin pensiun dan pasiennya tidak menghendakinya juga.</i>	Semantic translation
	30.	He was a tiny man with tiny hands and feet and a tiny round face.	<i>Doc lelaki kecil dengan tangan dan kaki kecil serta wajah bulat kecil.</i>	Semantic translation
	31.	The face was a brown and wrinkled as a shrivelled apple.	<i>Wajahnya cokelat dan berkerut seperti apel layu.</i>	Faithful translation
	32.	He was some sort of an elf, I used to think to myself each time I saw him, a very ancient sort of an elf with wispy white hair and steel-rimmed spectacles; a quick clever little elf with a swift eye and a flashing smile and a fast way of talking.	<i>Doc seperti peri, pikirku setiap kali melihatnya, semacam peri kuno dengan gumpalan rambut putih dan kaca mata berbingkai metal; peri kecil yang pandai dan cekatan dengan mata yang lincah, senyum sekilas, dan cara bicara yang cepat.</i>	Idiomatic translation

Table continued...

	33.	Nobody feared him.	<i>Tak seorang pun takut padanya.</i>	Semantic translation
	34.	Many people loved him, and he was especially gentle with children.	<i>Banyak yang menyayanginya, dan dia sangat lembut pada anak-anak.</i>	Semantic translation
10	35.	As soon as the doctor had driven away from the filling-station, I went into the office and got out the sign that said SORRY CLOSED.	<i>Segera setelah dokter itu berlalu dari pompa bensin, aku pergi ke kantor dan mengeluarkan tanda yang bertuliskan MAAF TUTUP.</i>	Faithful translation
	36.	I hung it on one of the pumps.	<i>Aku menggantungkannya di salah satu pompa.</i>	Faithful translation
	37.	Then I headed straight for the caravan.	<i>Kemudian aku langsung ke caravan.</i>	Semantic translation
	38.	I was too tired to undress.	<i>Aku begitu lelah untuk berganti baju.</i>	Faithful translation
	39.	I didn't even take my dirty old sneakers.	<i>Bahkan aku tidak sempat melepas sepatu ketsku yang kotor.</i>	Semantic translation
	40.	I just flopped down on the bunk and went to sleep.	<i>Aku membaringkan tubuh di tempat tidur dan pulas.</i>	Free translation
	41.	The time was five minutes past eight in the morning.	<i>Saat itu pukul delapan pagi lewat lima menit.</i>	Free translation
11	42.	Five minutes later, I was lying on my bunk in my pyjamas.	<i>Lima menit kemudian, aku berbaring di tempat tidurku dengan memakai piama.</i>	Semantic translation
	43.	My father came in and lit the oil-lamp hanging from the ceiling.	<i>Ayahku masuk dan menyalakan lampu minyak yang tergantung di langit-langit.</i>	Faithful translation
	44.	It was getting dark earlier now.	<i>Hari menjadi lebih cepat gelap saat ini.</i>	Faithful translation
	45.	'All right,' he said.	<i>"Baik," katanya.</i>	Communicative translation
	46.	'What sort of story shall we have tonight?'	<i>"Cerita seperti apa malam ini?"</i>	Communicative translation
12	47.	The next day was Thursday, and before we set out for the walk to my school that morning I went around behind the caravan and picked two apples from our tree, one for my father and one for me.	<i>Hari berikutnya hari Kamis, dan sebelum kami bersiap berangkat ke sekolahku pagi itu, aku pergi ke belakang caravan dan mengambil dua apel dari pohon, satu untuk ayahku dan satu untukku.</i>	Semantic translation

Table continued...

13	48.	When my father woke me at six o'clock in the morning, I knew at once that this was the day of days.	<i>Ketika ayahku membangunkanku pada pukul 06.00 keesokan harinya, aku tahu inilah hari yang kutunggu-tunggu.</i>	communicative translation
	49.	It was the day I longed for and the day I dreaded.	<i>Inilah hari yang kurindukan tapi juga kutakutkan.</i>	Free translation
	50.	It was also the day of butterflies in the stomach except that they were worse than butterflies.	<i>Ini juga hari yang bikin perut mulas.</i>	Idiomatic translation
	51.	I had snakes in the stomach the moment I opened my eyes on that Friday morning.	<i>Perutku bagai diaduk-aduk ketika aku membuka mata pada hari jumat pagi itu.</i>	Idiomatic translation
14	52.	My father came out of the caravan wearing the old navy-blue sweater and the brown cloth-cap with the peak pulled down low over his eyes.	<i>Ayahku keluar dari caravan memakai sweter biru laut dan topi coklat yang ujungnya ditarik kebawah menutupi mata.</i>	Semantic translation
15	53.	We sat on the grassy bank below the hedge, waiting for darkness to fall.	<i>Kami duduk di pinggiran berumput dibawah pagar tanaman, menunggu malam tiba.</i>	Semantic translation
	54.	The sun had set now and the sky was a pale smoke blue, faintly glazed with yellow.	<i>Matahari telah tenggelam sekarang dan langit berwarna biru pucat, sedikit berlapis kuning.</i>	Semantic translation
	55.	In the wood behind us the shadows and the spaces in between the trees were turning from grey to black.	<i>Di hutan belakang kami bayang-bayang dan celah antar pohon berubah dari abu-abu menjadi hitam.</i>	Faithful translation
16	56.	It was not as dark as I had expected it to be inside the wood this time.	<i>Di dalam hutan saat ini ternyata tidaklah segelap yang kubayangkan.</i>	Free translation
	57.	Little glints and glimmers from the brilliant moon outside shone through the leaves and gave the place cold eerie look.	<i>Kilauan cahaya dan samar-samar bulan yang cemerlang melalui dedaunan mengakibatkan tempat ini kelihatan menakutkan.</i>	Free translation
17	58.	Two minutes later we were safely inside the taxi and cruising slowly down the bumpy track towards the road.	<i>Dua menit kemudian, kami berada dalam taksi dengan selamat dan bergerak pelan-pelan di sepanjang jalur terjal menuju jalan besar.</i>	Semantic translation

Table continued...

18	59.	Soon we had left the village behind us and were open country.	<i>Tidak lama kemudian kami meninggalkan desa dan berada di daerah terbuka.</i>	Semantic translation
	60.	There was no one else in sight, just two of us, my father and I, tired but happy, striding out along the curvy country road in the light of the moon.	<i>Tak seorang pun kelihatan, hanya kami berdua, ayahku, dan aku, lelah tetapi bahagia, menyusuri jalan yang berkelok-kelok di bawah sinar bulan.</i>	Semantic translation
19	61.	At eight-thirty the next morning my father went into the workshop and dialled Doc Spencer's number on the telephone.	<i>Pada pukul 08.30 keesokan harinya, ayahku pergi ke bengkel dan menelepon Doc Spencer.</i>	Semantic translation
20	62.	The big shiny silver Rolls-Royce had braked suddenly and come to a stop right alongside the filling-station.	<i>Rolls-Royce besar metalik tiba-tiba mengerem dan berhenti tepat di pompa bensin.</i>	Semantic translation
	63.	Behind the wheel I could see the enormous pink beery face of Mr Victor Hazell staring at the pheasants.	<i>Di belakang kemudinya aku bisa melihat wajah Mr. Hazell, yang besar seperti buah beri merah jambu, menatap burung-burung pegas.</i>	Idiomatic translation
	64.	I could see the mouth hanging open, the eyes bulging out of his head like toadstools and the skin of his face turning from pink to bright scarlet.	<i>Aku juga bisa melihat mulutnya terbuka lebar. Matanya melotot seperti jamur beracun, sedangkan kulit wajahnya berubah dari merah jambu menjadi merah padam.</i>	Idiomatic translation
	65.	The car door opened and out he came, resplendent in fawn-coloured riding-breeches and high polished boots.	<i>Pintu mobilnya terbuka dan Mr. Hazell keluar, memakai celana berwarna coklat kekuningan yang bagus dan sepatu bot mengilap.</i>	Free translation
21	66.	There was a yellow silk scarf with red dots on it round his neck, and he had a sort of bowler hat on his head.	<i>Di sekeliling wajahnya ada scarf sutra kuning bertitik-titik merah, dan dia juga memakai semacam topi bundar di kepalanya.</i>	Semantic translation
	67.	The great shooting party was about to begin and he was on his way to greet the guests.	<i>Pesta besar perburuan hampir di mulai dan dia dalam perjalanan menyambut para tamunya.</i>	Semantic translation

Table continued...

	68.	Out on the main road, a line of about twenty cars and lorries was parked bumper to bumper, and the people were standing in groups, laughing and talking about the astonishing sight they had just witnessed.	<i>Di jalan utama, sekitar dua puluh mobil dan truk parkir berderet dengan rapat, sementara orang-orang berdiri berkelompok, tertawa dan bicara mengenai pemandangan mengherankan yang baru saja mereka saksikan.</i>	Semantic translation
22	69.	It was all over now.	<i>Kini semuanya telah berakhir.</i>	Semantic translation
	70.	My father and I stood alone just outside the workshop and suddenly the old place seemed to become very quiet.	<i>Dad dan aku berdiri persis di luar bengkel, dan tiba-tiba tempat tua ini terasa luar biasa sepi.</i>	Semantic translation

